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TRANSACTIONS

OF THE

SHROPSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL

AND

NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

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SHROPSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual meeting of the members of this society was held at the Shirehall, on December 1st, 1888, Sir Offley Wakeman, Bart., presiding. There were also present—Sir Charles Rouse-Boughton, Bart., Rev. T. Auden, Rev. C. H. Drinkwater, Rev. W. G. Dimock Fletcher, Rev. J. G. Swainson, Mr. W. Phillips, Mr. W. Beacall, Mr. T. Southam, Major Southam, Mr. Adnitt, Mr. Oldroyd, Dr. Thursfield, Mr. W. M. Harding, Mr. R. Ll. Kenyon, Mr. Griffith Davies, Mr. J. Dovaston, Mr. E. J. Piper, Mr. W. Burson, Mr. Griffiths, Mr. Beckwith, Mr. Sandford Corser, and Mr. F. Goyne (Secretary).

The Secretary read the report for the past year as follows:—

The Council of the Shropshire Archæological and Natural History Society have the pleasure to lay before the members their annual report and statement of accounts. It will be seen by the latter that the actual amount now owing by the society is only £49 11s. 6d., the debt having been gradually reduced to this amount. This might easily be cleared off during the coming year if the members would use their influence in obtaining the names of gentlemen willing to belong to the society. As was mentioned in the last report, the Council have arranged to offer the few remaining complete sets of the Society's *Transactions* (now only about 20) to new members at a great reduction in price. When they are all disposed of, complete sets will be difficult to procure. The Council exchange the *Transactions* of the Society with nearly 20 other societies. The volumes received in exchange are placed in the Shrewsbury Free Reference Library, and form a considerable annual addition to the valuable collection of books now open for reference. The Council are anxious that many Shropshire MSS. in the British Museum, Bodleian Library, &c., should be transcribed, so that they may become available for the *Transactions*. It is needless to state that such MSS. would have special and increased value when printed, but the Council regret that the funds at their disposal will not admit of the necessary expense being incurred at present. The Council again especially ask for contributions for the present and future volumes of the *Transactions*, which will be gladly received by the Editorial Committee. It is proposed, as early as possible, to compile an index for the first 10 volumes of the Society's *Transactions*; promises of help in this work would be welcome. The Council regret that the *Transactions* have been issued during the past year somewhat later than usual; this has been caused by circumstances beyond their control. Every effort will be made to issue the separate parts as regularly as possible.

The Chairman, who was received with applause, in moving the adoption of the report and financial statement, said: It falls to me, I believe, to move that the report and statement of accounts be adopted, and I understand it is usual for the gentleman who has the honour to preside on these occasions to say a few words upon the

work of the society when making that proposition. I can promise you that on the present occasion my words will be very few indeed—partly for the physical reason, that owing to the recent weather I am not sure that my voice will hold out through many sentences, but chiefly, perhaps, for the intellectual reason that I am very conscious how small is my knowledge of archæological matters, and how profound is my ignorance on matters respecting natural history. At the same time I am glad to be here to-day, and have this opportunity of testifying my hearty appreciation of the great work of usefulness which lies before this society in this county. (Hear, hear). I suppose that there are few counties in England that offer the same field for archæological research as Shropshire—not only in respect to its extent, but also in regard to the various nature of the objects of interest lying within the boundaries of the county—(hear, hear),—and I presume that no one with an archæological turn of mind will fail to find some hobby in the confines of the county, whatever that hobby may be. (Hear, hear). I have not any particular hobby myself, but if I had one at all, I think it would be in directing my attention—and I should like to call the attention of the society to the matter—to the very large number of ancient manor houses which lie scattered about in secluded positions in this county.—(Hear, hear). I don't mean the larger specimens, known to us through pen and pencil sketches, such as Larden and Shipton, but those small specimens to be found in every parish. I cannot help wishing we knew more of them than we do. (Hear, hear). So far as my experience goes, in the localities themselves, nothing or next to nothing is known of them—who built them and lived in them—and no doubt it would be very difficult to trace the history of these houses. At the same time, I think a deal of information might be found in the parish registers, and, when found, the facts so collected would form a very interesting part of the parochial history of this county. (Hear, hear). I should also like to mention another matter which suggests itself to me, year after year, and that is the question of the old Abbey pulpit. (Hear, hear). I have to pass that relic many times, and each time I pass it seems to look at me in a very reproachful manner, and I should be very glad if there was any chance of its being put in order. I know it is not out of the mind of the society, and I am sure when the time comes we shall do all we can to remove it from its present state of degradation. (Applause).

The Rev. T. Auden, in seconding the motion, said that he should like to emphasise one or two paragraphs in the report. They would observe the paragraph which spoke of the anxiety of the society to have transcribed and put in the *Transactions* more of the valuable manuscripts relating to Shropshire, which were really perfect, and ready for printing, and which only needed transcription, and the transcription really only needed money. (Hear, hear.) For instance, there lay at the Bodleian Library at Oxford the Blakeway manuscripts, which were in many respects quite perfect, and needed little or nothing doing to them before they could be published, but the

transcribing of those manuscripts was a matter which required money. The society, however, had unfortunately got but very little money, though it was gradually clearing off the debt which had hampered it for some time, and which arose out of circumstances over which they had no control, their liabilities having been now reduced to less than £50, yet they would see that all they could do was to go on and keep their heads above water. Now he felt that that ought not to be so. (Hear, hear.) As the Chairman had said, if there was a county in England which ought to have a flourishing archæological society it was Shropshire—(hear, hear)—than which he knew of no county in England possessing more interest, both from an archæological and natural history point of view. (Applause.) He might venture to say that this matter of transcription and publication of manuscripts already in existence was a matter which did not require any archæological knowledge—it need not even require archæological interest, for all that was needed was that someone should kindly put their hands into their pockets, like one of their members who had given £5 towards the copying of a certain amount of the Blakeway manuscripts which would duly appear in the *Transactions.* (Hear, hear.) He would like to see, as one result of that meeting, other members coming forward and saying "When this amount of transcription is made I will follow it up with sufficient money to copy another 50 pages," or whatever the amount might be that this sum would cover; and so the work would go on. (Applause.) The other paragraph in the report to which he desired to call attention was the offer made last year to supply the already published volumes of the *Transactions* at half-price to new members joining the Society. A few of these had already been disposed of, and as the report stated, there were only 20 complete sets remaining, and it was absolutely necessary that that offer should shortly close. It was, however, open still, and he hoped that the matter would be taken into serious consideration by any present who might not be members, and also by others outside. (Hear, hear, and applause).

Mr. T. Southam, in proposing that the members of the Council being eligible for re-election be re-elected for the ensuing year, said he did so with great pleasure, because they must be cognisant of their duties, and would be able to carry them out with a great deal less trouble than fresh members could do. (Hear, hear). There were one or two points influencing him in hoping that the Council would be re-elected, one being in regard to a question which he had mentioned more than once, and which the Chairman had also referred to, and that was the Abbey pulpit. (Applause). There was now a better chance than ever of their being able to do something with it, and he had every reason to believe that before this time next year, the ground on which the pulpit stands would be in the hands of the Shropshire Railways Company, but whether it was so or not, they could find out from the company, with whom they should deal in respect to it, the difficulty of the Society having always been that they had no one to negotiate with in the matter. (Hear, hear).

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When once they found out, however, he thought there would be no lack of energy and determination to try and clear it. (Applause). There was another point he mentioned a year or two ago—a matter in which he took very great interest—and it was in respect to the large amount of interesting matter which was, he might say, spoiling in the strong room of the building in which they were then assembled. (Hear, hear). The Corporation Records were full of interesting matter, and related back for a very long period to the ancient history of the town. (Hear, hear). They were now in a very indifferent condition; after the fire they had to be replaced whilst some were damp, and many were put back in a great hurry. He should like to see some effort made to utilise them, but unless they did something in the matter before very long, they would be past using or doing anything with at all, which would be a source of great regret. (Hear, hear.) They had discussed the question in the Town Council once or twice, but the difficulty had always been that it would cost a considerable sum of money to deal with it, and of course the Council had no power to act unless they could raise the sum by rate. It was, however, a question as to whether they had sufficient power to raise £100, £200, or £300 by a rate for the purpose, and if they had, it was doubtful whether it would not be very unpopular with a large number of the ratepayers. At any rate, he would like the Council to see what could be done, and have an inspection made so as to see what state the records were in. (Hear, hear). He had a conversation the other day on the subject with the Rev. Allport Leighton, who said if he were 20 years younger he would undertake the whole task himself without charging a penny. (Applause.) He thought, too, that it could be done at less expense than they anticipated. They had applied to London asking what would be the cost, and they had been informed that the Government would send proper people down to thoroughly inspect the records, and make transcripts of them where it was desirable, but it would cost a considerable sum of money. They also required that the whole matter should be placed in a complete state of organisation, that the documents should be put in chronological order, and so classified that whoever they sent down would find all this done beforehand. That could not be done without considerable outlay, as there was a large quantity of documents, and it required someone with knowledge and care to be able to arrange them. He, however, trusted that that meeting and the Council would take the matter up seriously, and that communications would be made with a view to ascertaining what the Government would send someone down for, and whether by subscriptions, or other means, they could not try to save these very valuable records from absolutely perishing. (Applause).

Mr. HARDING remarked that, having perfect confidence in every member of the Council, he had much pleasure in seconding the motion.

The resolution having been unanimously agreed to,

Mr. BEACALL proposed a vote of thanks to the auditors—Mr. Oldroyd and Dr. Calvert—observing that the Society was indebted

to them for the services they had rendered, and adding that it would afford the members much pleasure it they would allow themselves to be re-elected. (Hear, hear).

Major Southam briefly seconded, and the resolution was at once carried.

Mr. R. Ll. Kenyon asked how it was that an article from Wright's *History of Uriconium* was reproduced in the last number of the journal of the society, seeing that the work from which it was taken was easily accessible to the public.

Mr. Adnitt replied that when they came to print the number of the journal referred to, they were about three pages short, so they used the article to fill up with.

Mr. Phillips further explained that one of the objects of the publication of the *Transactions* was to gather together any articles not easily accessible, and as long as the source was clearly indicated they considered it part of their legitimate work to use it—(hear, hear)—for of course they could not always obtain original articles. With reference to the borough records, he believed they had been examined by an expert who had pronounced them to be of great value. He, however, said they were in a bad condition, and that before they could be catalogued there was a lot of preliminary work to be done in arranging them, and he believed Mr. Peele was making arrangements for getting this carried out. (Applause).

The Rev. C. H. Drinkwater said he believed he was right in saying that there was one book at all events in the record room at the Shirehall which was easily accessible to students at the present moment, containing a kind of calendar of historical events, and in a condition to be transcribed and printed at once. Some of the old records, however, were very difficult to read. The farther back they went the more difficult they were to read, but when they came down to the time of Elizabeth, James, and the Georges, they were comparatively easy to make out. But the particular book he had alluded to was not difficult to read, and might easily be transcribed if the Corporation would give their consent, and might whet the appetite of archæologists generally to get a full meal out of the records which had been so strangely neglected by the Corporation. Mr. Southam had said he was afraid there would be a disinclination on the part of some of the members of the Town Council to use any portion of the rates for the publication or even the proper taking care of these documents, but surely they were the property of the Corporation and other property of the Corporation was looked after, and although some of the members might not take that interest in the matter that they did, yet if the matter was properly represented to them they might, he thought, vote a sum of money to be devoted to this object. (Hear, hear.) They must have money, too, from property, not from the rates, which might be used for the purpose, and he felt that if they made a stir in the matter something would be done. (Applause.)

Sir Charles Rouse-Boughton remarked that he thought there

would not be much difficulty in carrying out Mr. Southam's suggestion on a much larger scale, for there were a great many other towns in the county where valuable papers were stored away, and if the society could collect these, in addition to those at Shrewsbury, it would be a great and good work for it to take in hand, and would unquestionably make the most valuable book for future students of history that could possibly be compiled. (Hear, hear.) Personally, he would be most happy to assist any scheme with such an object in view. (Applause.)

Mr. T. Southam, in reply to the Rev. C. H. Drinkwater, said the subject had been brought before the Corporation, and there was no indisposition on the part of the members to carry out the work in the best manner practicable. The difficulty was that there were no funds at their disposal for such a purpose, and they had no power to levy a rate or raise funds for such an object; therefore they were precluded from doing anything in the matter. He thought the Archæological Society might inquire fully into the matter, and ascertain how things really stood, and what could be done; then the actual position could be accurately reported upon, and he thought it would be quite possible by the aid of subscriptions—which he was sure they would receive from a large number of gentry taking an interest in the subject—to do something in the matter. He would, therefore, be glad if the gentlemen constituting the council of the society would, during the ensuing year of office, try to make this a special point, so that at their next meeting they might be in a position to consider the matter, and he felt sure that no energy and determination would be lacking on the part of the members generally to carry out any good recommendation they might receive from them. (Applause.)

Mr. Adnitt was understood to say that the records were the property of the Corporation, but they did not seem to take much interest in their preservation. This he could not understand, because some two hundred years ago the Corporation voted a sum of money for this very purpose.

Mr. Beacall replied that it was wrong to say the Corporation did not care about them, because they did, and he believed the best steps were being taken to ascertain what the documents were, and the best mode of arranging and tabulating them. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Phillips had very kindly assisted the committee of the Council in the matter, and he believed he was right in saying that the work had progressed considerably. (Mr. Phillips—Yes.)

Mr. Adnitt observed that he did not say the Corporation had not taken any steps in the matter, but he maintained that they had the power to spend money on valuable property besides bricks and stone. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Beacall—The members of the Corporation have been proceeding all along as though they had the power.

Mr. Phillips said that Mr. Peele had been in communication with an expert in the matter, who had been down and made suggestions which, if carried out, would lead to the papers' being arranged at

much less cost than would be the case if he had to do the work himself. They were at present covered with dust, but he believed steps were being taken to form a committee of volunteers with a view to thoroughly cleaning them and putting them into something like satisfactory order. He was not in a position to say anything more definite on the subject, but in justice to the Town Council he wished to add that they did take an interest in the matter, and were doing all they could to carry out the work as far as their funds would allow. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Southam—Perhaps the newly-elected council of this society will consider this discussion, and see what they can do towards bringing the matter to a satisfactory issue. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. R. Ll. Kenyon, in moving a vote of thanks to the chairman, said Sir Offley Wakeman took a very keen interest in the welfare of the county, and, notwithstanding his disparaging remarks in his opening speech, he knew as much, or more of the past history of the county than most of them. (Hear, hear.) He came from the extreme north of Yorkshire on purpose to attend that meeting, and it was to be hoped that during his year of office a successful effort would be made to clear the society from debt. (Applause.)

The Rev. W. G. D. Fletcher, in seconding the resolution, said that a few months ago he went to the Bodleian Library at Oxford to look over Blakeway's manuscripts relating to Shropshire. There were sixty volumes of them—many of them consisting of the history of parishes—which were in a state ready for publication. All that was wanted was money for making the transcripts of them. One of them was a very valuable manuscript, containing the parochial history of Shrewsbury Hundred, the parishes including Albrighton, A. Hussey, A. Lee, Astley, Acton Reynald, Battlefield, Berwick, Betton Strange, Bicton, Broughton, Clive, Crow Meole, Goose Hill, Edgebold, Grinshill, Hadnall, Hanwood, Harlescote, Hencot, Leaton, Longnor, Meole Brace, Onslow, Preston Montford, Pulley, Pimley, Preston Gubalds, Up Rossall or The Isle, Rossall from Down Rossall, Sutton, Sansaw, Shelton, Wolascot, Wellbach, Woodcote, and Hatton. He thought it was very desirable that the history of these parishes should be printed in the Society's *Transactions*. (Hear, hear.) They were brought down to Blakeway's time, and were complete in themselves, being quite ready for the press, and the question was as to whether any members of the society were willing, in addition to their subscriptions, to contribute towards the cost of publishing them. If a number of gentlemen would give a guinea or half a guinea, or more, they would be able to get a deal of it printed, but the total cost of getting the entire manuscript printed would, he supposed, be about £20. Then again, in the Ashmolean collection was the manuscript of "Shropshire Church Notes," by Ashmole, which contained much information about the churches of the time, and would be well worth printing. He, therefore, trusted that an effort would be made to get both this and Blakeway's manuscripts printed, and hoped that they would be able to make their *Transactions*, if possible, more interesting in the future than in the past, one

means of attaining this end being undoubtedly the publication of a greater quantity of parochial history. (Hear, hear, and applause.)

The vote of thanks having been heartily accorded,

The CHAIRMAN acknowledged the compliment, and added that it was exceedingly desirable to carry out Mr. Fletcher's suggestion. (Applause.)

At the close of the Meeting a Subscription List for this purpose was opened, and the following subscriptions were received, viz. :—

	£	s.	d.
Sir Offley Wakeman, Bart.	2	2	0
Sir Charles Rouse Boughton, Bart.	2	2	0
G. Stanton, Esq.	2	2	0
Right Hon. Earl of Powis	2	2	0
Jno. Corbett, Esq., M.P.	2	2	0
Right Hon. Earl of Bradford	2	2	0
E. Wright, Esq.	2	2	0
Rev. W. G. Dimock Fletcher	2	2	0
Sir V. R. Corbet, Bart.	2	0	0
R. Lloyd Kenyon, Esq.	1	1	0
T. Southam, Esq.	1	1	0
W. Phillips, Esq.	1	1	0
H. J. Oldroyd, Esq.	1	1	0
Jno. Dovaston, Esq.	1	1	0
A. Dovaston, Esq.	1	1	0
Rev. T. Auden	1	1	0
W. Beacall, Esq.	1	1	0
Rev. J. G. Swainson	1	1	0
Very Rev. Canon Allen	1	1	0
J. P. White, Esq.	1	1	0
Colonel Barnes	1	1	0
Humphrey Sandford, Esq.	1	1	0
R. H. Wood, Esq.	1	1	0
Ven. Archdeacon Lloyd	1	1	0
E. Calvert, Esq., LL.D.	1	1	0
Jas. Loxdale, Esq	1	1	0
Mr. Sandford Corser	1	1	0
E. Woodall, Esq.	1	1	0
C. B. Robinson, Esq.	1	1	0
W. W. Whitaker, Esq.	1	1	0
F. W. Cosens, Esq.	1	1	0
Rev. A. T. Pelham	1	1	0
J. Calcott, Esq.	1	1	0
A. T. Jebb, Esq.	0	10	6
Major Corfield	0	10	6
Rev. J. Cooper Wood	0	10	0
Geo. Griffiths, Esq.	0	10	6
S. C. Southam, Esq.	0	10	6
Rev. C. H. Drinkwater	0	10	0

ADDITIONAL SUBSCRIPTIONS ARE EARNESTLY SOLICITED.

ANNUAL EXCURSION.

The annual field day of this Society took place on Tuesday, July 16th, 1889, when members and friends assembled at Shrewsbury Railway Station, travelling in a saloon carriage at 11 20 a.m. by the Severn Valley train to Bridgnorth. The party numbered 35, and included—Mr. W. Phillips, Rev. T. Auden, Rev. C. H. Drinkwater, Mr. J. E. Cranage, Mr. J. R. Humphreys and Miss Humphreys, Rev. J. Allcock, Miss Millington, Miss Gough, Miss Hawkins, Mrs. Withers, Mr. and Mrs. R. Taylor, Mr. and Miss Barker, Mr. W. Burson, Mr. G. S. Corser, Miss Corser, Mr. J. Dovaston, Mr. Humphrey Sandford and Miss Sandford, Rev. A. T. Pelham, Mr. H. Southam, Mr. Goyne (secretary), &c.

The district selected for the visit is one of the most picturesque parts of South Shropshire, and the country traversed formed, in ancient days, part of the great Forest of Morfe. Leaving the train at Bridgnorth Station, where they were kindly met by Mr. Alderman McMichael, the party journeyed three and a half miles, in carriages, to the pretty village of

WORFIELD,

whose tall church spire is a landmark well-known to travellers by the high road from Bridgnorth to Shifnal or Wolverhampton, and to all who have driven along the wide sandy lanes within some miles of it. It is the only object which marks where the village stands amid the trees; it marks, too, the spot where a Christian fane has stood from Saxon days. Domesday records the existence here of a priest, which, as Eyton says, naturally indicates a church; at the time of that survey the manor was held by Leofric, Earl of Mercia, who would scarcely leave it spiritually unprovided for. The living was a rectory until 1320, but it is now a vicarage, which since 1872 has been held by the Rev. E. P. Nicholas, M.A., who kindly met the party, and pointed out the features of interest in the church, which is dedicated to St. Peter. The ancient edifice is built of red sandstone, in the decorated or middle-pointed style; it consists of chancel, nave, aisles, south porch, and an embattled western tower with pinnacles and spire. The total height of this imposing feature is 200 feet. There are fourteen stained windows, including the five-light east window; in the south wall of the chancel are triple sedilia and piscina; the octagonal font is of the Decorated period. In a side chapel, separated by a richly-carved screen, is an altar tomb with recumbent effigies of Sir George Bromley and his lady, dated 1588; this tomb was erected, as the inscription shows, by their two sons, Sir Edward, who had succeeded to the patrimonial estates at Worfield, and Sir Thomas, then Lord Chancellor of Queen Elizabeth. Under a canopy of beautiful workmanship are other figures of Sir Edward Bromley, Knt., and his wife, with the date 1626. Costly mural monuments also perpetuate the names of the Davenports, Broughtons, Vickers, Marindins, Fletchers, Masons, Johnsons, and others. Several of the vaults, in

one of which Archdeacon Vicars lies entombed, are cut out of the solid rock. The church was restored in 1862 at a cost of about £2,000; and at the end of 1887 an elegant reredos was erected as a memorial of the Queen's Jubilee. It is of richly-veined alabaster and marble, divided into five panels, with carved canopies, supported by marble columns; the central panel shows the Ascension, and the others contain statuettes of St. Chad, St. John, St. Peter, and the Virgin Mary.

In the 13th century the advowson appears to have been in the hands of the Crown; King John twice gave incumbents to the church; whilst Henry III. ordered the constables of Brug to see that it received tithes of Pondleston Mill, situated at the confluence of the Worfe with the Severn. Edward II. gave, and Pope John XXI. confirmed, the advowson to Walter de Langton, Bishop of Lichfield. Among the incumbents have been some famous men: Henry, Archdeacon of Stafford, presented by King John, became Archbishop of Dublin in 1213; Walter de Cantilupe, also presented by John, was elected Bishop of Worcester in 1236; William de Kilkenny, presented by Henry III., was Lord Chancellor, and his successor at Worfield was another Lord Chancellor, Henry de Wengham, who was also prebendary of Alveley in the collegiate church of Bridgnorth.

The present chancel screen, which is old, and of a light and elegant design, was removed from another part of the church; this was duly admired, as were also two curious old chests of oak. The tower contains six bells, dated 1699. From an old list we learn that "the last Romish vicar was Dominick, who conformed to the Protestant religion during the first six years of Elizabeth. He died in 1564. To him succeeded Barney, sen., who was vicar 44 years; died in 1608. Next, Barney, jun., was vicar 56 years, and died in 1664. Next, Hancocks, vicar 43 years, died in 1707. Adamson, vicar 56 years, died 1763." Here the Rev. T. Auden asked as to the tradition that the pre-Reformation plate of the church had been secreted in the tomb of the last Romanist incumbent, but the Vicar had not heard of the legend.

Worfield has many, and some important charities: lands have been left to provide schools and schoolmasters, as well as funds for purchasing lands for the use of the poor, for distributing money, bread, and Bibles; in all amounting to £325 per annum. The patron of the living is Edmund H. Davenport, Esq., of Davenport, whose substantial brick mansion, built in 1727, is close at hand. This gentleman is nineteenth in direct descent from Edward II., through the families of Fitz-alan, Howard, and Talbot.

A not unwelcome interval for refreshments enabled those who desired to get a bread and cheese lunch at the Davenport Arms, and soon after two o'clock the carriages started for

CHESTERTON WALLS.

the remains of a Roman encampment, supposed to have been originally a British camp. Near to this place passed a Roman road from Droitwich to Tong. Mr. Wright says that "this is an enclosure of up-

wards of twenty acres, on the summit of a hill, the sides of which form, on every side but the north east, a perpendicular precipice of the height of fifty or sixty paces, surrounded at the top by an en trenchment. At the foot it is almost surrounded by a stream of water. Like the hill itself, the form of the enclosure is irregular, and it is rather remarkable that no antiquities are known to have been found within it."

Journeying on, the party soon reached

LUDSTONE HALL.

the exterior of which they were enabled to inspect from the gardens by the kind permission of the owner, J. R. Cartwright, Esq., J.P. This picturesque mansion stands about a mile north east of the village of Claverley, and nearly nine miles by road frem Bridgnorth. Two Manor houses are said to have been erected there before the present house, which was built early in the reign of Charles I. by a member of the Whitmore family, in whose possession the property remained until about twenty-seven years ago, when it was purchased with the Apley estate by W. O. Foster, Esq., from whom Ludstone was subquently bought, nineteen years ago, by the present proprietor, Joseph Round Cartwright, Esq. The Hall was then in a dilapidated condition, but it has been carefully restored by Mr. Cartwright in accordance with the original design, and it now stands a splendid example of the domestic architecture of the Jacobean time. It is somewhat similar in appearance to Condover Hall and Whitehall, Shrewsbury; but it possesses an unique and interesting feature in the moat which surrounds the mansion, its water flowing from the pool that extends over a considerable area at the back of the house. This moat, still in perfect condition, adds greatly to the quaint aspect of the structure, which occupies an imposing site in the midst of one of the most picturesque parts of South Shropshire. The Hall commands fine views on every side, in fact, it may be said to have three fronts, facing the east, south, and west respectively. It is approached from the road by a trim avenue of choice evergreens, leading from the neat lodge at the entrance gates to the south front. This lodge was built by Mr. Cartwright, and is in excellent character with the mansion itself. In front of the entrance gates, across the road, is another pool, which lends an additional charm to the view obtained from the hall door. This is one of many great improvements effected by the present owner, who has expended considerable time and money in renovating the house and placing the domain in first-class order. From 1870 to 1872 various portions of the edifice were carefully restored, and additional domestic offices built; the saddle-room bears date 1872, and the stables a year later. These are fitted with the latest modern improvements, and a telegraph wire connects them with the Hall. Some distance away is the Ice House, near to the large pool, which is the haunt of wild ducks: and a rustic bridge over the moat on the west side leads to the kitchen gardens, greenhouses, and large vinery. After the exterior had been duly inspected, Mr.

Cartwright courteously invited the party to go inside the house, where he hospitably provided wine. The entrance hall attracted much attention, as did also the large room on the upper floor. A vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. Cartwright, and then, rejoining the carriages, the party proceeded to

CLAVERLEY,

a village which "boasts the nativity of Sir Robert Broke, or Brooke, Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas in the reign of Mary I. He was the son of Thomas Brooke of this place, and having laid a foundation of literature at Oxford, proceeded to the study of common law in the Middle Temple, where he became the competent lawyer of his age. He was chosen Summer Reader in that house in 1542, and Double Reader in Lent 1550, and two years after was called by writ to be Sergeant at Law, after which he was the next year judge, and about the same time admitted to the degree of knighthood. He wrote an abridgment of the Year-Books to Queen Mary's time; certain new cases abridged in King Henry VIII., King Edward, and Queen Mary's reigns; and his Reading upon the Statute of Limitations. He died in 1558, and in his will several times remembers the poor of Putney. He obtained a fair estate by his profession and studies, which he left to his posterity, which still remain in this county, and in one or two places in Suffolk." Here an inspection was made of the church, which is dedicated to All Saints; it is a red sandstone structure of considerable antiquity, and consists of nave, chancel, and aisles, with side chapels, and a lofty square tower at the western end; this is embattled, with pinnacles, and contains six bells and a clock. Of the chancel chapels, two belong to the ancient family of Gatacre, of Gatacre, and one to the Perrys, of Stourbridge; the south chapel contains an altar tomb, on which are three recumbent effigies of Lord Chief Justice Brooke, and his two wives. On the sides of the tomb, which is dated 1558, are small figures, in bas-relief of their eighteen children. There are also two incised slabs, to the memory of members of the Gatacre family, who have also four stained windows, one of which commemorates Colonel Gatacre, who died in 1849, and another commemorates his wife Annabella, who died in 1817. A handsome stained window was inserted in 1878 to the memory of the late Mrs. Gatacre. The ancient stone font is beautifully carved.

In the churchyard is an old stone cross, which was removed from the middle of the village some years ago, as an obstruction to the traffic. It is called the Processional Cross of Claverley, and is believed to have been erected in the 23rd year of the reign of Edward III. to commemorate a terrible visitation of the plague which had devastated the neighbourhood.

It may be here noted that the family of Gatacre above-mentioned have held the manors of Gatacre and Sutton uninterruptedly since the reign of Edward the Confessor, by whom they were granted for military service.

Leaving Claverley, a six mile drive brought the company back to Bridgnorth, where the Town Hall was visited. The new stained glass windows were greatly admired; and here the courteous town clerk, Mr. J. H. Cooksey, accompanied by Alderman McMichael, kindly displayed the

BRIDGNORTH CORPORATION REGALIA,

which consists of a very handsome pair of maces, the marshal staff, and the Mayor's chain. The maces, which are very massive, are said to be the finest pair in England, although there are some of a larger size in boroughs possessing one mace only; they bear date of 1676, and were remodelled and enlarged in 1754. The upper portions are made to remove so as to form drinking cups, and these are used on the occasion of municipal banquets in the observance of the time-honoured custom of passing around the "loving cup."

The marshal staff was acquired in 1824, and is of a very elegant and appropriate design. The Mayor's chain is of more recent origin, having been acquired as recently as 1880. The chain is in fine gold, and is a splendid specimen of the work of the well-known firm, Messrs. Bragg, of Birmingham. The central shield denotes, in rich enamel, the date of the first charter granted to Bridgnorth, by Henry II., in 1157. This shield is supported by very perfect reproductions, in miniature of the maces, and is surmounted by a very good representation of the head of the marshal staff. The whole chain is reversible; and on the shields of which it is composed, and which are surmounted by mural crowns, are the names of the Mayors, with dates of service. The pendant from the centre of the chain is the Borough Arms, beautifully executed in coloured enamel, above which appears the modern name of the town, and below it the motto: *Fidelitas Urbis Salus Regis.* This motto was adopted by the Corporation some years ago on the suggestion of the late Rev. G. Bellett, author of the *Antiquities of Bridgnorth.*

The old borough has had many privileges granted to it by Royal Charter: as many as fourteen monarchs have thus recognised the old place and its loyal inhabitants. Of the old Charters, however, the only ones that escaped the burning of the town in 1646 were one granted by James I. and another by Charles I. That of James I., however, very fully recites and confirms all previous Charters, commencing with Henry II., and dated 1157. It is believed that Bridgnorth received a charter from Henry I., but of this no evidence exists. Prior to the Municipal Reform Act, the borough was governed by two Bailiffs from time immemorial, but no mention is made of them in any charter until the reign of Henry III. (1256). The present Corporate Seal was presented to the borough in 1872, by by Mr. Hubert Smith, its design being copied from an impression of the old Seal, which was said to have been lost during the Civil Wars of Charles I. The Seal of the Liberty of Bridgnorth differed from the common seal of the borough itself, and is supposed to have been cut about the 24th year of Henry VI., at which time the monarch

granted a charter to the bailiffs and burgesses of the town; this charter granted several new privileges, and particularly recognised the authority of the bailiffs. Illustrations of the two seals in use in 1623 are given in *Archæologia*, vol. xv., 1806, pages 380-384.

The day's programme was completed by a walk round the Castle, and a visit to the fine old half-timbered house in which Thomas Percy, Bishop of Dromore, and author of the *Reliques of Ancient English Poetry*, was born in 1729. Mr. McMichael kindly accompanied the party to these places, and pointed out the various objects of interest.

At 6 15 dinner was provided, and duly enjoyed, at the Crown Hotel, the Rev. T. Auden presiding, the vice-chairs being occupied by Mr. Humphrey Sandford and Dr. Cranage; and the visitors returned home by the 7 52 train to Shrewsbury, having spent a very pleasant and instructive day. The whole of the very satisfactory arrangements for the comfort of the party were made by the secretary, Mr. F. Goyne, whose efforts materially contributed to the day's enjoyment. We may add that the day's itinerary was arranged by Mr. W. Phillips, who had the advantage of Mr. McMichael's local knowledge; and it was admitted on all hands that the programme had been excellently fixed. and had escaped that too common fault of field-day excursions of including too many places in the plan.

LIST OF MEMBERS. 1889.

Adnitt, Mr. H. W., Shrewsbury
Allen, Very Rev. Canon, Shrewsbury
Auden, Rev. T., Shrewsbury

Bradford, Right Hon. Earl of, Lord Lieutenant of Shropshire *(President.)*
Brownlow, Right Hon Earl. Belton, Grantham
Babington, C. C., Esq., F.S.A., F.R.S., 5, Brookside, Cambridge
Barker, John, Esq., Old Grammar School House, Shrewsbury
Barnes, Thos., Esq., The Quinta, Chirk
Barnes, Col. J. R., Brookside, Chirk
Barton, Rev. J., Hadley Vicarage, Wellington, Salop
Beacall, W., Esq , Sunfield, Shrewsbury
Benthall, F., Esq., F.S.A., Ruthyn Cott., Silsoe, Ampthill, Bedfordshire
Benthall, E., Esq., 30, Tregunter-road, South Kensington, London
Benthall, Colonel, Furzewell House, Torquay
Beresford, Robert de la Poer, Esq., M.D., Oswestry
Bibby, J. J., Esq., Hardwick Grange, Shrewsbury
Borough, J. C. Burton, Esq., Chetwynd Park, Newport, Salop
Boughton, Sir C. H. Rouse, Bart., Downton Hall, Ludlow
Boughton, Miss Rouse, Larden Hall, Wenlock
Bridgeman, the Hon. and Rev. Canon, The Hall, Wigan
Bridgeman, The Hon. and Rev. J., Weston-under-Lyziard, Shifnal
Broomhall, J., Esq., J.P., Surbiton, Surrey
Bryans, Rev. E. de V., Abbotts Bromley, Rugeley
Burd, Rev. J., M.A., Chirbury Vicarage, Salop
Burr, George, Esq., Oaklands, Shrewsbury
Bulkeley-Owen, Rev. T. M., Tedsmore Hall, West Felton
Burson, Mr. W., Whitehall Street, Shrewsbury
Burton, Rev. R. Lingen, Clifton, Ashburne, Derbyshire

Cleveland, His Grace the Duke of, Raby Castle, Durham
Calcott, John, Esq., Oakley Street, Shrewsbury
Calvert, E., Esq., LL.D., Shrewsbury
Childe, Rev. Prebendary Baldwyn, Kyre Park, Tenbury
Cholmondeley, Rev. R. H., Hodnet Rectory
Clark, G. T., Esq., F.S.A., Dowlais House, Dowlais
Clay, J. Cecil, Esq., Thistleberry, Newcastle, Staff.
Clayton, Rev. Prebendary, The Rectory, Ludlow

Clowes, Rev. Albert, Clee S. Margaret, Bromfield, Salop
Cock, Alfred, Esq., Q.C., 8, Kensington Park Gardens, W.
Colville, H. K., Esq., Linley Hall, Broseley, Salop
Corbet, Sir. V. R., Bart., Acton Reynald, Shrewsbury
Corfield, Major F. Channer, Butterley Car, Alfreton, Derbyshire
Corser, G. Sandford, Esq., Shrewsbury
Cortissos, C., Esq., Shrewsbury
Cosens, F. W., Esq., F.S.A., 7, Melbury Road, Kensington, London, W.
Cranage, J. E., Esq., Ph. D., Wellington, Salop
Corbett, John, Esq., M.P., Impney, Droitwich

Darby, Mrs., Adcote, Shrewsbury
Davies, Mrs., Elm Lodge, Ludlow
Davies, G., Esq., Fire Office, Shrewsbury
Dovaston, Adolphus, Esq., Twyford, Sunnyside Road, Ealing, London, W.
Dovaston, J., Esq., West Felton
Drinkwater, Rev. C. H., St. George's Vicarage, Shrewsbury
Duignan, W. H., Esq., Rushall Hall, Walsall

Egerton, Rev. Canon, Middle Rectory, Shrewsbury
Egerton, Rev. W. H., The Rectory, Whitchurch, Salop
Eyton, T. Slaney, Esq., Walford Hall, Baschurch

Feilden, Rev. O. M., Frankton Rectory, Oswestry
Fletcher, Rev. W. G. Dimock, M.A., F.S.A., St. Michael's Vicarage, Shrewsbury
Foljambe, Cecil G. S., Esq., M.P., Cockglode, Ollerton, Newark
Fortey, Chas., Esq., Ludlow, Salop

George, Mr. E., Column Villa, Shrewsbury
Gleadowe, Rev. R. W., The Rectory, Frodesley, Salop
Gough, Miss, St. Winifried's Cottage, Shrewsbury
Gregory, G. W., Esq., Wyle Cop, Shrewsbury
Griffin, Harcourt, Esq., Pell Wall, Market Drayton
Griffiths, George, Esq., Weston, Shifnal
Guildhall Library, London, E.C.—C. Welch, Esq.

Harlech, Right Hon. Lord, Brogyntyn, Oswestry
Hill, Right Hon. Viscount, Hawkstone, Salop
Harding, W. E., Esq., Shrewsbury
Harding, Mr. J. Millard, The Square, Shrewsbury
Hawkins, Miss, St. Mary's Court, Shrewsbury
Herbert, Hon. R. C., Orleton, Salop
Heywood-Lonsdale, A. P., Esq., Shavington, Market Drayton
Hignett, T. H., Esq., Shrewsbury
Hodges, E., Esq., Edgmond, Newport, Salop
Hope, R. C., Esq., F.S.A., Albion Crescent, Scarborough
How, T. M., Esq., Shrewsbury

Howells, T. Middleton, Esq., Highfield, Shrewsbury
Hudson, C. Donaldson, Esq., Cheswardine, Market Drayton
Humphreys, J. R., Esq., J.P., Shrewsbury

Jebb, Arthur Trevor, Esq., The Lyth, Ellesmere, Salop
Jones, Morris C., Esq., F.S.A., Hon. Sec. Powys-Land Club, Gungrog Welshpool
Jones, H., Esq., 1, Church Court, Clement's Lane, London, E.C.
Jones, J. Parry, Esq., Beechfield, Oswestry
Juson, Mrs., Monklands, Shrewsbury

Kenyon, R. Lloyd, Esq., Pradoe, West Felton, Oswestry
King, Roff, Esq., Islington, Shrewsbury
Kynaston, Rev. W. C. E., Hardwicke, Ellesmere
Kittermaster, Rev. F. W., Bayston Hill Vicarage, Shrewsbury
Kynnersley, T. F., Esq., Leighton Hall, Ironbridge, Shropshire

Langley, Alfred F., Esq., Golding, Peterston Super Ely. Cardiff
Laing, Mr. J., Shrewsbury
Leighton, Stanley, Esq., M.P., F.S.A., Sweeney Hall, Oswestry
Leslie, Henry, Esq., Bryntanat, Llansantffraid, R.S.O., Montgomeryshire
Lewis, Mr. Henry, Oswald Road, Oswestry
Lewis, W. Aylmer, Esq., Oswestry
Lichfield, Very Rev. Dean of, the Deanery, Lichfield
Lloyd, Ven. Archdeacon, Newport, Salop
Loxdale, James, Esq., Castle Hill, Aberystwyth

Mainwaring, S. Kynaston, Esq., Oteley, Ellesmere
Minshall, Thomas, Esq., Castle View, Oswestry
More, R. Jasper, Esq., M.P., Linley Hall, Bishop's Castle
Morris, Mr. W. B., Shrewsbury
Morris, S. M., Esq., Swan Hill Court, Shrewsbury
Moss, Rev. H. W., The Schools, Shrewsbury
Myers, Rev. E., F.G.S., Claremont Hill, Shrewsbury
Myddleton-Millington, Miss, Ryton Fields, Dorrington

Naunton, Mr. W. W., St. John's Hill, Shrewsbury
Norton, Rev. F. C., Ditchling Vicarage, Hurstpierpoint

Oldroyd, H. J., Esq., Shrewsbury
Oswell, A. E. Lloyd, Esq., Shrewsbury
Owen, A. C. Humphreys, Esq., Garthmyl, Montgomeryshire
Owen, Rev. R. Trevor, Llangedwyn, Oswestry

Powis, Right Hon. Earl of, Powis Castle, Welshpool
Parry, Rev. W., D.C.L., Fitz, Salop
Payne, W. B., Esq., Shrewsbury
Peele, E. C., Esq., Kingsland, Shrewsbury

Pelham, Rev. A. T., Cound Rectory, Shrewsbury
Phillips, W., Esq., F.L.S., Canonbury, Shrewsbury
Piper, E. J., Esq., Isca House, Shrewsbury
Pigott, Rev. E. V., Trentham, Stoke-on-Trent
Poole, T. Frank, Esq., Kingsland, Shrewsbury
Potts, E. B., Esq, Broseley
Purton, Rev. J. S., Chetton Rectory, Bridgnorth

Ralph, Rowland W., Esq., The Hawthorns, Shrewsbury
Randall, Mr. J., F.G.S., Madeley
Robinson, C. B., Esq., Frankton Grange, Shrewsbury
Robinson, Brooke, Esq., M.P., Barford House, Warwick
Robinson, Mr. J., Kingsland, Shrewsbury
Rowland, G. J., Esq., 14, Parkdale, Wolverhampton
Rocke, Rev. T. Owen, 10, Royal Crescent, Cheltenham

Sutherland, His Grace the Duke of, Lilleshall
Salt, G. M., Esq., Shrewsbury
Salwey, Alfred, Esq., Ludlow
Salwey, T. J., Esq., The Cliff, Ludlow
Sandford, Humphrey, Esq., The Isle, Shrewsbury
Sandford, Folliott, Esq., Shrewsbury
Saxton, Rev. C. Waring, D.D., The Elms, Shrewsbury
Severn Valley Field Club—Rev. R. C. Wanstall, Condover Vicarage
Smith, Hubert, Esq., Belmont House, Bridgnorth
Smith, J. Onston, Esq., Dogpole Court, Shrewsbury
Smith, F. Rawdon, Esq., Spring Bank, Madeley, Salop
Southam, Hbt. R. H., Esq., The Hollies, Shrewsbury
Southam, S. C., Esq., Elmhurst, Shrewsbury
Southam, T., Esq., The Hollies, Shrewsbury
Southwell, C. J., Esq., 35, Douglas Road, Canonbury, London, N.
Southern, F. R., Esq., Ludlow, Salop
Sparrow, Arthur, Esq., F.S.A., Preen Manor, Shrewsbury
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Stanton, George, Esq., Coton Hill, Shrewsbury
Swainson, Rev. J. G., Wistanstow Rectory, Craven Arms

Tasker, Mr., St. John's Hill, Shrewsbury
Taylor, R., Esq., Abbey House, Shrewsbury
Thursfield, T. H., Esq., Barrow, Broseley
Trouncer, T. W., Esq., Astley, Shrewsbury

Vaughan, H. F. J., Esq., 30, Edwardes Square, Kensington, London
Venables, R. G., Esq., The Lodge, Ludlow.

Wakeman, Sir Offley, Bart., Cound
Walker, C. C., Esq., Lilleshall Old Hall, Salop

Watson, J., Esq., M.P., Berwick House, Shrewsbury
Warner, Rev. Charles, Clun Vicarage
Webb, T., Esq., 30, Broadwater, Tunbridge Wells
White, J. P., Esq., Shrewsbury
Whitaker, W. Wilkinson, Esq., Cornbrook House, Manchester
Whitcombe, Robert H., Esq., Bewdley
Williams, Philip, Esq., Hinstock Hall, Market Drayton
Williams, Pryce, Esq., Moore, near Warrington
Williams, E , Esq., Broom Hall, Oswestry
Wilding, Mr. L., Castle Street, Shrewsbury
Wingfield, C. G., Esq., Onslow, Shrewsbury
Wood, Rev. J. Cooper, The Clive Vicarage, Shrewsbury
Wood, R. H., Esq., F.S.A., Penrhos House, Rugby.
Woods, Sir Albert W., Garter King of Arms, Queen Victoria Street, London.
Woodall, Mr. E., *Oswestry and Border Counties Advertizer*, Oswestry
Withers, Mrs., Swan Hill, Shrewsbury
Wright, Philip, Esq., Mellington Hall, Churchstoke
Whittingham, E., Esq., Newport, Salop

Members are requested to notify any change of residence to the Secretary, Mr. F. Goyne, Dogpole, Shrewsbury.

SOCIETIES WHICH EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS.

Cumberland and Westmoreland Archæological and Antiquarian Society.
Essex Field Club.
Powys-Land Club.
Society of Antiquaries of London.
Surrey Archæological Society.
Leicester Architectural and Archæological Society.
Somerset Archæological Society.
Royal Archæological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland.
Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle-on-Tyne.
Society of Antiquaries of Scotland.
Sussex Archæological Society.
Yorkshire Archæological and Topographical Association.
Worcester Diocesan Archæological Society.
Archæological Section of Birmingham and Midland Institute.
Wm. Salt Society, Stafford.
Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire.
British Museum.
Folk Lore Society.
Cambrian Archæological Association.

SHROPSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

Statement of Account for the Year ending June 24th, 1888.

Receipts	£	s.	d.
Balance in hands of Bankers June 25th, 1887	7	2	0
Members' Subscriptions	192	2	0
Sale of *Transactions*	15	15	0
Balance from Annual Excursion	0	18	8
	£215	17	8

Payments	£	s.	d.
Secretary	5	0	0
Messrs. Woodall, Minshall, and Co., part payment for printing *Transactions*	100	0	0
Messrs. Adnitt and Naunton, part payment of Account ..	30	0	0
Rent of Wroxeter Land	3	18	6
Tithe ,, ...	0	1	4
Poor Rate and Income Tax	0	9	9
Commission	9	12	0
Mr. J. Laing	14	12	0
Postage Stamps, General Correspondence, Calling Meetings, Collecting Subscriptions...	2	5	7
Miss Hopper	1	19	4
Balance in hands of Bankers	47	19	2
	£215	17	8

27th November, 1888. Examined and found correct,

(Signed) H. J. OLDROYD, E. CALVERT, } Auditors.

SOME ACCOUNT OF THE FAMILY OF BROMLEY OF EYTON UPON SEVERN IN THE COUNTY OF SALOP.

THE family of Bromley were remarkable for the many eminent lawyers they produced during the reign of the Tudor princes.

With the ascension of King Henry the Seventh to the throne a change passed over the spirit of the times. Younger sons could no longer expect to live by the sword in their own country. They had either to seek their fortunes as mercenaries in foreign service, or find fresh fields for adventure in newly-discovered lands, or else to fall back upon the cultivation of their intellects, in order to make their way in the world. Many at this period devoted themselves to trade and commerce; but the Bromleys, whose forefathers had distinguished themselves on the field of battle during the reign of the Plantagenet kings, now took to the gown, and distinguished themselves as luminaries of the law. Several of them rose to eminence in the legal profession, and no less than three of them living at the same time respectively attained high rank as Chief Justice of Chester, Lord High Chancellor of England, and Lord Chief Justice of the Court of King's Bench.

The Bromleys took their name from the vill or hamlet of Bromley (afterwards known as Gerard's Bromley) in the parish of Eccleshall and county of Stafford, which they held under the Bishops of Coventry and Lichfield. They were also lords of the vill or hamlet of Winnington, in the parish of Mucklestone in the same county, which was held of the lords of Knightley.

The first indubitable ancestor[1] of this family that I meet with was

Sir BENEDICT de BROMLEY, Knight, who lived in the time of King Henry III. This Benedict de Bromley occurs as holding land in "Wunington" in 1221;[2] and *Sir Benedict de Bromley, with Geoffrey his son,* William, clerk of Chatculne, Gervase de Standon, Richard de Podemor, Nicholas de Derinton, John and William sons of Robert Provost of Esseleg, and others, occur as witnesses to a deed of Philip de Burewardeleg, by which he grants to Richard le Rekene, of Podemor, half a virgate in his vill of Esseleg (Ashley), with such common rights as were enjoyed by his other men of Esseleg.[3]

Philip fitz Warin de Burwardesley, the grantor, was Lord of Burwardesley (or Broseley) in Shropshire, and Ashley in Staffordshire, and one of his nieces and coheirs became the wife of Geoffrey de Bromley, who adopted the arms of Burwardesley, which have ever since been borne by his descendants.

GEOFFREY DE BROMLEY married Philippa, one of the four daughters and coheirs of John Bagot, of Blymhill in the county of Stafford, by his wife Margery, third daughter of Warin de Burwardesley, and sister and coheir of Philip and Roger de Burwardesley. Philippa's father was dead in 1224, and I suppose her to have been married to Geoffrey de Bromley within about eight years of this date, for their eldest son Robert was thirty-nine years of age and upwards in

[1] The Walter de Bromley of the *Heraldic Visitations,* who usually figures at the head of the pedigree with his wife, Alice, daughter of Warin de Burwardesley, is an imaginary person, probably put in to account for the co-heirship by the Bromleys of the lands of Fitz Warin of Burwardesley, whose arms, *quarterly, per fesse indented or and gules,* they adopted as their own; but this inheritance (as will be shewn hereafter) came to them in another way; and Alice, daughter of Warin de Burwardesley was, in fact, the wife of John de Eyton.

[2] *Staffordshire Historical Collections,* Vol. IV., p. 221.

[3] Charter at Willey, quoted by Eyton, *Ant. Shropshire,* Vol. II., p. 15.

April, 1273.[1] In 1255 Geoffrey de Bromley appears as lord of a fourth part of the manor of Blymhill,[2] which he held in right of his wife Philippa. Her mother, Margery (Bagot) de Blumenhull, died about 1259. The writ of *diem clausit extremum* was dated 10th May of that year, and the inquisition was held at Stafford on Friday in Whitsun week. She held one-third of Ascheley, by payment to the King of half a mark whenever a scutage was levied, and by payment of 7s. yearly to Sir Fulk fitz Warin, the head of the family.[3] Philippa was Margery's heir in respect to three parts of her share of Ashley, and John, son of William de Ipstones, was heir of the other quarter. Philippa (or Phelipe) was then returned as thirty years of age, and John twenty-six,[4] but she was in reality several years older. On the 12th of June following, "the King received the homage of Geffrey de Bromle, who married Phelippa, daughter and one of the heirs of Margery de Blymenhull, and of John de Ipstones, grandson and other heir of the said Margery, for all the lands and tenements which the said Margery had held of the King *in capite.*" Philip de Legh was ordered to take security from the said Geffrey, Phelippa, and John, for their relief, and give them seizin. "And because the said Margery had long before her death enfeoffed Phelippa and John in the said lands, and they asserted themselves to have been already ten years in possession, Philip de Legh, if he finds this to be the case, shall restore to

[1] Inq., 1 Edw. I., No. 7.

[2] *Rot. Hund.* Vol. II., p. 114.

[3] The Fitz Warins of Broseley, and Ashley were a younger branch of the baronial family of Fitz Warin, being descended from a younger son of Warin de Metz, *temp.* Hen. I., and in 1236 Fulk fitz Warin, the head of the House, had established his right to a payment from Philip de Burwardesley, and his heirs for his two carucates in Ashley, which was then settled at a "sore hawk" or 20s., yearly. The Lady Margery had inherited one-third of this estate.

[4] Inq., 43, Hen. III., No. 12 b. The age of Philippa was much understated at this inquisition, as was not unfrequently the case when the heir was of full age.

them all receipts which he had taken off the said land since they had been seized into the King's hands."[1]

In 51 Hen. III. (1266-7) Geoffrey de Bromley occurs as holding land in Wonington.[2] In 55 Hen. III., 1271, he and Robert de Cotes are *in misericordia* for a transgression.[3] Geoffrey de Bromley died within two years afterwards. The inquisition was taken at Stafford on the Wednesday next after the feast of St. John *ante portam* 1 Edward I. (May 10, 1273). He held of the King *in capite* the third part of the vill of Asseleye, with the appurtenances, rendering therefor to the King the service due for the sixth part of a shield, whenever a scutage runs, for all services, in which said vill he had in demesne half a virgate of land worth 10s. yearly. He held also the moiety of a certain plot in the same vill, worth 12d. yearly; and the third part of one mill in the same vill which is worth 2s. yearly. There are also two tenants in the same vill, who hold at the will of the lord each of them half a virgate of land, for which they each pay 3s. yearly. There are also two cotters in the same vill who each of them render 12d. yearly. There are also two free tenants in the same vill, who held of him two virgates of land, each of whom render 4s. yearly. The total of rents being 16s. He held also the third part of a certain wood in the same vill, which is worth 2s. yearly; and the pleas and perquisites are worth 2s. Sum total, 34s. [33s.?]. He held also of the Bishop of Chester the vill of Bromlegge in Soccage, rendering therefor yearly to the same Bishop 10s. And he owed suit at the court of the Bishop at Ecclessale every

[1] Rot. Fin., 43 Hen. III. John Bagot and Margery his wife had four daughters, namely, Alice, wife of William be Ipstones, Margery, wife of Ralph de Coven, Elizabeth, wife of Ralph de Pichford, and Phelippa, wife of Geoffrey de Bromley. She divided the lands between her children long before her death. The greater part of her share of Broseley she gave to Margery the second daughter, and the greater part of her share of Ashley, to Phelippa, the youngest. She seems to have altogether disinherited Elizabeth de Pichford.

[2] Inq. *ad quod damnum*, 51 Hen. III., (Salt's MSS.)

[3] *Staff. Hist. Collections*, Vol. VI., pt. 1, p. 50.

three weeks. He held also in the same vill a capital messuage, with a curtilage, and the herbage and fruit of the garden, worth 2s. yearly; and he had in demesne in the same vill two virgates of land worth 20s. yearly; and one meadow in the same vill worth 16d. He had in the same vill eight free tenants, each of them holding half a virgate of land, and rendering 2s. yearly. He had two mills in the same vill, which render yearly one mark. The pleas and perquisites are worth 4s. Sum total, 56s. 8d. He held also of Robert de Knichtelegge the vill of Wonnitone in Soccage, rendering therefor 10s. yearly; he had there in demesne one virgate of land worth 10s. yearly. He held also in the same vill one plot of meadow worth 18d. yearly. And he had in the same vill six tenants, each of whom holds half a virgate, and renders yearly 8d., viz. at the feast of St. Michael 4d., at Palm Sunday 4d.; and each of them renders at Christmas two hens worth 2d., and bread worth 1d.; and at Easter each renders forty eggs worth 1d. Total 6s. Also he had one mill in the same vill, which is worth yearly one mark. The pleas and perquisites are worth 2s. yearly. Sum total, 32s. 10d. He held also the fourth part of a knight's fee in Blumenhulle (Blymhill) of the Baron of Stafford, doing therefor the service of one fourth part of a knight's fee. In the same vill he had in demesne two virgates of land worth 20s. yearly, and one plot worth 12d. And he had in the same vill for pasture every year at Christmas twenty hens worth 20d., and he had there the fourth part of a mill worth 2s. [4s.?] yearly, and of pleas and perquisites 2s. Total, 28s. 8d. Sum total of the whole, £7 11s. 2d. The said Geoffrey died on Monday next after the close of Easter 1 Edw. I. (17 April, 1273), and Robert his son is his next heir, and is 29 years of age.[1]

Besides Robert, Geoffrey de Bromley and Philippa his wife had a younger son, Richard, of whom we shall

[1] Inq. p.m. 1. Edw. I., No. 7. For a fuller account of the family see *Staff. Hist. Collections*, Vol. II.

speak presently. On 20th May, 1273, the King received the homage of Robert, son and heir of Geoffrey de Brumlege, for all the lands and tenements which his father held *in capite*. Robert de Bromley served in the Welsh wars against Llewelyn, Prince of Wales. He died in 1307. In the inquisition *post mortem* it is stated that the service by which he held his third of the manor of Ashley *in capite* was one-sixth of a knight's fee, and the finding of one armed horseman and one horse caparisoned for eight days in the King's army so often as there shall be war in Wales, and paying to the Lord Fulk fitz Warin half a merk yearly at Michaelmas; and the services by which he held the hamlet of Bromley of the Bishop was a payment of 10s. yearly, suit at his court of Eccleshale every three weeks, and finding four men three times in the year to hunt in the Park of the Bishop at Eccleshale for three days at a time.[1] He left a son and heir, John, and a younger son, Roger.

John, the son of Robert de Bromley, had an elder son John, and a younger son Robert, whose issue eventually succeeded to the inheritance. John, the son of John de Bromley, left issue, by Hillaria his wife, an only surviving daughter, Alice, who married John de Frodesham, and proved her age at Blymhill in 1362. She gave her fourth part of the manor of Blymhill to her mother, Hillaria, and her issue by her second marriage with Humphrey de Swinnerton; and on her own death, without issue, the remainder of her estates at Ashley, Bromley, &c., passed to her cousin-german, Thomas fitz Robert de Bromley. Margaret, the granddaughter of this Thomas, son of Robert, brought them in marriage to her husband William Hextall, of Hextall, in the county of Stafford, one of whose daughters and coheirs brought the manor of Bromley, in marriage, to her husband Sir John de Bromley, of Badington, in Cheshire.

RICHARD DE BROMLEY, younger son of Geoffrey de Bromley and Philippa Bagot his wife, married the

[1] Inq. p.m. 1. Edw. II., No. 47.

daughter and heiress of [Robert ?] de Knocton[1] (of Knocton or Knutton, in the county of Stafford), by which marriage he acquired that estate.

At the assizes held at Northampton *coram rege* on the morrow of the Epiphany, 50 Hen. III. (7 January, 1266), Adam de Arderne appeared against the Celerar of Stanes, Gilbert le Mareschal, Robert son of Elias, and *Richard de Bromle,* in a plea that while Adam was in prison for the King and Edward his son, they had come to his house at Cnolton and taken away his goods and chattels, to the value of 30 marks, and still detained them. The defendants did not appear; and as regards Gilbert le Mareschal and Richard de Bromle, the Sheriff returned that they were not to be found, and held nothing by which, &c.[2]

In the pleas of the Forest held at Lichfield on the morrow of St. Michael, 55 Hen. III., 1271, before Roger de Clifford, Mathew de Columbariis, and Nicholas de Romaseye, the Justiciaries appointed to hear and determine the said pleas, a presentment was made against Robert de Hasteng, Henry de Wyvereston, John de Scheteford, *Richard de Bromlegh,* William de London and Thomas de Pessale, who were all of the company of the said Robert, for taking venison out of the King's Forest of Cannock, in 49 Hen. III. (1264-5), and carrying it to the house of the said Robert at Chebbeseye.[3]

In August, 1274, an assize is taken to try if Henry de Enworden, Richard de Bromle, and Robert his

[1] At the *essoins de malo veniendo* taken at Lichfield on the morrow of Trinity, 56 Hen. III., 1272, with respect to tenures by serjeantry, the jury of the Pirehill Hundred presented that Peter de Arderne, John de Uffeley, (Offley,) and *Robert de Knotton* held the manor of Knotton by the serjeantry of finding three horsemen, armed for the custody of the castle of Newcastle-under-Lyme for forty days, at their own cost, and the serjeantry is now commuted at £4 6s. 6d. (*Staff. Hist. Coll.* Vol. IV., pt. 1., p. 213.) Knotton is a manor or township in the parish of Wolstanton.

[2] *Staff. Hist. Coll.*, Vol. IV., pt. 1., p. 160.

[3] *Staff. Hist. Coll.*, Vol. IV., pt. 1., p. 213.

brother, had unjustly disseised John de Swinnerton of forty acres of land in Swinnerton; when a verdict was recorded for John.[1]

In 4 Edw. I., 1276, Thomas de Melewyz (Millwich) sued Leon son of Leon de Remesley and Richard de Bromley for imprisoning him *vi et armis* at Stafford, and detaining him there till he had paid them 23 marks.[2]

In 10 Edw. I., 1282, the Master of the Knight Templars in England sued Richard de Bromleye for depasturing cattle on the growing corn of the Knights at Kel (Keel), and doing damage to the amount of 100s.[3]

Richard de Bromley was living in 23 Edw. I., as appears by a deed dated at Knocton, on Tuesday, the feast of St. Gregory, (12 March, 1296-7), whereby he conveyed two places of meadow in Knocton to Peter de Arderne, to which Sir William de More, Sir Robert de Staundon, and Sir Roger de Swinerton, Knights, were witnesses.[4] He appears to have been succeeded by his son Ranulph, in the same year 1297.

RANULPH DE BROMLEY, calling himself son of Richard, gave to the church of Knocton two places of land in his waste of Knocton, dated on the vigil of St Lawrence, 23 Edw. I. (1297).[5] Ranulph de Bromley had issue four sons, Richard, Sir Roger, who died s.p., John de Bromley, of whom presently, and Walter. Richard de Bromley, who bore the Bromley arms (*quarterly gu. and or.*) without any difference, and was presumably the eldest son, appears in 5 Edw. II., 1311, as manucaptor of Nicholas de Rothewell, the burgess of parliament returned for Lichfield.[6] In a deed of 11 Edw. III.,

[1] *Ibid.*, p. 192.

[2] *Ibid.*, Vol. VI., pt. 1., p. 76.

[3] *Ibid.*, p. 121.

[4] Weston MS. *Shropshire Pedigrees*, *penes* Earl of Bradford, fol. 42., and Collins' *Peerage*, Article Bromley Lord Montfort.

[5] Collins' *Peerage*, from Vincent's MSS. in the College of Arms, and Weston MSS.

[6] Parliamentary Writs.

brother, had unjustly disseised John de Swinnerton of forty acres of land in Swinnerton; when a verdict was recorded for John.[1]

In 4 Edw. I., 1276, Thomas de Melewyx (Millwich) sued Leon son of Leon de Remesley and Richard de Bromley for imprisoning him *vi et armis* at Stafford, and detaining him there till he had paid them 33 marks.[2]

In 10 Edw. I., 1282, the Master of the Knight Templars in England sued Richard de Bromleye for depasturing cattle on the growing corn of the Knights at Kel (Keel), and doing damage to the amount of 100s.[3]

Richard de Bromley was living in 23 Edw. I., as appears by a deed dated at Knoston, on Tuesday, the feast of St. Gregory, (12 March, 1296-7), whereby he conveyed two places of meadow in Knocton to Peter de Arderne, to which Sir William de More, Sir Robert de Staundon, and Sir Roger de Swinerton, Knights, were witnesses.[4] He appears to have been succeeded by his son Ranulph, in the same year 1297.

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[1] *Ibid.*, p. 192.
[2] *Ibid.*, Vol. VI., pt. 1., p. 76.
[3] *Ibid.*, p. 121.
[4] Weston MS. *Shropshire Pedigrees*, penes Earl of Bradford, fol. 42, and Collins' *Peerage*, Article Bromley Lord Montfort.
[5] Collins' *Peerage*, from Vincent's MSS. in the College of Arms, and Weston MSS.
[6] Parliamentary Writs.

in which he calls himself the son of Ranulph, he granted to John de le Delves a third part of Burlemore within the fee of Knocton.[1]

JOHN DE BROMLEY, presumably the third son of Ranulph, was living in 1335, when he gave to Thomas, son of Robert de Sonde the land next to the lands of Thomas son of Richard de Sonde, and the land which he had by dimission of his brother Walter de Bromley, which William Fouleshurst released to him after the death of Margaret, daughter of Henry Cholmondelegh, and the land which he had of the gift of his brother, Richard de Bromley, to which Adam le Parker, John de Wrenbury, Thomas de Harecourt, and Thomas son of William de Sondes were witnesses.[2] John de Bromley had issue three sons, Walter, William, and Roger, and four daughters, Joan, wife of Hugh Lee of the county of Chester, Matilda, Letitia, wife of Robert Marchumley, and Milicent, wife of . . . . Searne.[3] Walter de Bromley, the eldest son, left issue a daughter and heir, Letitia, married to John Cholmondelegh, of Chorley. Roger de Bromley, the third son, married Letitia, daughter and heiress of Hugh Cholmondelegh and Isabella his, wife daughter and coheiress of Robert Harecourt,[4] and left issue a son, Richard de Bromley, from whom the Bromleys of Barkesford and Chorley in the county of Chester descended.[5]

WILLIAM DE BROMLEY, the second son, married Amabilla (or Annabella), the daughter of Sir Mathew de Chetelton, of Chetelton, co. Stafford, Knight, (by his wife Joan, daughter and heiress of William Clifton, re-married to John Griffin), and sister and sole heiress of William de Chetelton, with whom he acquired the estates of Badington and Bromhall in Cheshire.[6] Her brother

1 Collins' *Peerage*, and Weston MSS.
2 Weston MSS.
3 *Ibid.*
4 *Ormerod's Cheshire*, Vol. III., p. 208.
5 Weston MSS.
6 *Ormerod's Cheshire*, Vol. III., pp. 194, 207.

William, son of Mathew de Chetelton was living in 23 Edw. III., with Katherine his wife,[1] but dead in 25 Edw. III., when it was found that John Lasci or Lascy and Amabilla his wife and Roger de Cradeshagh had unjustly disseized Katherine who had been the wife of William fitz Mathew de Chetelton of the manor of Chetelton, of which the said Katherine recovered seizin.[2] In 33 Edw. III., Katherine the relict of William de Chetelton was then married to a second husband, Ralph de Wetenhale. John Lasci, the first husband of Amabilla, was also dead at this time, and she was then the wife of William, son of John de Bromley. In that year William, son of John de Bromley, and Amabilla his wife, make Walter de Bromley or John de Weggeston their attorney against Ralph de Wetenhale and Katherine his wife, in a plea of *mort d'ancestor*,[3] and an assize came to try whether William son of Mathew de Chetelton brother of Amabilla, wife of William, son of John de Bromley, was seized in his demesne as of fee of the manor of Chetelton on the day of his death, which manor Ralph de Wetenhale and Katherine his wife then held.[4]

William de Bromley probably acquired lands in Ireland by this marriage, for in 35 Edw. III. (1361), by writ tested at Westminster on 25th March, he was summoned to be at Westminster within three weeks of Easter, to attend Lionel, Earl of Ulster, the King's son, into Ireland, who was appointed to proceed there with a great army to oppose the incursions of the King's enemies in that kingdom; on which occasion all who had any estates in that realm, and were resident in England, were ordered to accompany the said Earl of Ulster.[5] This order appears to have met with but very partial compliance, and by writ tested at Westminster on the 10th day of February, in the following year,

1 Assize Roll of 23 Edw. III.

2 *Ibid*, 25 Edw. III.

3 Assize Roll 33 to 39 Edw. III.

4 *Ibid.*

5 Collins; *Rymer's Fœdera*, Vol. III., p. 610.

William de Bromley and others were ordered, under penalty of forfeiture, to be with the Earl of Ulster in Ireland within a fortnight of Easter, and they were summoned to attend a council at Westminster on Wednesday in the second week in Lent, to make arrangements for their departure to Ireland.[1]

William de Bromley had issue by Amabilla de Chetelton his wife, who survived him, an elder son, William, and probably a younger son, John, of whom we shall speak presently. Amabilla had also a daughter Amabilla by a former husband, John de Lascy, on whom she settled the reversion of the manor of Chetelton.

William de Bromley, the eldest son of William de Bromley and Amabilla de Chetelton, was father of Richard de Bromley, who succeeded to Badington and Bromhall, and increased his estate by marriage with Ann, daughter and heiress of William Praers, Chamberlain of Chester, descended from a collateral line of Praers of Baddiley, in Cheshire, by whom he had an elder son, Sir John Bromley, of Badington, Knight, a distinguished soldier in the French wars, who in 6 Hen. V. (1418), was knighted on the field of battle, and made Captain-General of the Castle of Dampfron, and Seneschal and great Constable of Bosseville-le-Rosse and the Marches.[2] In 4 Hen. V. Sir John unsuccessfully claimed the manor of Chetelton, as heir of Matthew de Chetelton, against William de Egerton and Ellen his wife.[3] Sir John Bromley died 4th September, 7 Hen. V., (1419), seized of the manors of Badington and Bromhall, the manor of Cholmston and half the manor of Alvaston, with lands in Alstanton, Wolstanwood, Monks' Copenhall and Church Copenhall. By his wife Margery, daughter of Sir John Massy, of Tatton, Knight, he had several sons, of whom the survivor, William Bromley, of Badington, Esq., was father of Sir John

[1] *Rym. Fœd.*, Vol. III., p. 637.

[2] For a fuller account of Sir John Bromley, of Badington, see *Ormerod's Cheshire*, Vol. III., p. 194.

[3] Brit. Mus. Add. Ch. 6247.

Bromley, of Badington. The said Sir John married Joane, daughter and co-heir of William Hextall and Margaret his wife, the sister and heiress of John de Bromley, of Bromley and Ashley, in the county of Stafford, by which marriage he became possessed of the old estate of the Bromleys, which passed through his daughter Margaret, wife of Sir William Stanley, of Hooton, to her daughter Margaret, wife of Peter Gerard, of Bryn, in the county of Lancaster, Esq.

JOHN BROMLEY, the younger son, or possibly grandson, of William de Bromley and Amabilla de Chetelton, married Agnes, daughter of John de Trentham, and had issue a son, Walter.[1]

WALTER BROMLEY married Joan, daughter of Richard de Delves,[2] by whom he had a son Roger.

ROGER BROMLEY is stated to have been of Mitley, in the county of Salop, in right of his wife, Jane, daughter and heiress of Richard de Mitley by Ellen his wife, daughter and heiress of Sir John de Hawkeston.[3] They had issue two sons, namely, Roger, and Nicholas Bromley, who married Agnes, daughter and heir of . . . Hulse, of Norbury, by whom he had a son, Thomas, whose posterity were of Hampton and Norbury in Cheshire.[4]

[1] Burke's *Extinct Baronage*, Collins' *Peerage*, Weston MSS., &c.
[2] *Ibid.*
[3] *Ibid.*
[4] All the authorities I meet with concur in making the wife of this Roger de Bromley to have been the daughter of Richard Mitley of Mitley, in Shropshire. I can find no place of that name in the County of Salop; but I suppose it to have been Mickley, a member of the manor of Prees, and anciently written Mitneley and Mitteneley, (*Eyton's Shropshire*, Vol. IX., p. 248). Richard de Mitley's wife is said to have been Ellen, daughter of Sir John Hawkeston, of Wrineford or Wrinehill, in the county of Stafford, by Amabilla his wife. If, as I suppose, this Ellen had been previously married, and had issue by her first husband, her daughter Jane will probably not have inherited any of her mother's estates. There is no quartering given in Sir Henry Bridgeman's shield of quarterings for either Mitley or Hawkeston. The Hawkeston arms are elsewhere given as *ermine, a fesse gules fretty or, within a border engrailed or.*

ROGER BROMLEY, of Mitley, Esq., the elder son of Roger Bromley and Jane his wife, was living in the time of Edward IV. He married the daughter and heiress of David Browe (Borrowe, Broe or Broc), of Malpas, in the county of Chester, by his wife . . . daughter of . . . Rathbone;[1] by whom he had four sons, 1, William; 2, John; 3, Roger; and 4, Humphrey, who was living in 7 Hen. VII., but died without legitimate issue. John Bromley, the second son, had issue a daughter, Anne, who died without issue. William Bromley, of Mitley, Esq., the eldest son, married Beatrice, daughter of Humphrey Hill, of Blore and Buntingsdale, in the county of Salop, and by her had issue a son, George, and three daughters, namely, Elizabeth, wife of Rowland Jennynges, Joan, wife of Richard Sandford, and Dorothy wife of William Leighton. George Bromley, son and heir of William, who was seated at Hawkeston in the parish of Hodnet, in Shropshire, was Sheriff of Shropshire in 1522.[2] He married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Thomas Lacon, of Willey, in the county of Salop, knight, by whom he had issue 1, Sir George Bromley, and 2, Sir Thomas.

Sir George Bromley, Knight, the elder son, was attorney to Queen Elizabeth for the Duchy of Lancaster, and afterwards Chief Justice from 22 to 31 Eliz., and *custos rotulorum* of Shropshire.[3] He acquired the estate of Hallon or Hawn, in the parish of Worfield and county of Salop, by marriage with Joan, the daughter and heiress of John Waverton[4] (or Waterton), gent., by whom he had four sons and three daughters. The daughters were Margaret, wife of Francis Woolrich,

[1] Weston MSS. On a shield of quarterings drawn up for Sir Henry Bridgeman, Bart., towards the close of the eighteenth century, there is a coat of *gules, on a chevron argent three mullets gules,* (in the Weston MS. it is *roses,* instead of *mullets,*) for Broc, which follows those of Chetelton and Clifton.

[2] Blakeway's *Sheriffs of Shropshire*, p. 85.

[3] Inq. 13 Eliz., part 2, No. 38.

[4] Blakeway's *Sheriffs*; Nash's *Worcestershire*, Vol. I., p. 595.

Mary, wife of George Cotton, of Combermere, and Susanna, wife of Roger Puleston, of Emral, in co. Flint. The sons were 1, Francis; 2, Edward; 3, George; and 4, John. Francis Bromley, the eldest son, married Joyce, daughter of Edward Leighton, of Wattlesborough in co. Salop, by whom he had a son, Thomas, and a daughter, Jane, living in 1646.[1] Sir Edward Bromley, of Shifnal Grange, in the county of Salop, knight, the second son, was made one of the Barons of the Exchequer in 7 Jac. 1. His daughter and heiress, Jane, conveyed the Hallon estate, by marriage, to William Davenport, Esq.

Thomas Bromley, the second son of George Bromley and Elizabeth Lacon, and brother of Sir George Bromley, of Hallon, became Lord High Chancellor of England in 1579, in which post he died 12th April, 1587, 29 Elizabeth.[2] He purchased Holt Castle in Worcestershire, and the direct male line of his family ended with William Bromley, of Holt Castle, Esq., who died in 1707, leaving a daughter, Mercy, eventually his sole heiress, who married John Bromley, Esq., of Horseheath in the county of Cambridge, and had a son, Henry Bromley of Horseheath Hall and Holt Castle, who was raised to the peerage as Baron Montfort in 1741.

ROGER BROMLEY, third son of Roger (son of Roger Bromley and Jane Mitley), married Jane, daughter of Thomas Jennings, of Wellibourne, by whom he had issue William, Thomas, Roger, and a daughter who married . . . . . Wolley, and left issue Thomas Wolley, gent.[3] William Bromley, of Stoke, the eldest son, married Margaret, daughter of Francis Young, of Caynton, in the county of Salop, and had issue two sons, William and Thomas, who both died without issue.[4] Roger Bromley, the third son, was of Broughton. He

[1] Weston MSS.
[2] Collins' Peerage.
[3] Weston MS.
[4] *Ibid.*

married Jane, daughter of Sir Peter Newton, Knight, but died without issue.

THOMAS BROMLEY, the second son of Roger and Jane Jennings his wife, was entered at the Inner Temple, where he was reader in the year 1532.[1] He was nominated again as reader in the autumn of 1539, and again in Lent, 1540, but did not serve on either occasion.[2] In June, 1540, he was called to the degree of the coif or made serjeant-at-law, and he must have previously attained considerable eminence in his profession since he was appointed one of the King's serjeants on the 2nd of the following month of July.[3] In little more than four years he was raised to the bench, in which he succeeded Sir John Spelman as a Judge of the King's Bench.[4] He was held in high favour by King Henry VIII., who bequeathed him a legacy of £300 and made him one of the executors of his will.[5] He thus became one of the council of the regency on the accession of Edward VI., but seems to have avoided the political difficulties of that reign till its close, when he was most unwillingly involved (together with chief justice Montague) in the project of the Duke of Northumberland to place Lady Jane Grey on the throne. Having submitted, under the compulsion to which he was subjected, to settle the instrument, it would seem that he was no longer called upon to interfere, for his name does not appear among those who witnessed the young King's will, and instead of being sent to prison with the two chief justices, he was raised by Queen Mary to the head of his own court on 4th October, in the place of Sir Roger Cholmley.[6]

Sir Thomas Bromley died the 15th of May, 1555, and was buried, with his wife, in the parish church of Wroxeter, in Shropshire, where there is a large alabaster

[1] Foss's *Judges*, Vol. v., p. 356.
[2] Dugdale's *Orig.*, p. 164.
[3] Foss's *Judges*.
[4] *Ibid.*
[5] *Testam. vetust.*
[6] Foss's *Judges*.

monument to their memory placed against the north wall of the Chancel. The recumbent figures on the tomb represent Sir Thomas in the robes of a Chief Justice, and Dame Isabel, his wife, in the dress of a lady of that period. Sir Thomas is habited in a scarlet gown, lined with light-green, having a robe over it also of a red colour. On his head is a black square cap, which rests upon an adorned pillow, by the side of which is a pheasant, and at his feet there is a lion's jambe with the claws retracted. Round the monument is the following legend: "Here lyethe Sr Thomas Bromley, Knyght, whyche dyed, beyng Lord Chyffe Justes of England, Also beyng on of the Executors to the Kynge of most famous memorye Henry the Eyght the whyche desesed the xv dey of May, anno d'ni 1555, and dame Isabel hys wyfe the whyche desesed in the yere of our lord . . . . . on whose sowles God av mer."

The arms at the head and feet of the lady are *ermine, on a fesse sable 3 mullets arg.* (for Lyster), impaling *quarterly*, 1st and 4th *arg. on a chief gules potent or*, 2nd and 3rd *gules, 3 lions rampant, two and one, or; over all a bend sable*, (for Fitzherbert). There are no corresponding shields at the head and feet of the male figure. The arms at the head and foot of the monument are, *quarterly per fesse indented gules and or* (for Bromley) *with a crescent as a mark of cadency*, impaling Lyster (as before); surmounted by a crest, *a pheasant gules.*

On the front of the monument, facing south, is the figure of a lady in the centre compartment with this legend: "Margaret, wyfe unto R. Newport, and daughter and heire unto the righte Worshypfull Knyght."
In other compartments on the same side are two shields of arms, the one bearing the arms of Bromley only, with a crescent; and the other having a coat of six quarterings: 1. *Sable, five bars between 4 points in chief and 4 in base argent.* 2. *Argent a chevron gules between 3 leopards' faces sable langued of the second.* 3. *Gules, a lion rampant or.* 4. *Quarterly per fesse indented gules*

and or, in the 1st and 4th quarters a lion statant argent. 5. *Gules, a lion rampant or.* 6. *Gules, a fesse between 6 pears or;* the whole impaling Bromley with a crescent as before.

I take this coat of six quarterings to be that of Sir Richard Newport, of High Ercall, Knight, who married the heiress. The first quartering will have been the old Newport (or Gech) arms. The second was probably an atchievement. Sir Richard was a man of wealth and position in the county of Salop, distinguished in the wars of those times, and possessed of inherited property in the town of Shrewsbury, where he met with an honourable reception on his return from the wars, and I conceive that these arms, which were the arms of Shrewsbury, with a chevron for a difference, will have been given to him as an atchievement, and that after this the old coat was dropped by him and his descendants, and only the leopards' faces with the chevron borne by them, as they appear on his monument at Wroxeter. The third will have been the arms of his great great grandfather, Sir John Burgh, of Mawddwy, Knight, who bore on his seal the lion rampant, the arms of his mother, the heiress of the lords of Mawddwy, instead of the usual Burgh arms. The fourth quartering will have been that of Beysin of Billingsley, which may have been assumed by his great great grandmother's family, the Cloptons, as heirs of the Beysins. The fifth quartering I suppose to have been that of the princes of South Wales (though later heralds usually give this coat within a border indented), which in that case should have preceded the arms of Beysin. The sixth and last quartering is that of Besford, whose coheir was the wife of Sir William Clopton, Knight, and mother of the wife of Sir John de Burgh.

Isabel, the wife of Sir Thomas Bromley, was the daughter of Richard Lyster, of Rowton, in the county of Salop, Esq., by Agnes, the daughter and heiress of

of (John) Fitzherbert,[1] Esq., who was also in the profession of the law, he being attorney for Shrewsbury in the King's Exchequer in 5 Edw. IV. Sir Thomas is said by the Heralds to have had a former wife, Elizabeth, daughter of John Dod, of Cloverly, by whom he had no issue, but I find no confirmation of this on the tomb.

Sir Thomas Bromley acquired the estate of Eyton upon Severn, with its members and appurtenances in the county of Salop, at the dissolution of the Abbey of Shrewsbury. Margaret, his only daughter and heiress, brought these estates to her husband, Sir Richard Newport, of High Ercall, in the county of Salop, Knight, who died on 12th of September, 1570,[2] being one of the Queen's Majesty's counsell in the Marches of Wales. He was buried at Wroxeter, where there is a handsome monument to him on the South side of the chancel, having upon it the recumbent figure of himself and Dame Margaret his wife. The Newport quarterings are given more fully here than they are on Sir Thomas Bromley's monument, having a shield of eight quarterings, as follows :—1. *Argent a chevron gules between three leopards' faces sable* (Newport). 2. *Barry of six argent and azure* (Grey of Codnor). 3. *Argent three bars gemelles sable* (Ercall). 4. *Azure a chevron ermine between three fleurs de lys, argent* (Burgh). 5. *Gules a lion rampant within a border engrailed or* (Mawddwy). 6. *Or a raven proper* (Corbet). 7. *Gules a bend between six pears erect or leaved vert* (Clopton or Morehall). 8. *Quarterly per fesse indented gules and or, in first quarter a lion passant argent* (Beysin).

The same arms, with the additional quartering of

[1] Blakeway (*Sheriffs of Shropshire*, p. 144) conjectures this Fitzherbert to have been John, the youngest of seven sons of Nicholas Fitzherbert son of Henry Fitzherbert, of Norbury, in the county of Derby, Esq.

[2] Inq. p. m. 13 Eliz. part 2, No. 38 ; and inscription on his monument at Wroxeter.

Bromley, are repeated on the shields of all the sons and daughters as they are there shewn; and over the monument is a tablet with the following legend:—

Hic equitis tumulus teget ossa Richardi
Newporti, portu navigat ille novo,
Navigat ille novo, superum jam sede receptus
Testis erat locuples anchora tuta fides.

Sir Richard Newport's death is thus recorded in the MS. Chronicle of Shrewsbury, which has lately been transcribed by the Rev. W. A Leighton, and published in the *Transactions* of the Shropshire Archæological and Natural History Society[1]:—"This yeare and the xijth of September one Syr Richard Newport a valiant knyght of Shropshire and of a pryncely personage disceassyd for whose deathe there was mutche mone made in Shrosberye." Dame Margaret, his wife, survived him many years, and her death is thus recorded in the above mentioned Shrewsbury chronicle:—"This yeare [1598] Lady Margaret Newport of Eytoon and in the county of Salop wydowe dep'tid this present lyfe the xjth daye[2] of August A° p'd' and was buried at Rocksetter the next day followinge being hir will so and the xxjxth day of August all the bells in Shrusburry dyd ringe in remembrance of hyr the whiche towne she lovyd well and she was belovyd of the inhabytants therein there was bestowyde uppon the poore that day xx*li*. besyds many other placs in the coontery verey amply. She was a verteous lady in all hyr lyfe tyme and verey good to the poore in towne and countrey."

Her grandson, Lord Herbert of Chirbury, (who was born in her house at Eyton), in his memoirs, relates of her that she, "surviving her husband, gave rare testi-

[1] Vol. III., p. 269.

[2] In Blakeway's transcription of this passage (*Sheriffs of Shropshire*, p. 88), he gives the date of her death as the 10th, and her burial as the following day. In the *inq. post mortem* (41 Eliz. part 1, No 7) the day of her death is given as the 19th of August.

monies of an incomparable piety to God and love to her children, as being most assiduous and devout in her daily both public and private prayers, and so careful to provide for her posterity, that, though it were in her power to give her estate (which was very great), to whom she would, yet she continued still unmarried, and so provident for them, that after she had bestowed all her daughters with sufficient portions upon very good neighbouring families, she delivered up her estate and care of housekeeping to her eldest son Francis, when now she had for many years kept hospitality with that plenty and order as exceeded all others either of her country or time; for besides abundance of provision and good cheer for guests, which her son Sir Francis Newport continued, she used ever after dinner to distribute with her own hands to the poor, who resorted to her in great numbers, alms in money, to every one of them, more or less, as she thought they needed it." By her husband, Sir Richard Newport, she had a family of four sons and four daughters, whose figures are depicted on their tomb.

Of these children, the two of the sons whose figures are given at the East end of the monument were probably dead before the monument was erected. They each have a crescent in their shield of arms, as having been successively second sons; the one, being given as a baby, probably died in his infancy before the other was born, and the second, who is given as an esquire in armour, I suppose to have been Edmund Newport (the second surviving son at the time of his father's death) who was living on 9th January, 1571, at Sybton, in the county of Salop.[1] He must have died without issue, for his younger brother, Andrew, is described on his own monument as the second son. Andrew Newport was an utter Barrister at Law, Fellow of the Inner Temple, and M.P. for Shrewsbury in 1588. He died unmarried in 1611, and was buried at Wroxeter. Sir

[1] Inq. p.m. Sir Richard Newport.

Francis Newport, the eldest son, who is represented, as the first of the six figures on the front of the monument, in armour with gauntlets in his right hand, was knighted by King James I. at Worksop Manor, in Nottinghamshire, 21st April, 1603. His son, Sir Richard, was raised to the Peerage by the title of Baron Newport, of High Ercall, 14th October, 1642, and is now repre-sented by Orlando G. C. Earl of Bradford.

The daughters were (1) Mary, who was married to William Gratewood, of Adderley and Stoke upon Tern, in the county of Salop, Esq., and after to Ralph Sneyd, of Keel and Bradwell, in the county of Stafford, but died without issue; (2) Elizabeth, married first to Frances Lawley, of Spoonhill, in the county of Salop, Esq., by whom she had a son, Thomas, from whom the present Lord Wenlock is descended, and secondly to Sir Thomas Lawley, of Wenlock, Knight, by whom she also had issue. 3, Isabel, married to Sir Charles Fox, of Bromfield, in the county of Salop, Knight. 4, Magdalen, married first to Richard Herbert, of Blackhall and Montgomery, Esq. (by whom she was mother of Edward, Lord Herbert, of Cherbury, George Herbert, the eminent divine, and other children), and secondly to Sir John Danvers, Knight, one of the judges in the time of King Charles I.

The full quarterings of Sir Thomas Bromley are as follows :—

1. Bromley. *Quarterly per fesse indented gules and or*, with a crescent for a difference.
2. Bagot (of Blymhill). *Ermine, three lozenges gules.*[1]
3. Fitzwarin (of Broseley). *Quarterly per fesse indented or and gules.*
4. Knocton or Knotton. . . . .
5. Chetelton. *Argent, on a chevron gules 5 bezants, within a border of the 2nd.*

[1] This coat is taken from Genealogical Records of the Family of Woodd, formerly of Shynewood and the White Abbey, in the county of Salop, privately printed.

6. Clifton. *Argent, on a fesse between six fleur de lis gules three fleur de lis or.*[1]
7. Mitley. . . . .
8. Hawkeston. *Ermine, a fesse gules fretty or.*
9. Broc (or Browe). *Gules on a chevron argent three mullets of the first.*[2]

An account of the Bagots of Blymhill will be found in the *Staffordshire Historical Collections*, Vol. I.; and an account of the Fitzwarins of Broseley is given in Eyton's *History of Shropshire*, Vol. II., p. 2.

The Bromleys, of Badington, from which Sir Thomas Bromley, of Eyton upon Severn, derived his descent, were the representatives of the knightly family of Chetelton, of Chetelton, in the county of Stafford, and Badington, in the county of Chester, of which last family an account is here appended.

The Cheteltons were lords of that vill, now called Cheddleton, in the county of Stafford, which they held under the Audleys by the service of one knight's fee, as also of Badington and Bromhall in the county of Chester, which was likewise held under the Audleys.

An early pedigree of the family of Chetelton is given in the Plea Rolls of 18 Edw. I., in which year an assize was taken of last presentation to the church of Chetelton, the advowson of which was claimed by Nicholas de Audley, as *custos* of the land and heir of Richard, son of Henry [Hugh ?] de Chetelton, against the Abbot of Deulacres. Robert de Chetelton, ancestor of the heir, had presented the last incumbent in the time of King John, which last incumbent had now been dead ten years. From Robert the right had descended to William

[1] This is so given in a coat of quarterings drawn up for Sir Henry Bridgeman, Baronet, towards the close of the 18th century. In the quarterings of Legh, of Rushall, in the Staffordshire Visitation of 1583, it is thus given (after Bromley and Chetelton):—*Arg. on a fesse sable between six fleur de lis gules 3 crosses crosslet or*, where it is called Clayton (*Staff. Hist. Collections*, Vol. III., p. 103).

[2] In Sir Henry Bridgeman's quarterings it is:—*Gules, on a chevron argent 3 roses or.*

as his son and heir, and from William, who died without issue, to Hugh, as his brother and heir, and from Hugh to William, as his son and heir, and from William to Robert, as his son and heir, and from Robert to Henry [or Hugh], as his son and heir, and from Henry [or Hugh] to Richard, as his son and heir, who is now under age. The guardian recovered the advowson for the heir.[1] From this Plea it appears that

ROBERT DE CHETELTON was lord of Chetelton in the time of King John.

WILLIAM DE CHETELTON, son of Robert, died without issue, and was succeeded by his brother

HUGH DE CHETELTON, which Hugh was dead before 12 Hen. III. (1227), when his son

WILLIAM DE CHETELTON was summoned to warrant Richard de Draicote eight bovates of land in Cuneshale, for which he holds a charter of William de Chetelton, the uncle of William whose heir he is.[2]

This William de Chetelton was witness to a deed of William de Ipstones to Stephen, Abbot of Deulacres, in 28 Hen. III.[3] He was coroner for the county of Stafford[4] and occurs as juror at a great assize on the morrow of Trinity, 56 Hen. III. (1272);[5] in which year, at the same assizes, (his brother) Adam son of Hugh de Chetelton occurs as a defaulter, for which he is *in misericordiâ.*[6]

ROBERT DE CHETELTON (son of William) was one of those commissioned to make enquiries on the King's behalf concerning the Hundred of Totmonslow in the county of Stafford, in 1275.[7] In 6 Edw. I. (1277) he and several others were sued for a debt of

[1] Plea Rolls 18 Edw. I. m. 157.
[2] *Staffordshire Hist. Collections*, Vol. IV., p. 49.
[3] Sleigh's *Hist. Leek*, p. 47.
[4] *Staff. Hist. Coll.*, Vol. IV., p. 208, and V., p. 121.
[5] *Staff. Hist. Coll.*, Vol. IV., p. 201.
[6] *Ibid.*, p. 210.
[7] *Ibid.*, Vol. V., pt. 1., p. 117.

£10 by Mag^r. John de Vernay.[1] He married Hawise, daughter of Henry de la forde son of Liufus de Hetone, to whom her father gave in frank marriage his land of la forde,[2] and was dead in 9 Edw. I. (1280), leaving a son and heir Hugh, or Henry, and another son William, called Shyrard, to whom his father gave the manor of la forde. William Shyrard was dead in or before 33 Edw. I., leaving a widow, Petronilla, and a son, Henry Shyrard, living in 33 Edw. I., two other younger sons, Roger and John, and a son Nicholas Shyrard, of la forde in 33 Edw. I.; which Nicholas had a son Peter, who gave his tenement in Stanlow to his brother Henry in 32 Edw. II.; Henry Shyrard and Margaret his wife were living in 6 Ric. II., and had issue a son, Richard Shyrard, lord of Stanlowe 2 Hen. V. and 20 Hen. VI., who, by his wife Cecilia Alsop, living 20 Hen. VI., had issue two sons, Thomas Shyrard, of Balyden, and Robert Shyrard, of Ashbourne, both living in 13 Edw. IV., and both of whom died without issue, and two daughters, Joan and Helen, of whom Helen, the second sister, died without issue, and Joan, who became heir to her brothers, married Richard Bulclogh, of Perwych, living in 20 Hen. VI. and 21 Edw. IV., by whom she had issue who succeeded to the property at Stanlowe.[3]

HUGH [or HENRY] DE CHETELTON (son and heir of Robert) was living in 9 Edw. I., and probably then lord of Chetelton when Robert de Scoresworth and Cecilia his wife recovered a messuage and four bovates of land against him by his own default.[4] And in 16 Edw. I. Hugh de Chetelton was a recognitor in the county of Stafford.[5]

[1] *Ibid.*, Vol. VI., p. 89.
[2] *Ibid.*, Vol. V., p. 65.
[3] Vis. of Staff. in 1614 and 1663, article, Bulkeley of Stoke, co. Salop. (*Staff. Hist. Coll.*, Vol. V., pt. 2, p. 65.)
[4] *Staff. Hist. Coll.*, Vol. VI., pt. 1, p. 117.
[5] *Ibid.*, p. 177.

RICHARD DE CHETELTON, son and heir of Hugh or Henry, was lord of Chetelton in 18 Edw. I., and then a minor. Richard de Chetelton, together with Nicholas de Audley, Robert de Staundon, Roger de Swynnerton, and Roger Burgellun, had letters of protection to attend the King on military service, dated from Sevenok, 5th August, 25 and 26 Edw. I. (1297-8).[1]

WILLIAM DE CHETELTON, the next lord of Chetelton, was probably either the son or brother of Richard. This William de Chetelton, with James and John the sons of William de Stafford, and a few more Staffordshire tenants, were at Burton and Boroughbridge serving against the King in 15 Edw. II. (1321).[2] But in 1323 he was summoned, with other Staffordshire knights, to serve against Robert Bruce, who invaded England in that year.[3] He was engaged in the grand quarrel between William de Ipstones and Thomas de Brompton concerning the advowson of Church Eaton in 1324, on the Ipstones side. He is then described as William de Chetelton, of Draycote, and he and his brother Philip were ordered to be arrested by the Sheriff of Staffordshire to answer for the part they had taken in the said family feud, in which most of the great Staffordshire families were engaged.[4] In 1335 he occurs in a fine of Richard, son of Richard de Wrennebury, concerning lands in Badington and Broomhall.[5] In 1336 he was a commissioner of array for the county of Stafford, and again in 1339.[6] Sir William de Chetelton seems to have married Isabell, daughter and heir of

[1] Notes from Protection Roll of 25 and 26 Edw. I. (*Staff. Hist. Coll.*, Vol. VIII., p. 18).

[2] *Staff. Hist. Coll.*, Vol. VIII., p. 43.

[3] *Ibid.*, p. 44.

[4] *Staff. Hist. Coll.*, Vol. IV., pp. 28, 29, 30.

[5] Plea Roll, 8 and 9 Edw. III., m. 7 (Helsby's *Ormerod's Cheshire*, Vol. III., p. 369).

[6] *Staff. Hist. Coll.*, Vol. VII., p. 57.

Ely de Flamstede,[1] and was succeeded by his son Matthew.

MATTHEW DE CHETELTON, lord of Chetelton, Badington, and Bromhall, is said to have married Joan, daughter and heiress of William de Clifton, (who was also the wife of John Griffin),[2] by whom he had issue a son, William, and a daughter, Amabilla, eventually his heir.

WILLIAM DE CHETELTON, the last direct heir male of this family, was probably the same with William Sherard de Chetelton, Esquire, who was summoned to prepare himself with horse and arms, by the feast of St. Lawrence (10th August) 1345, to embark with the King for his wars in France.[3] William de Chetelton was living in 23 Edw. III (1349). He married Katherine, daughter of John Arden;[4] and was dead in 25 Edw. III., when John Lasty (or Lascy), and Amabilla, his wife, and John Cradeshagh were found to have unjustly disseised Katherine, who had been the wife of William, son of Matthew de Chetelton, of the Manor of Chetelton, with the appurtenances, &c., and Katherine accordingly recovered seisin.[5] In 33 Edw. III. both these ladies

[1] Helsby's *Ormerod's Cheshire*, Vol. III., p. 383. William de Chetelton and Isabell his wife, daughter and heir of Ely de Flamstede, gave to Ralph Vernon the land which she had of the gift of her cousin Peter, lord of Edlaston (in the county of Chester), and it was their inheritance till Richard, son of Peter de Edlaston, gave this village, in 27 Edw. I., to Richard de Fouleshurst, unto which Richard, in 10 Edw. II., Mably, widow of Richard de Edlaston, released her dower.

[2] Weston MSS. Shropshire Pedigrees. She is called in one MS. (in Salt Lib., Stafford), de Erelstone [Edlaston?] It does not appear whether John Griffin was her first or second husband, probably the latter, but as she left no surviving issue male by Matthew Chetelton, it is probable that her estates eventually passed to the Griffins.

[3] French Roll (*Staff. Hist. Coll.*, Vol. VIII., p. 77).

[4] Katherine, relict of William de Chetelton, was married secondly to Ralph de Wetenhale, and thirdly to Henry Delves (Caius Coll. MS. 546, last fol. but one.)

[5] Assize Roll 25 Edward III.

had married again, when William, son of John de Bromley, and Amabilla, his wife, named Walter de Bromley, or John de Weggeston, as their attorney against Ralph de Wetenhale, and Katherine, his wife, in a plea of *mort d'ancestor;* and an assize came to try whether William, son of Matthew de Chetelton, brother of Amabilla, wife of William, son of John de Bromley, was seized in his demesne as of fee of the Manor of Chetelton with the appurtenances on the day of his death, &c., which manor Ralph de Wetenhale and Katherine his wife then held.[1]

AMABILLA DE CHETELTON, sister and heiress of William was first married to John de Lascy, and afterwards to William, son of John de Bromley. She appears to have had issue by her first marriage a son, John, and a daughter, Amabilla; for, in 37 Edw. III., William de Bromley, of Badington, and Amabil his wife levied a fine of a moiety of the manors of Badington and Bromhall to John de Lax or Lasci.[2] I presume that this John de Lascy the younger died without issue, so that the moiety of Badington and Bromhall reverted to William and Amabilla, and afterwards devolved upon their son, William de Bromley, as son and heir of Amabilla. But the manor of Chetelton was settled by Amabilla on her daughter Amabilla de Lascy. This younger Amabilla is said to have had three husbands, namely John Marton or Martyn, Sir John de Hawkeston, and Geoffrey Brereton by whom she is said to have had a son John Brereton, but her issue by Sir John de Hawkeston seem to have been her heirs.

I suppose these Hawkestons to have been related to a family of the same name in Shropshire, of whom George de Hawkeston was Sheriff of Shropshire in 1416, who is said, by Blakeway, to have been descended from

[1] Assize Roll 31 to 33 Edw. III.

[2] Pl. Roll, 36 to 39 Edw. III., m. 16 (Helsby's *Ormerod's Cheshire*, Vol. III., p. 369).

Richard de Hawkeston, lord of Hawkeston, in the county of Salop.[1] He supposes him to have been the father of Sir George Hawkeston, of Hawkeston and Silvington, whose granddaughter and heir, Ankaret, wife of William Twynyho, of Cayfred, in the county of Somerset, Esquire, suffered death by the order of George, Duke of Clarence, on a charge of poisoning his duchess, but the judgment was reversed in parliament in the year 1477.

Of these Cheshire Hawkestons, the first we meet with in that county was Sir Thomas de Hawkeston, Knight, Steward of the Queen's Household, who, in 24 Edw. III, obtained from Adam de Drayton the manors of Smallwood and Newbold-under-Lyne, in the county of Chester, to himself and Ellen, his wife, to hold in tail special, with remainder to his brother John de Hawkeston. Soon afterwards he and Nicholas de Hawkeston obtained various other grants in the county of Chester, chiefly from the Audleys.[2]

The Caius College MSS. begin the Hawkeston pedigree with Alayne (or Alexander) de Hawkeston, who had issue, Sir Thomas, Sir John, and Nicholas de Hawkeston.[3]

Sir Thomas de Hawkeston and Ellen his wife had issue Thomas, who died without issue, and Felice, married to William, son of David Lloyd[4] Ellen, the

[1] Blakeway's *Sheriffs*, p. 63. His arms are there given as :—*Ermine, a fesse gules fretty or within a border engrailed or.* The same arms are attributed to Sir John de Hawkeston in the Caius Coll. MS., No. 533; and Robson gives them, without the border, as those of Hawkeston of the county of Chester, *temp.* Hen. IV.

[2] Helsby's *Ormerod's Cheshire*, Vol. III. p. 23, quoting the Plea and Recognizance Rolls.

[3] Erdeswick (pp. 90, 91.) calls Sir John de Hawkeston, of Wrineford (or Wrinehill), Knight, the son of Geoffrey, son of Hugh, of Betteley, son of Alan de Hawkeston, but Erdeswick is very wild in his descent of this family and their heirs, and is not to be trusted here.

[4] Caius College MSS., No. 533.

widow of Sir Thomas died, seized of the manor of Newbold, in 35 Edw. III.[1] Thomas and Ellen seem to have died without surviving issue; and Nicholas de Hawkeston, being afterwards seized, gave this manor of Newbold to John de Hawkeston and Amabill his wife,[2] who, in 8 Ric. II., held the manors of Astbury Newbold and Mykill Moreton, value £20, by the service of one knight's fee.[3]

Sir John de Hawkeston, knight, who thus became possessed of Newbold Astbury, and Smallwood, in Cheshire, was also lord of Wrineford, or Wrinehill, in the parish of Madeley and county of Stafford. He was one of the four esquires of James de Audley, Baron of Helegh, to whose courage and conduct the famous victory of Poictiers was mainly due. Lord Audley, as stated by Froissart, had vowed that if he was engaged in any battle where the King or his sons were "he would be in the foremost of the attack, and the best combatant on his side, or die in the attempt;" and, accordingly, with the permission of the Black Prince, he posted himself in front of the army, which had been drawn up by his advice, with only four esquires to guard his person. In the hottest part of the fight, the efforts of the battalion of the Marshals to penetrate that of the Prince are stated to have been foiled by the Lord Audley "and his four esquires," who fought in front of the battalion "sword in hand, much before the rest, performing wonders." Towards the close of the battle he was carried to a hedge, dangerously wounded and covered with blood, and disarmed by his esquires. For this memorable action the Black Prince retained Lord Audley in his service for life, and granted him 500 marks of his revenue in England, which he bestowed upon his four esquires. The Prince thanked him for so doing, gave him 600 marks *per annum* more, and in

[1] Helsby's *Ormerod*, Vol. III., p. 23.
[2] *Ibid.*
[3] *Ibid.*; from Williamson, *Vill. Cest.*

remembrance of these signal services added part of the Lord Audley's arms to his own.[1]

Sir John de Hawkeston married Amabill, the daughter of Amabill de Chetelton, by her first husband John de Lascy, upon whom the manor of Chetelton was settled by her mother. They were probably married as early as the year 32 Edw. III., for Chetwynd gives the following note of a deed taken from Erdeswick's MSS.:—Indenture between John de Hawkeston, Knight [of the one part] and John de Bromley, William son of Walter de Bromley, Roger de Bromley, Walter de Bromley and Amabill, daughter of Mathew de Chetelton, of the other part—32 Edw. III.[2]

The manor of Chetelton, as well as those of Wrinehill, Newbold, and Smallwood, afterwards came to William, son of Ralph Egerton, in right of his wife, Ellen, the heiress of Sir John de Hawkeston, and Amabill, his wife. This Ellen is generally assumed to have been the daughter of Sir John de Hawkeston, but this was certainly not the case. She was, doubtless, his granddaughter. In the inquisition taken after the death of Sir John de Hawkeston, Knight, she is described as his cousin and heir;[3] and by another inquisition of 17 Hen. VIII. (according to Mr. Helsby) it is shewn that Ellen the daughter of Sir John de Hawkeston was her mother.

The last mentioned Ellen is said to have married Aylmer, or Hamon, de Ives (or de Fienes), and their daughter and heiress, Ellen, became the wife of William, son of Ralph de Egerton, of Caldecote, who thus acquired the manor of Chetelton. But they were not left in undisputed possession, for in Trinity Term,

[1] *Ormerod's Cheshire*, Vol. III., p. 266. The other three gallant esquires of Lord Audley were Sir John Delves, of Doddington, Sir Robert Fulleshurst, of Barthomley, and Sir Thomas Dutton, of Dutton.

[2] Chetwynd MS.

[3] Helsby's *Ormerod*, Vol. III., p. 23.

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[1] *Ormerod's Cheshire*, Vol. III., p. 296. The other three gallant esquires of Lord Audley were Sir John Delves, of Doddington, Sir Robert Fulleshurst, of Barthomley, and Sir Thomas Dutton, of Dutton.

[2] Chetwynd MS.

[3] Helsby's *Ormerod*, Vol. III., p. 23.

4 Hen. V. (1416), John de Bromley (of Badington), by Roger Wilnehale his attorney, sued William de Egerton and Ellen his wife, before Richard Norton and his associates the Justices of the King's Bench at Westminster, for the manor of Chetelton, with the appurtenances, which John Cook, chaplain, gave to William de Chetelton for term of life, with remainder to Matthew de Chetelton and his heirs begotten of the body of Joan his wife, and which, after the death of the said William de Chetelton, and Matthew, and Amabilla the daughter of the said Matthew begotten of the body of the aforesaid Joan, and William the son of the same Amabilla, and Richard the son of the same William son of Amabilla, should descend to the aforesaid John Bromley son of the said Richard and kinsman and heir of the aforesaid Matthew, by virtue of the said gift. Whence he says that William de Chetelton was seized of the said manor, &c., as of his demesne in fee by virtue of the said gift in time of peace in the time of Edw. (III), great grandfather of the King that now is, which William died, after which the said Matthew entered, as in remainder, and was similarly seized in the time of Edw. III., and from the said Matthew the right descended to Amabilla, as his daughter and heir, begotten of the body of the aforesaid Joan, and from Amabilla to William as her son and heir, and from William to Richard as his son and heir, and from Richard to that John, who now sues as son of the same Richard, and kinsman and heir of the said Matthew. William Egerton, and Ellen, his wife, appeared by their attorney, Thomas Hev'ster, and defended their right, saying that the said John Cook did not settle the manor, &c., in the manner the said John Bromley by his brief and narration supposes; upon which they appeal to their country, and likewise John Bromley the same; and a day for the trial was fixed within fifteen days of the feast of St. Martin. The result may be inferred by the fact that Chetelton remained with the descendants of William de Egerton and Ellen, his wife.

Ellen, daughter and heir of Sir John de Hawkeston, and Amabilla, his wife, is also said to have married Richard de Mitley, of Mitley, in Shropshire, and had by him a daughter, Jane, wife of Roger Bromley, of Mitley, *jure uxoris*; but there is nothing to show that any of Sir John de Hawkeston's lands devolved upon the Mitleys or their heirs.

LIST OF WORKS ON THE GEOLOGY, MINERALOGY, AND PALÆONTOLOGY OF SHROPSHIRE.

1712—1873 By W. WHITAKER, B.A., F.R.S.
1873—1887 By W. W. WATTS, M.A., F.G.S.

1. Natural History and Scientific Societies.

Caradoc Field Club, Shrewsbury. *Transactions* 1868, and other occasional publications.
Ludlow Natural History Society.
Oswestry and Welshpool Naturalists' Field Club. *Transactions.*
Severn Valley Naturalists' Field Club, (Bridgnorth). *Transactions.*
Shropshire Archæological and Natural History Society, Shrewsbury. *Transactions* 1878.

2. Museums.

Coalbrookdale—Literary and Scientific Institution. Founded 1858.
Ludlow—Museum of Natural History. Founded 1842.
Shrewsbury—Museum of Natural History. Founded 1885.
Wenlock—Museum, Corn Exchange Buildings. Founded 1840.

3. Geological Survey Publications.

The Authors have to thank Mr. Goodchild of the Geological Survey, for help in this part of the List.

Sheets of Maps (scale, one inch to a mile).

(1) 55, N.E. part (Cleobury Mortimer, Forest of Wyre, part of Titterstone Clee). By J. Phillips, W. T. Aveline, H. H. Howell, and [Sir] A. C. Ramsay. 1853. Revisions in 1855.

(2) 55, N.W. part (Ludlow, part of Titterstone Clee). By W. T. Aveline, W. W. Smyth, and [Sir] A. C. Ramsay. 1850. Revisions in 1855.

(3) 56, N.E. part (Clun). By [Sir] A. C. Ramsay, W. T. Aveline, and H. W. Bristow. 1850.

(4) 60, S.E. part (Bishop's Castle, Corndon, Chirbury). By W. T. Aveline, H. W. Bristow, and [Sir] A. C. Ramsay. 1850.

(5) 60, N.E. part (Minsterley, Alberbury, Long Mountain). By [Sir] A. C. Ramsay, W. T. Aveline, and E. Hull. 1850. Additions in 1855.

(6) 61, S.W. (Church Stretton, Longmynd, Brown Clee). By W. T. AVELINE, and [Sir] A. C. RAMSAY. 1850. Revisions in 1855.

(7) 61, S.E. (Much Wenlock, Bridgnorth, part of Forest of Wyre). By W. T. AVELINE, E. HULL, and [Sir] A. C. RAMSAY. 1852. Revisions in 1855.

(8) 61, N.W. (Shrewsbury, Pontesbury, Shineton). By D. WILLIAMS, W. T. AVELINE, E. HULL, and [Sir] A. C. RAMSAY. 1855. Revisions in 1868.

(9) 61, N.E. (Wellington, Shifnal, Newport, the Wrekin). By D. H. WILLIAMS, W. W. SMYTH, W. T. AVELINE, E. HULL, and [Sir] A. C. RAMSAY. 1858.

(10) 62, N.W., very small part to W. (Keuper Marl). By J. B. JUKES, E. HULL, H. H. HOWELL. 1852. Revisions by J. B. JUKES, E. HULL, and [Sir] A. C. RAMSAY to 1859.

(11) 73, S.E. part (Market Drayton, Newport). By Sir H. DE LA BECHE, A. R. SELWYN, and E. HULL. 1855.

(12) 73, N.E., small part to S.W. (Norton). By W. W. SMYTH, E. HULL, A. R. SELWYN, and [Sir] A. C. RAMSAY. 1857.

(13) 73, S.W. (Wem, Ellesmere, Grinshill). By Sir H. DE LA BECHE, A. R. SELWYN, and E. HULL. 1855.

(14) 73, N.W., part to S. (Whitchurch). By A. R. SELWYN. 1855.

(15) 74, S.E., part to E. (Oswestry, Llanymynech, West Felton). By [Sir] A. C. RAMSAY, J. B. JUKES, W. T. AVELINE, D. H. WILLIAMS, E. HULL. 1850. Revisions in 1855.

(16) 74, N.E., small part to S.E. (Dudleston). By D. WILLIAMS. J. B. JUKES, W. T. AVELINE, E. HULL, and [Sir] A. C. RAMSAY. 1850. Revisions in 1855.

Sheets of Index Map (scale, 4 miles to an inch).

(17) 15. (Includes one-inch sheets, 55, 56, 60, 61; Shrewsbury, Wellington, Ludlow, &c.) 1858.

(18) 20 (Includes one-inch sheets, 73, 74; Ellesmere, Whitchurch, Market Drayton, &c.) 1858.

Sheets of 'Horizontal Sections' (scale, 6 inches to a mile).

(19) 30. Section across the Upper Silurian rocks and Old Red Sandstone of Clun Forest, Bucknall, Wigmore Valley, Orleton, &c., near Ludlow. By H. W. BRISTOW and W. T. AVELINE. 1853.

(20) 33. Section from Corndon Hill and the Longmynds, to the Coal Measures, Titterstone Clee Hill, Shropshire. General direction, South-easterly. 1854. By [Sir] A. C. RAMSAY, A. R. SELWYN, and W. T. AVELINE.

(21) 34. Section from the Vale of Severn, near Welshpool, Montgomeryshire, to Corve Dale, Shropshire. By W. T. AVELINE. Section from the Old Red Sandstone, near Croft, across the Wigmore Valley to the River Teme, near Downton Castle, Ludlow. By W. T. AVELINE. Section from the Lawley to the Wenlock Shale, under Wenlock Edge, Shropshire; joins Section 33; crosses Section 30. By W. T. AVELINE. 1854.

(22) 35. Section across the Breidden Hills, the Stiper Stones, Caer Caradoc, Wenlock Edge, and the Brown Clee Hill. By J. B. JUKES and W. T. AVELINE. 1853.

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(23) 36. In part a continuation of Sheet 35; the remaining portion is a Section across the Brown and the Titterstone Clee Hills. By W. T. AVELINE. 1854.

(24) 38. Section 1.—From Post Gwyn across Craig-y-Glyn to the Carboniferous Limestone, near Oswestry. Continued in Horiz. Sects. 58. By J. B. JUKES and W. T. AVELINE. 1855.

(25) 41. Section to North-east of Norton. By E. HULL and A. H. GREEN. 1857.

(26) 45. No. 1—Section across the Upper Silurian rocks, and Coal Measures South of Coalbrookdale, Shropshire; and to the East. By D. H. WILLIAMS. No. 2—Section from Preston Brockhurst, to Hawkestone Park, Shropshire, through the New Red Sandstone and Marl. By E. HULL. 1858.

(27) 50. Part of Section across Neen Sollers and to E.N.E. By W. T. AVELINE and H. H. HOWELL. 1858.

(28) 53. No. 1—Section from Alberbury to Baschurch. Joins Section 35. By E. HULL. No. 2—Section from Stottesden eastwards to Alveley. By E. HULL. No. 3—Section from New England, Salop, N.E., to Alveley and Coton. By E. HULL. 1859.

(29) 54. No. 1—From North-west to South-east, across the Wrekin, Coalbrookdale Coalfield, Shropshire, and the New Red Sandstone of Beckbury. By [Sir] A. C. RAMSAY, D. H. WILLIAMS, and E. HULL. No. 2—From West to East, through Bridgnorth and Claverley, Shropshire, through the Old Red Sandstone, Coal Measures, Permian, and New Red Sandstone. By E. HULL. 1858.

(30) 58. No. 1.—From W. to E. from Pentre-Cefn by Drill, S. of Oswestry, Twyford Cross, and Boreaton Park, Shropshire, crossing the Carboniferous Limestone, the Coal Measures, and the New Red Sandstone. (Continuation of Section I., Sheet 38.) By E. HULL. No. 2—From W. to E. From Cludley, near Wellington, across the Coalbrookdale Coalfield, the Permian Rocks, and the New Red Sandstone, near Shifnal and Brewood. By [Sir] A. C. RAMSAY, D. H. WILLIAMS, and E. HULL.

Sheets of 'Vertical Sections' (scale, one inch to 40 feet).

(31) 23. Illustrative of the Coal Measures in the vicinity of Coalbrookdale, Shropshire. By D. H. WILLIAMS. No date.

(32) 24. Illustrative of the Coal Measures between Sweeney Mountain, near Oswestry, Shropshire, and Brymbo, Denbighshire. By D. H. WILLIAMS. No date.

Memoirs (8vo., London).

(33) Vol. iii. The Geology of North Wales, by [Sir] A. C. RAMSAY, with an Appendix on the Fossils by J. W. SALTER. 1866. 2nd edition; appendix revised and added to by R. ETHERIDGE. 1881.

(Shropshire, pp. 7, 13—19, 324—330, 333—337, 344, 350—355, 369—372, 376—383, 388—391, 406—416, 433—438, 441—446, 453—461, 463—470, 472—473, 475, 483—484, 490—491, 508, 510, 513, 516, 524, 526, 531, 537, 539, 543—545, 549—552, 555, 557, 561, 564).

(34) The Triassic and Permian Rocks of the Midland Counties of England. By E. HULL. 1869. (Shropshire, pp. 7, 8, 10, 12—15, 19—22, 28, 30—37, 44—48, 55, 64, 70—75, 99, 100, 105—108, 112, 122).

Decades.

(35) 2. Trilobites: Phacops, Illænus, Asaphus, Ogygia, Calymene, Olenus. By J. W. SALTER. Ampyx. By E. FORBES. 1849. (Shropshire, Pl. I. 6. Pl. V. 4. Pl. VI. 4. Pl. VIII. 4.)

(36) 7. Trilobites: Phacops, Cheirurus, Sphærexochus, Encrinurus, Cyphaspis, Acidaspis, Trinucleus, Remopleurides, Cyphoniscus, Æglina. By J. W. SALTER. 1853. (Shropshire, Pl. I. 8. Pl. II. 8. Pl. VII. 4).

(37) 11. Trilobites: Agnostus, Stygina, Asaphus, Æglina, Staurocephalus, Angelina, Olenus, Phacops, Paradoxides. By J. W. SALTER. Salteria. By [Sir] C. WYVILLE THOMSON. 1864. (Shropshire, Pl. I. 7, 9. Pl. IV. 2).

Monographs.

(38) No. 1. On the Anatomy and Affinities of the Genus Pterygotus. By Prof. T. H. HUXLEY and J. W. SALTER. With 16 folio plates. 4to. and 8vo. 1859. (Shropshire, pp. 53, 82, 88).

Catalogues.

(39) Catalogue of Specimens in the Museum of Practical Geology, illustrative of the Composition and Manufacture of British Pottery and Porcelain, from the occupation of Britain by the Romans to the present time. By [Sir] HENRY T. DE LA BECHE, and TRENHAM REEKS. 8vo. 150 Woodcuts. Third Edition By TRENHAM REEKS, F. W. RUDLER, and G. MAW. 1876.

(40) A Descriptive Catalogue of the Rock Specimens in the Museum of Practical Geology, with Explanatory Notices of their Nature and Mode of Occurrence in place. By [Sir] A. C. RAMSAY, H. W. BRISTOW, A. GEIKIE, H. BAUERMAN, and FRANK RUTLEY.

(41) A Catalogue of the Mineral Collections in the Museum of Practical Geology; with Introductory and Explanatory Remarks. By W. W. SMYTH, T. REEKS, and F. W. RUDLER. 1864.

(42) A Catalogue of the Collection of Fossils in the Museum of Practical Geology, with an Explanatory Introduction. By T. H. HUXLEY, and R. ETHERIDGE. 1865.

(43) A Catalogue of the Cambrian and Silurian Fossils in the Museum of Practical Geology. 1878. (Shropshire, pp. 7—9, 17—59, 62, 68—79, 86—98, 101, 104—144).

4. Books, Papers, &c., Chronologically Arranged.

1712.

(44) Hopton, R. A Letter giving an Account of the Eruption of a Burning Spring at Broseley in Shropshire. *Phil. Trans.*, vol. xxvii., no. 334, p. 475.

1740.

(45) Short, Dr. T. An Essay Towards A Natural, Experimental, and Medicinal History of the Principle Mineral Waters of . . . . Shropshire, &c. 4to. *Sheffield.*

1747.

(46) Mason, Rev. [Prof.] Letter concerning . . . a burning Well at Broseley. *Phil. Trans.*, vol. xliv., part 2, no. 482, p. 370.

1757.

(47) Pennant, T. An Account of some Fungitæ and other curious coralloid fossil Bodies [Coalbrookdale]. *Phil. Trans.*, vol. xlix., part 2, p. 513.

1758.

(48) Da Costa, E. M. An Account of the Impressions of Plants on the Slates of Coals. *Phil. Trans.*, vol. l., p. 228.

1791.

(49) Beddoes, Dr. T. Observations on the Affinity between Basalts and Granite. *Phil. Trans.*, vol. lxxxi., p. 48.

1797.

(50) Aikin, A. Journal of a Tour through North Wales and part of Shropshire, with Observations in Mineralogy and other branches of Natural History. 8vo., *Lond.*

1805.

(51) Evans, Dr. —. An Account of Sutton Spa, near Shrewsbury. *Phil. Mag.* vol. xxii, p. 61.

(52) Plymley, Rev. J. A brief Account of the Mineral Productions of Shropshire. *Ibid.*, vol. xx, pp. 201, 304.

1811.

(53) Aikin, A. Observations on the Wrekin, and on the great Coal-field of Shropshire. *Trans. Geol. Soc.*, vol. 1, p. 191.

1813.

(54) Anon? Analysis of Clay iron-stone from Colebrookdale (? from *Ann. Chim.*, lxxxiv., p. 188). *Ann. Phil.*, p. 238.

(55) Farey, J. Cursory Geological Observations lately made, in Shropshire, &c., &c. *Phil. Mag.*, vol, xlii, p. 53.

1813, 14.

(56) Sowerby, J. The Mineral Conchology of Great Britain, vol. 1, pp. 76, 113. 8vo., *London.*

1816?

(57) Sowerby, J. The Mineral Conchology of Great Britain, vol. ii, (Shropshire, p. 77.) 8vo., *London.*

1817.

(58) Aikin, A. Notice of some peculiarities observed in the Gravel of Lichfield. *Trans. Geol. Soc.*, vol. iv, p. 426.

(59) —— Notice concerning the Shropshire Witherite. *Ibid.*, p. 436.

1819.

(60) Aikin, A. Observations on the Vallies and Watercourses of Shropshire and of part of the adjacent Counties. *Trans. Geol. Soc.*, vol. v., p. 73.

1827.

(61) Yates, Rev. J. Observations on the Structure of the Border Country of Salop and North Wales ; and of some detached Groups of Transition Rocks in the Midland Counties *Trans. Geol. Soc.*, ser. 2, vol. ii , part ii., p. 237.

1832.

(62) Scott, W. Stourbridge and its Vicinity . . . . . . Geology, Mineralogy, ... 8vo., *Stourbridge.*

(63) Wright, J. R. On the Secondary Formations in the neighbourhood of Ludlow. *Proc. Geol. Soc.*, vol. i., no. 26, p. 387.

1833.

(64) Murchison, [Sir] R. I. On the sedimentary deposits which occupy the western parts of Shropshire and Herefordshire, and are prolonged from N.E. to S.W., through Radnor, Brecknock, and Caermarthenshire, with descriptions of the accompanying rocks of intrusive or igneous characters. *Proc. Geol. Soc.*, no. 31, p. 470.

1834.

(65) Conybeare, Rev. W. D. On the probable future Extension of the Coal-fields at present worked. *Phil. Mag.*, ser. 3, vol. v., p. 44. (Shropshire, p. 46).

(66) England, Rev. T. Notes on the Forest of Wyre Coal-field. *Proc. Geol. Soc*, vol. ii. no. 34, p. 20.

(67) Murchison, [Sir] R. I. On the Structure and Classification of the Transition Rocks of Shropshire, Herefordshire and part of Wales, and on the Lines of Disturbance which have affected that Series of Deposits, &c. *Ibid.* p. 13.

(68) —— On the Gravel and Alluvial Deposits of those Parts of the Counties of Hereford, Salop and Worcester which consist of Old Red Sandstone ; with an Account of the Puffstone, or Travertin of Spouthouse, and of the Southstone Rock near Tenbury. *Ibid.* no. 36, p. 77.

(69) —— On Certain Trap Rocks in the Counties of Salop, ... and the Effects Produced by them upon the Stratified Deposits. *Ibid.* p. 85.

1835.

(70) Murchison, [Sir] R. I. On an outlying basin of Lias on the borders of Salop and Cheshire, &c. *Proc. Geol. Soc.*, vol. ii. no. 38, p. 114.

(71) —— A general view of the new red sandstone series in the counties of Salop, &c. *Ibid.* p. 115.

(72) —— On certain Coal Tracts in Salop, &c. *Ibid.*, p. 119.

(73) —— On certain Lines of Elevation and Dislocation of the New Red Sandstone of North Salop and Staffordshire, with an account of Trap Dykes in that Formation at Acton Reynolds, near Shrewsbury. *Ibid.* no. 41, p. 193.

(74) —— The Gravel and Alluvia of S. Wales and Siluria as distinguished from a northern drift covering Lancashire, Cheshire, N. Salop, &c. *Ibid.* no. 43, p. 230.

(75) Trimmer, J. On the Occurrence near Shrewsbury of Marine Shells of existing species in transported Gravel and Sand, resting upon a peat bog which contains imbedded Trees. *Ibid.*, no. 41, p. 200.

(76) Wright, J. R. On the Basalt of the Titterstone Clee Hill, Shropshire. *Trans. Geol. Soc.*, ser. 2, vol. iii., part iii., p. 487.

1836.

(77) Blunt, T. On the Iron Mines and Works of Shropshire. *Analyst*, vol. iv., p. 316.

(78) —— On the Natural History of Coal, with Remarks on the Collieries of Shropshire. *Analyst*, vol v., p 298.

(79) Du Gard, Dr. [Paper in refutation of one by Mr. Trimmer, on the supposed remains of a forest underlying sea-sand, seven miles from Shrewsbury]. *Analyst*, vol. iv., p. 313.

(80) Smith, T. The Miners' Guide, being a Description and Illustration of a Chart of Sections of the Principal Mines of Coal and Ironstone in the Counties of Stafford, Salop, &c. 8vo., *Lond.* and *Birmingham. ? Chart Folio.*

1837.

(81) Anon, (W.) An Account of two New Crustacea from the Transition and Carboniferous Strata. *Analyst*, vol. vi., p. 85.

(82) Tooke, A. W. The Mineral Topography of Great Britain. (Shropshire, p. 49). *Mining Review* no. 9, p 39.

(83) Wright, [? J.] R. Notes on the Geology of the Brown Clee Hill in the County of Salop. *Trans. Geol. Soc.*, ser. 2, vol. v., pt. 1., p. 125.

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(84) Trimmer, J. On the Diluvial or Northern Drift of the Eastern and Western Sides of the Cambrian Chain, and on its Connexion with a similar Deposit on the Eastern Side of Ireland. . . *Journ. Geol. Soc*, *Dublin*, vol. i., pt. 4, pp. 286, 335.

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(85) Murchison [Sir] R. I. The Silurian System, founded on Geological Researches in the Counties of Salop. . . . . with Descriptions of the Coal-fields and overlying Formations. 2 vols. 4to., *Lond.*

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(86) Buckland, Rev. Prof. W. (On fossil impressions of rain, and ripple marks . . . . and fossil footsteps of Cheirotherium and other unknown animals recently discovered on strata of the new red sandstone formation in the counties of Cheshire, Salop, and Warwick.) *Proc. Ashmolean Soc. Oxon.*, no. xvi, p. 5.

(87) Prestwich, [Prof.] J. On the Geology of Coalbrook Dale. *Trans. Geol. Soc.*, ser. 2, vol. v., pt. iii., p. 413.

(88) Ward, Dr. O. On the Foot-prints and Ripple-marks of the New Red Sandstone of Grinshill, Shropshire. *Rep. Brit. Assoc.*, 1839, *Sections*, p. 75.

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(89) Lyell, [Sir] C. Some remarks on the Silurian Strata between, Aymestry and Wenlock. *Proc. Geol. Soc.*, vol. iii. no. 80., p. 403.

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(90) Owen, [Sir] R. Description of an Extinct Lacertilian Reptile, Rhyncosaurus articeps, Owen, of which the Bones and Foot-prints characterize the Upper New Red Sandstone at Grinsill, near Shrewsbury. *Trans. Cambridge Phil, Soc.*, vol. vii, p. 355.

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(91) Buckland, Rev. Prof. W. On Recent and Fossil Semicircular Cavities caused by air-bubbles on the surface of soft clay, and resembling impressions of rain-drops. *Rep. Brit. Assoc.*, 1842, *Sections*, p. 57.

1845.

(92) Brodie, Rev. P. B. A History of Fossil Insects, etc. 8vo., Plates.

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(93) Davidson, T. Observations on some of the Wenlock Limestone Brachiopoda, &c. *Lond. Geol. Journ.*, p. 52.

1848.

(94) Davidson, T. Mémoire sur les Brachiopodes du système silurien supérieur d'Angleterre. *Bull. Soc. géol. France*, 2 ser., t. v., p. 309.

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(95) M'Coy, Prof. F. On some new genera and species of Silurian Radiata in the Collection of the University of Cambridge. *Ann. Nat. Hist.*, ser. 2, vol. vi., p. 270.

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(96) M'Coy, Prof. F. On some new Protozoic Annulata. *Ann. Nat. Hist.*, ser. 2, vol. vii., p. 394.

(97) —— On some new Cambro-Silurian Fossils. *Ibid.*, vol. viii., p. 387.

(98) Williamson, Prof. W. C. On the Structure and Affinities of the Plants hitherto known as Sternbergiæ. *Mem. Lit. Phil. Soc., Manchester*, ser. 2, vol. ix., p. 340.

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52 *place* (304) under 1878.
54 *Transpose* (331) and (332).
57 (382) *for* G. *read* J.
59 (411) *for* G. *read* J.

THE PIPE ROLL FOR THE SECOND YEAR OF KING HENRY II., 1156.

By R. Ll. KENYON.

The "Pipe Rolls" are the accounts rendered at the Exchequer by the Sheriffs of the counties. The earliest in existence is of the 31st year of Henry I., A.D. 1130, but that does not contain any account for Shropshire. Possibly no such account was then rendered. The next is of the 2nd year of Henry II., and from that time, with the exception of one or two years of John's reign, the series is complete. I propose to give a translation and explanation of the first four of these Pipe Rolls for Shropshire, being the accounts of the Sheriff William Fitz Alan.

At the time of which we are speaking, the Shrievalty of a county was one of the greatest and most lucrative offices in the gift of the Crown, and the Sheriff, who generally had the custody of the royal castles, was the most powerful man in his county. The office was generally retained by the grantee for his life, unless he happened to forfeit it by rebellion, and sometimes it was hereditary. In Shropshire, it had been granted on an hereditary tenure to Alan Fitz Flaald, father of William Fitz Alan, by Henry I., within a few years after the rebellion and forfeiture of Earl Robert de Belesme in 1102, prior to which the Earl, having held palatine jurisdiction in the county, would have appointed the sheriff himself. Alan Fitz Flaald received, as attached to the Shrievalty, lands in Staffordshire, Warwickshire, and Sussex, and upwards of 70 manors in various parts of Shropshire. He was a great man before this. In 1101, a charter, which states that its

witnesses are "the illustrious of England, ecclesiastical and secular," is witnessed, among others, by Alan Fitz Flaald, and he was then owner of large estates in Norfolk. Eyton gives reasons for thinking that his father, Flaald, was identical with Fleance, son of Banquo, and that Walter Fitz Alan, Steward of Scotland, and ancestor of the Royal House of Stuart, was William Fitz Alan's younger brother.

Alan Fitz Flaald died probably about 1114, leaving his son, William, only about 9 years old. The office of Sheriff was therefore given to another person, but the estates appear to have been retained by William Fitz Alan, who, besides his father's estates, inherited others from his mother in Wiltshire and Gloucestershire. The first use we find him making of them after he came of age is for the foundation of Haughmond Abbey. He also confirmed a grant made by his father to Shrewsbury Abbey. In 1136, the acting Sheriff, Pagan Fitz John, incurred a forfeiture, and William probably entered upon his office. Certainly he had the custody of Shrewsbury Castle. He had married a niece of Robert, Earl of Gloucester, and first cousin to the wife of Ranulph, Earl of Chester, two of the most powerful men of the time. In 1138, he followed their example in declaring for the Empress, and held Shrewsbury Castle against Stephen, who, however, took it by assault. Fitz Alan escaped, and perhaps took refuge with the Earl of Chester, under whom he held two manors in Cheshire. He joined Henry II. in his invasion of England in 1153, and in 1155, Henry, having then succeeded to the throne, ousted Stephen's partisan, Hugh de Mortimer, and restored Fitz Alan to his estates, and to the Shrievalty of Shropshire. About the same time his wife died, and he married Isabel de Say, Baroness of Clun, so that he now held the five Castles of Shrewsbury, Bridgnorth, Clun, Oswestry, and Ruthin. He was by far the greatest man of his time in Shropshire, and was the ancestor of the Duke of Norfolk. He died about Easter, 1160,

and was buried in Haughmond Abbey. The following is a translation of his first extant account with the King as Sheriff:—

William Fitz Alan renders account of the firm of Shropshire. In the treasury £8 3s. 8d. by tale.
And in Alms newly granted to the Knights Templars one marc of silver
And in fixed alms 12s.
And in payment vi. obsidum et boiis £9 2s. 6d.
And in payment of the Porter of Bridgnorth $30^s/5^d$
And in payment of the Porter & Warder of Shrewsbury $60^s/10^d$
And to the Sick of Shrewsbury $30/^s$ by the Kings writ
And to Engelard Warden of a Castle £4 in Strattun
And in lands granted to Hugh de Piers £42
& to Cadwalladr £7 of the King's imprest
& to the Abbot of Hageman $71^s/4^d$
& to the Monks of Shrewsbury $68^s/8^d$
& to Robert de Girros 35^s/-
& to Hamo Extraneus £4
& to Wido Extraneus 110^s
& to Earl Reginald 113^s $4d^d$
& to Ivo Oisel 20^s
& to John Waliscus half a mark
And in restocking the royal Manors in the whole County £145 . 8 . 8
And in the Waste of the County £17 . 6 . 4
And he has a superplus of 18/8.
William Fitz Ulger renders account of 10 marks of debt to the King. In the treasury 5 marks. And in gift by the Kings writ to Nicholas de Castello 5 marks. And he is quit.
And the same Sheriff renders account of Danegeld. In the treasury £80 28^s 6^d And in remissions by the Kings writ £24 . 16 . 3. And in Waste £6. And he owes $113^s/9^d$
And the same Sheriff of 40 marks of tallage (de dono) of the County. He has paid it into the treasury & is quit.
And the same Sheriff renders account of 10 marks of tallage of the town of Shrewsbury. He has paid it into the treasury & is quit.
And the same Sheriff renders account of 100^s of Aid (de Auxilio) of the same town. In the treasury 50/- & in the Waste 50/- & is quit.
And the same Sheriff renders account of the land of Gerard of Turnai. In the treasury £7 . 6 . 3 & is quit.

And the same Sheriff renders account of 10^s de Porcaria de Norlega. He has paid it into the treasury & is quit.

The " Firm " of Shropshire means the rent payable to the King by the Sheriff in respect of the King's manors and other rights held by himself as Sheriff. The Sheriff let the lands, &c., at what rent he could get, and retained for himself any surplus over the fixed rent due to the King. In 1255 we find that the Manor of Ford paid £12 to the King, but that the Sheriff let it at £60, pocketing the difference. But a hundred years earlier the profits, though doubtless considerable, would not be as large as this. In 1156 the Firm of Shropshire was £264 14s., according to Eyton (iii., 64, vii., 185), and the items accounted for above come to one penny more than this sum.

£8 3s. 8d. was a pre-payment on account. The Sheriffs were sometimes compelled to make their payments *ad pensum*, i.e., by weight, so as to throw upon them the loss of any lightness in the money, a loss which was reckoned on the average at 6d. in the £, and sometimes compounded for at that rate, in which case the payment was said to be *ad scalam*.

Sometimes, also, the Sheriff's payments were tested as to fineness, to prevent their being made in debased money. Such payment was called *Blanc*, and had to be compounded for, if at all, by an extra 1s. in the £. Fitz Alan, however, had no such extra payments to make, his money being received *numero*, i.e., by tale. (*Madox*, *Exchequer*, i., 274).

The Knights Templars had a charge on the King's lands in almost every county of England, granted by Henry II. at the beginning of his reign. In Shropshire this was one marc of silver—13s. 4d. William Fitz Alan had also himself given them land in the parish of Cardington ; and Lydley, where they had their Shropshire house, was granted to them by Herbert de Castello, Lord of Castle Holgate, about the same time. They had no other Shropshire possessions. (*Eyton*, v., 122, vi., 238).

The "fixed alms" unexplained here, are explained by the Pipe Roll of the following year.

The payment vi. Obsidum was, I presume, for the maintenance of hostages given by some of Stephen's followers for their good behaviour. What Boiis means I do not know. Possibly it may be an abbreviation for "Bordariis," in which case it would mean a payment to cottagers for supplying food or attendance to these hostages. (Kelham's *Domesday Book, Illustrated*).

The Porters of Bridgnorth and Shrewsbury (which were Royal Castles under the control of the Sheriff) and the Warder of Shrewsbury, got 30s. 5d., or 1d. a day each, out of the King's firm of the county. If there was a Castellan over them, he was nominated by the Sheriff, and paid, in some way or other, by him, and there would probably be not more than four or five other men kept in the Castles in time of peace, who must have been paid also by the Sheriff. At all events, the Porter and Warder are the only officers paid out of the King's revenue. (*Eyton* i., 260).

The payment of 30s. "to the sick of Shrewsbury," was by virtue of a Charter of Henry II., and was paid to the hospital of St. Giles, of which the present Church of St. Giles in Shrewsbury formed part. The hospital was outside the gates of the city, and was founded probably in Henry I.'s time, principally for lepers, as was St. Giles "in the fields," now in London; leprosy having then lately been introduced into England by the Crusaders. Henry II. also, by another Charter, gave to the lepers of St. Giles "a handful of two hands of every sack of corn, and a handful of one hand of every sack of flour, exposed for sale in Shrewsbury Market." The 30s. is still paid annually through the Sheriff to the Earl of Tankerville, who is master of the hospital, and nominates the four almsmen whom it supports. But they get no handfuls of corn or meal in the market. (*Monasticon*, vi., 640, Owen and Blakeway's *Shrewsbury*, ii., 171). The King's writ authorising this payment was probably produced to the

Justices of the Exchequer by the Sheriff at the time of passing his account, and is therefore noted on the account. (*Madox, Exchequer*, ii., 200).

Engelard was Warden of Stretton Castle, which belonged to the King. He was appointed Warden in the first year of Henry II., and retained the office till 1170. With the office he had as salary £4, which was the firm due to the King from the Royal Manor of Stretton. He was the owner of Ryton, near Shifnal, and younger brother of the owner of Pitchford. In 1177 he was fined 10 marks and a destrier (a horse) for trespass on the Royal Forests—a heavy fine—and ceased, perhaps for the same offence, to be Warden of Stretton Castle. (*Eyton*, ii., 82).

The whole of the payments hitherto mentioned were made by the Sheriff out of money actually passing through his hands. Those which follow under the head of "Lands granted" never passed through his hands at all. When the King granted away a manor belonging to him in Shropshire, the nominal "Firm" of the county, payable by the Sheriff, was not diminished; but that portion of the Firm which was charged on the alienated Manor was entered in the account under the head of "Lands granted," and was credited to the Sheriff accordingly. The Sheriff no longer had anything to do with such a Manor, and of course lost any profit he had previously made by letting it at a higher rent than the King's "Firm." The following were the Shropshire grantees of Royal Manors at this time:—

Hugh de Periers, of Periers-sur-Audelle in Normandy, received from Henry in the first year of his reign the manors of Corfham, Culmington, and Ditton, in Corvedale, an extremely valuable grant, as the firm charged on them was as much as £42 per annum. He held lands also in Warwickshire. He died in 1175, having given to Wenlock Priory one of his Manors, which thenceforth bore, as it does now, the name of Ditton Priors. (*Eyton*, iii., 330).

Cadwaladr was brother to Owen Gwynedd, Prince of

North Wales, and had himself been Lord of Merionethshire and part of Cardiganshire, and of the Castle of Aberystwyth, but had quarrelled with his brother, and been expelled by him from Wales in 1151. He had married the sister of Gilbert, Earl of Clare, and coming for refuge to England he was the principal instigator of Henry's invasion of Wales in 1157. The invasion was not very successful, but one of the terms of the peace made between Henry and Owen was that Cadwalladr should be restored to his possessions, and to friendship with his brother. In 1159, he was again leagued with the English against Rees, Prince of South Wales, but in 1167, in conjunction with his brother, and with the same Rees, he was in arms against the English, and took from them and destroyed the castles of Rhuddlan and Prestatyn. He died in 1172. (Lloyd's *Hist. of Cambria,* 144, &c., Eyton, x., 257). The £7 which he received in 1156 was not a permanent grant, but is expressed to be "de prestito Regis," "of the King's imprest," that is, it was only advanced to him for the King's service, and would have to be accounted for by him to the King, though not through the Sheriff. (Madox *Exchequer*, i., 387).

The Abbot of Haughmond's grant was of land and a mill in Walcot, near Wellington, which were given to the Abbey by the Empress in 1141, or thereabouts. (Eyton vii., 287). At the same time she granted Aston, near Wellington, to Shrewsbury Abbey. (Eyton x., 40). The "firms" of these were £3 11s. 4d. and £3 8s. 8d. respectively. Haughmond was inhabited by Austin Canons, Shrewsbury by Benedictine Monks; hence the difference in the form of the entries of the two grants.

Robert de Girros was given Broughton, in Claverley, valued at 35s., by the King in 1155. He was also tenant of Burwarton under the Barons of Castle Holgate. He built a chapel at Broughton, which he endowed with 3s. per annum, and died in 1190. (Eyton iii., 31, 77).

Hamo Extraneus, or Le Strange. The land given

to him by Henry II., the firm of which was £4, was Cheswardine, which he held by service of half a knight's fee. Lord Stafford had previously held it as a whole knight's fee, and as part of the County of Stafford, and how it came into Shropshire and into the King's hands does not appear. But Henry had given to Hamo Le Strange land worth £7, in Wellington, during Stephen's reign, and on coming to the throne found it desirable to resume this grant, and therefore gave him Cheswardine in exchange. Hamo was younger brother of John and Guy Le Strange, both hereafter mentioned, and died in 1160, leaving his brother John his heir at law. He held also part of Child's Ercall, and Osbaston, which included Knockin, under William Fitz Alan himself, and held part of Betton under Shrewsbury Abbey. He made grants to Haughmond Abbey out of Betton and Child's Ercall. (Eyton viii., 8, x., 23, 366.)

Guy Le Strange, brother of Hamo, was enfeoffed by Henry II. of the Manor of Alveley, to hold by the service of half a knight's fee, it being worth to the King 110s. The original charter by which this gift was made, with the Great Seal attached, is still in existence in the British Museum. He was afterwards given land in Warwickshire by William Fitz Alan, and Weston-under-Redcastle by the King, and on his brother Hamo's death, Knockin and Osbaston came to him. He is said to have founded Knockin Castle. Like his brother Hamo, he was a benefactor to Haughmond Abbey, to which he gave three mills, one in Warwickshire, one at Alveley, and one at Osbaston. On William Fitz Alan's death, Guy Le Strange was made Sheriff of Shropshire and Custodian of Fitz Alan's estates during the minority of his son. He died in 1179. (Eyton iii., 122.)

Earl Reginald was Reginald de Dunstanville, illegitimate son of Henry I, by Sybil Corbet, daughter of Robert fitz Corbet, who is mentioned in Domesday as holding Woodcote, Longden, Wigmore, and Onslow. Reginald took an active part in the war of the Empress against

Stephen, and afterwards on Henry's accession in reducing the Castle of Bridgnorth, which Hugh de Mortimer held against him. He also took for the King the Castle of Leicester, which was held against him during the rebellion of Prince Henry his son, in 1173. Reginald acquired a great fief in Cornwall, by marriage with the daughter and heiress of William fitz Richard, in 1140, and in the same year was created Earl of Cornwall by his half-sister the Empress. Henry on his accession gave him the Manor of Ford, in Shropshire, the firm of which was £5 13s. 4d., and he had estates in eight other Counties. He also appears to have had possession of the fief of his grandfather Robert fitz Corbet after the death of the latter about 1141, although his mother Sybil had married and had legitimate decendants. Earl Reginald's Shropshire estates however were only held by him for life. He died in 1175, and though he left legitimate children, Ford escheated to the Crown, and the Corbet estates went back to the legitimate descendants of Robert fitz Corbet's two daughters, who eventually became Barons Fitz Herbert and Botreaux respectively. (Eyton, vii, 144, &c., 180.)

About Ivo Oisel I have not been able to find out anything. His name does not occur again on the Pipe Rolls for Shropshire. In Richard I and John's reign, Hugh and Adam Oisel were great merchants, trading in England and Flanders. Hugh paid King Richard 400 marks, for licence to trade and export his goods in all the King's dominions; and in the third and fifth years of King John, he farmed the Exchange (the right of buying and selling bullion, and exchanging English for foreign coins) over all England, for which he paid the King for one year £454 9s. 4d., and in the same fifth year of King John, he also offered 1,000 marks for the right of farming the tax of one-fifteen on merchandise in England, but it was declined. He had in that year a gift of 200 marks from the King; and gave to the King two robes of a good green colour, that the King might

write on his behalf to the merchants of Flanders, with whom he had some dispute. (Madox, *Exchequer*, i., 468, 479, 771; ii. 133.)

John Waliscus may possibly be the same as one John Wallensis (translated Walsh by Eyton), who in 1195 claimed half a Knight's fee in Tetneshull and Merebrook (near the Titterstone Clee Hill), which was held by Adam de Arundel under the Corbets of Caus, and by them again under the Barons of Richard's Castle. His suit was adjourned, and it does not appear what the decision was. His name does not occur again in the Shropshire Pipe Rolls. (Eyton, iv, 351.)

The disturbed state in which the County had been for years, and the recent sieges of Shrewsbury and Bridgnorth Castles, had resulted in the devastation of a great part of the County, and accordingly we find that the Sheriff had now to restock the whole of the King's Manors, at a cost of £145 8s. 8d., and he returns as waste so much as ought to produce £17 6s. 4d. to the King's firm. These two items, added to his other payments and deductions, complete the account of the £264 14s. 0d., due from the Sheriff for the firm of the County, and leave him the King's creditor for 18s. 8d., which is allowed him in the next year's account.

But besides his account of the firm of the King's manors, which he has now completed, there are other matters which he has to append to it, namely all those debts to the King within the County which it is his business to collect, though he may not be personally liable if he is unable to do so. These are—

1. A debt of 10 Marks (£6 13s. 4d.,) by William Fitz Ulger. There is nothing to show what he owed this for. He was hereditary Forester of Shropshire, and as such held, by Grand Serjeantry, the Manors of Great Bolas and Ironbridge, as well as some in Herefordshire. His descendants held both the office and the manors at least as late as Edward III.'s time. He is entered on this roll as "quit," i.e., as having discharged the debt by paying 5 marks into the Treasury, and 5

marks, by virtue of a writ from the King, to Nicholas de Castello, of whom nothing is known except that he was a brother of the Lord of Castle Holgate, and that he died without issue. (Eyton, viii., 265, iv., 55.)

2. Danegeld. This was a tax of so much per hide, and, as is the habit of taxes, it continued to be levied long after the original object of its imposition, resistance to the invasions of the Danes, had ceased to require it. This second year of Henry II. was, however, the last in which it was levied all over England, entries of it on subsequent Pipe Rolls seeming to refer to arrears only. The Kings, however, claimed the right to levy it, and granted special exemptions from it in Charters, at least as late as John's reign. It was levied on land in the county only, not on the towns, which, however, were made to pay an Aid or Tallage instead of it. It will be noticed that in Shropshire more than a fifth part of the whole was remitted by special exemptions under the King's writ, and £6 was charged on lands now waste, and was therefore irrecoverable. Why the sum paid in on account of Danegeld by the Sheriff is stated at £80 26s. 6d. instead of £81 6s. 6d., I do not know; possibly only to avoid an erasure after 80 had already been written on the roll. (Madox *Exchequer* i., 690.)

3. Donum, or Tallage. This was raised only on the King's Demesne lands. Occasionally a grantee of such land received with it the right to "talliate" his tenants for his own benefit, as often as the King "talliated" his, but more often the right of tallage was reserved to the King. It was exercised over all lands in the King's hands, whether of ancient demesne, or escheats, or wardships, and also over boroughs of which the King was the Lord. We see, therefore, that Shrewsbury paid a tallage this year. (Madox *Exchequer* i., 694-751.)

4. Auxilium, or Aid. This was an additional impost levied occasionally on the county at large, but more generally on boroughs only, and this whether they paid a tallage or not. Thus the Borough of Shrewsbury had

this year to pay both. But while its tallage is paid in full, half the Aid is remitted on the ground that half the town is waste, made so, no doubt, by its four weeks siege by Stephen in 1138, and its subsequent capture by Henry in 1153. (Madox *Exchequer* i., 602.)

5. The Land of Gerard de Turnai. Gerard de Turnai was in 1085, when *Domesday* book was compiled, tenant in chief of seven manors in Odenet (now Bradford North) Hundred, and of two in Baschurch Hundred. Of these, he gave Betton in Hales to Shrewsbury Abbey, and being succeeded in his estates by his daughter Sybil and her husband Hamo Peverel, they gave Woolerton to the same Abbey. The remainder of his estates escheated to the Crown on failure of his descendants, and therefore came into the custody of the Sheriff, who had to account to the King for their profits. These Manors were Ightfield, Longslow, Cold Hatton, Sandford, and Ellardine; and Besford and part of Preston Brockhurst, both in the Parish of Shawbury, in the Hundred of Baschurch. At the time when this Pipe Roll was written, 1167, Sandford was held by Richard de Sandford, direct lineal ancestor of its present owner. He had been enfeoffed probably by Hamo Peverel, and been therefore his tenant, but the escheat of Peverel's estate made Richard de Sandford a tenant in capite of the King. (Eyton, ix., 197, 222; x., 173.)

6. Porcaria de Norlega. Porcaria means a "swine-stall," or right of feeding swine in a particular wood. Norley, or Nordley Regis, near Alveley, contained at the time of Domesday a wood one-and-a-half leagues long by half a league wide. It was in the hands of the Earls Roger, Hugh, and Robert de Montgomery, and was forfeited by the latter to the King. The wood was a part of Morf Forest. The 10s. accounted for by the Sheriff were probably the profits of the swine fed in this wood. (See Eyton iii., 146, 214.)

This finishes the first extant account of the Sheriff of Shropshire. The subsequent accounts of the same Sheriff, for 1158-1160, will be given in another number.

RELIGIOUS CENSUS OF SHROPSHIRE IN 1676.

By The Rev. WM. GEO. DIMOCK FLETCHER, M.A., F.S.A.*

There is preserved in the William Salt Library at Stafford, a valuable and unique Manuscript of great interest, entitled "An Account of the Province of Canterbury, 1676," which throws considerable light upon the religious state of the larger portion of England sixteen years after the Restoration of King Charles the Second to the English Throne, and also upon the population of the various places. It is a Survey of the Southern Province, made in the year 1676, and contains the number of all the "Conformists, Papists, and Nonconformists," who were "Inhabitants above the age of 16," in most of the towns and villages within that Province, arranged under Dioceses, Counties, and Deaneries, in regular order. A comparison of the Deaneries and the places therein, with modern *Diocesan Calendars,* shows considerable change to have taken place in the last 200 years.

Why this return was made is not at present exactly known. It seems to have emanated from Henry Compton, the recently appointed Bishop of London; as in a note at the end of the return from the Bath and Wells Diocese, the Bishop states that his return was made "in pursuance of a Letter directed to me from the Right Revd. Father in God Henery Lord

* For all the foot-notes I am indebted to Miss Auden. They are compiled from various sources, especially from Calamy's *Nonconformists' Memorial*, and from the list, published in 1745, of those Roman Catholics and Nonjurors who refused in 1715 to take the oath of allegiance to King George I.

Bishop of London, to give an account of the number of Inhabitants, Papists, and other Dissenters within my Diocess." Each Bishop seems to have directed the Ministers, or the Ministers and Churchwardens, of the several parishes, to send him the numbers of the Conformists, Papists, and Nonconformists within their respective parishes; and these were duly arranged in proper order by the Bishop, and sent to the Bishop of London. A note at the end of the Bath and Wells Diocese speaks of the returns as having been "made by the Ministers and Churchwardens of ye several Parishes in the places above said, according to the most exact computation;" whilst a note at the end of the Winton Diocese calls them the "Returns of the Severall Ministers." There are no special notes at the end of the Lichfield, Hereford, or St. Asaph Dioceses.

The MS. sometime belonged to H.R.H. the Duke of Sussex, and has his Book-Plate inside the cover. It afterwards was purchased by the late Mr. William Salt. As a whole, it has never been printed, though some local Archæological Societies have printed the parts relating to their districts.† It evidently is not a complete return, many places seem to have been omitted, the returns of which were not made by the ministers, or were lost in their transit.

In Lichfield Diocese, we do not find the following places:—Church Aston, Cockshot, Dudleston, Cheswardine, Boningale, Albrighton, Astley, Clive, Hadnal, Edstaston, Newtown, Prees, Calverhall, Whixall, Buildwas, Longdon-on-Tern, Rowton, Uppington-with-Aston, Wombridge, Woodcote. In Hereford Diocese, these places are omitted:—Edgton, Wistanstow, Halford, Sibdon Carwood, Clee St. Margaret, Diddlebury, Onibury, Richards' Castle, Longden, Sutton, Great Woolaston, Minsterley, Alveley, Bridgnorth, Claverley,

† The return for the Diocese of Worcester is printed in the *Associated Architectural Societies' Reports and Papers*, xviii. 69. That for Leicestershire in the *Leicestershire Archæological Society's Transactions*, vi. 296.

Quatford, Abdon, Church Preen, Monk Hopton, Acton Round. In St. Asaph Diocese, Moreton, Aston and Halston are not named; that is to say, there are 45 parishes or chapelries in Salop from which there is no return. In the case of the chapelries, however, the returns may be included under those from the mother churches.

St. Mary's, Shrewsbury, is named, but no return is given. In this case, the reason, doubtless, is that St. Mary's was a royal peculiar, and not under episcopal jurisdiction, but was visitable only by the King or his commissioners.‡ St. Mary Magdalene, Bridgnorth, was also a royal peculiar, and included Claverley and other places in its jurisdiction, which accounts for their absence from the return.

Everywhere we find the Conformists formed an enormous majority of the inhabitants. The "Papists" were strongest at Madeley, where there were 51 out of a population of 450. Ellesmere follows with 30; Shifnal with 24; Albrighton by Newport with 23; Edgmond with 17. Of the other places, we find 12 at Whitchurch; 9 at Preston Gobalds; 8 at Wem and Bromfield; and 7 at Holgate, Kinnerley, and Worfield. In Shrewsbury there were only 9. The comparatively large number of "Papists" in some of these villages is generally due to the local influence of the Roman Catholic landlords, who had not conformed to the Reformed religion. Altogether, there were in the year 1676, 366 "Papists" in Shropshire enumerated in this Survey.

The Protestant Nonconformists were, of course, more numerous. But considering that only sixteen years had elapsed since the Puritans were in power, and comparing the Shropshire Survey with other counties, it is evident that Nonconformity was not popular in Shropshire. The county town heads the list with 72

‡ See *Owen and Blakeway's, Shrewsbury*, ii. 304—310; *Salopian Shreds and Patches*, 30 Dec., 1887.

Nonconformists; Oswestry follows with 70; Wellington had 40; Newport and Whitchurch 30 each; Ludlow and St. Martins 21 each; and Ellesmere 20. There were altogether 644 Nonconformists in Shropshire in 1676. The Conformists numbered 55,913.

It will be found that in many places the number of Nonconformists was due to the influence of the non-episcopally ordained Ministers, who were ejected after the passing of the Act of Uniformity on St. Bartholomew's Day, 1662. The penal statutes against meetings of Nonconformists, of course, helped to thin their numbers. Only a few years before this Survey the Conventicle Acts of 1664 and 1670 prevented more than five people meeting together for religious worship, and imposed a fine on the preachers. The Five Mile Act of 1665 prevented any Nonconformist teaching a school. On the 15th March, 1672, Charles II. issued his Declaration of Toleration, suspending all penal laws; but within twelve months the House of Commons declared this proceeding to be illegal. There were attempts at comprehension in 1674-5, but these came to nothing. We must bear in mind too that the Duke of York (afterwards James II.) had quite recently avowed his conversion to Romanism; and that the King's Declaration of Indulgence was issued on the advice of Clifford and Ashley, the one a Romanist, and the other an infidel, and it was justly regarded as meant rather to injure the Church than to serve the Nonconformists. It was under such circumstances as these that the Survey of 1676 was made.

The return, so far as it relates to Shropshire, will be found in the MS. under the Dioceses of Lichfield, Hereford, St. Asaph, and Worcester. I have extracted from these several Dioceses all the places that were at that time in the County of Salop, 196 in number, whilst no return of 45 places in the county is given in the MS. In the foot-notes, an attempt has been made to account for the "Papists" and "Nonconformists," where their number seemed large in any place.

In the Public Record Office are to be found the names of the preachers who were licensed under King Charles's Declaration of Indulgence, 1672, and the names of the persons who were licensed to have preaching in their houses by regular ministers, and the denomination. Whether the returns for Shropshire have ever been extracted or not, I do not know. Another list of the "Names of Popish Recusants convict and Papists who have registered their estates," in the year 1716, arranged under counties, is given in the British Museum Additional MS. 15,629. This list was first printed in the year 1745, and reprinted in 1862. It relates not only to "Papists," but apparently also to the Non-jurors who refused to take the oaths to King George.

With this brief introduction, the Shropshire portion of the MS. Survey is printed exactly as it is given in the MS., the spelling of the place-names being retained.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE PROVINCE OF CANTERBURY, 1676.

DIOCESSE OF LICHFIELD AND COVENTREY.

DEANERY OF SHREWSBURY.

	Conformists.	Papists.	Nonconformists.
Acton Burnell, ...	142	...	2
St. Alkmond, ...	587	4	10

DIOCESE OF LICHFIELD AND COVENTRY.

DEANERY OF SHREWSBURY.

St. Alkmond's.—In this parish, the Roman Catholics of the town after the Reformation, first possessed a place of worship,—a room in St. Alkmond's Square, in the house of a Mrs. Clough, who was probably a daughter of Thomas Berrington, of Moat Hall.

Richard Heath, M.A. of Christ's College, Cambridge, Vicar of St. Alkmond's, was among the ministers ejected in 1662. He continued in the town till the passing of the "Five-mile Act" in 1666, when he retired to Wellington, where he died the following year. He was eminent for his knowledge of oriental languages.

	Conformists.	Papists.	Nonconformists.
Atcham, ...	238	...	9
Baschurch, ...	600	1	7
Battlefield, ...	54	...	...
Berrington, ...	175	...	1
Cond, ...	300	2	3
Condover, ...	516	1	4
St. Cruce, Salop, ...	575	1	16
Eaton Constatine, ...	75	...	4
High Ercall, ...	304	...	7
Fitz, ...	76	...	8

Baschurch.—Rowland Hunt, Esq., of Boreatton, and Mr. Thomas Hunt, merchant, were among the executors of Rich. Baxter's will in 1689. Thomas Hunt, of Boreatton, was son of Colonel Hunt of Shrewsbury, a zealous Puritan, and is mentioned in 1700 in title deeds referring to the chapel at Oswestry.

Berrington.—Calamy gives the name of "Mr. Bott" as minister here during the Commonwealth.

Cound.—Calamy mentions Samuel Smith, of St. Mary Hall, Oxford, as the Puritan Minister of Cound and Cressage. He was born at Dudley in 1588, and in 1615 was Vicar of Puttlewell, Essex.

Condover.—In 1715, Robert Underhill was among those who refused to take the oath of allegiance. He held an estate at Dorrington, valued at £20, then in possession of John Brown. Dorrington was then in the parish of Condover.

Eaton Constantine.—The home of Richard Baxter. Calamy speaks of George Moxon, the ejected minister of Radwinter, in Essex, as living and dying in the house of his brother-in-law, Sheriff Sute, at Eaton Constantine, but remarks that Richard Baxter, in his Life, does not mention him.

High Ercall.—Calamy mentions Mr. Richard Hopkins as Puritan Minister of Ercall Magna. He also speaks of Joshua Barnet, the ejected minister of Wrockwardine, as regularly attending the Church of High Ercall after his ejectment; preaching at home at noon, and then taking his congregation to Church.

Holy Cross, Salop.—Joshua Richardson, afterwards ejected from Middle, was vicar here 1645-47. Moses Leigh, ejected later from Norton in Hales, 1649-50; John Bryan, 1652-56. Calamy speaks of Moses Leigh as conforming after his ejectment. In 1707, Samuel Pearson, the Vicar of Holy Cross, excommunicated Hannah Tulit, for contumacy and contempt of the mandate of the Court at Lichfield.

Fitz.—John Wood, M.A., an ejected Puritan, Fellow of Magdalene College, Cambridge, is said, by Calamy, to have died at Mitton, Shropshire, in 1692. A tablet to his memory is in the Church at Fitz.

	Conformists.	Papists.	Nonconformists.
Frodsley, ...	120	...	...
Harley, ...	100	...	...
Hordley, ...	134	1	...
St. Julian s, Salop, ...	448	3	6
Kenley, ...	82	...	...
Lee-Bottwood, ...	104	...	1
Lee-Brockhurst, ...	40	...	...
Leighton, ...	152	5	...
Longnor, ...	91	...	1
Loppeington, ...	230	...	...
Middle, ...	398	...	10
Monford, ...	204	...	1
Moreton-Corbett, ...	80	...	...
St. Maries, Salop, ...	...	...	...
St. Chad, Salop,.. ...	1500	1	40
Petton, ...	26	...	...
Pitchford, ...	98	...	2

Leighton.—Samuel Wills, the ejected minister of Birmingham, whom Calamy calls "a sedate, quiet peaceable divine," passed his last days with his son, the vicar of Leighton, and died there in 1684.

St. Julian's Salop.—Captain Hunt of Shrewsbury, was, during the Commonwealth, an energetic parishioner of St. Julian's, and his name frequently occurs in the parish books. It was in the house of his widow, (he died in 1669), that the first regular Nonconformist meetings were held.

Middle.—Joshua Richardson, M.A., the ejected Minister of Middle, is mentioned in Gough's *History* as a good man, much respected. After his ejectment he lived for some time at the Ditches, near Wem, and afterwards moved to Alkington, near Whitchurch, where he died.

Montford.—In 1715, William Herbert, "called Duke of Powis," then in France with the Pretender, refused the oath of allegiance. Both Montford and Shrawardine now belong to the present Earl of Powis.

St. Chad, Salop.—The Presbyterians under John Bryan and Francis Tallents, and the Independents under Titus Thomas, the ejected minister of Aston, near Oswestry, both held their meetings in St. Chad's Parish. In 1624, Anne, wife of Richard Gibbons, and daughter of Humphrey Sandford, of the Isle, was certified as a Popish recusant.—(Owen & Blakeway's *History of Shrewsbury*, I,407).

	Conformists.	Papists.	Noncon-formists.
Preston-Gobballs, ...	133	9	...
Rodington, ...	128	...	2
Ruiton, ...	240	2	2
Shawberry, ...	292	...	...
Sheinton, ...	95	4	...
Smethcott, ...	174	...	4
Steppleton, ...	175	...	...
Stanton-upon-Hyncheat, ...	180	...	4
Uffeington, ...	120	...	6
Upton Magna, ...	235	...	5
Weithington, ...	91	...	...
Wem, ...	1400	8	11

Preston-Gubballs.—Lee-Hall, under Pimhill, belonged to the Lees of Langley, whose heiress carried the estates to the Smythes, now at Acton Burnell. In 1680, —— Cleeton, of Lee hall, is mentioned in the "Act for disarming Papists." Gough, in his *History of Middle*, p. 144, says:—"William Hall married a gentlewoman who was servant to Mrs. Cleaton, of Lea Hall. She is a Papist."

Rodington.—Calamy mentions Andrew Barnet, of Trinity College, Cambridge, as having been minister here. He was born at Uppington, and was brother to Joshua Barnet, Rector of Wrockwardine. After his ejectment he retired to Daventry.

Ruyton-xi-Towns.—Edward Lloyd, of Llanforda, writing 1660, mentions among "malignants" near Oswestry, Thomas Kynaston, of Ryton.

Sheinton.—In 1719 land was held here by a recusant, Thomas Hassall, of High Onn, co. Stafford, and in 1715 William Hassal of Shinton is on the list of those who refused to take the oath of allegiance to King George I.

Stanton-upon-Hineheath.—Rowland Nevett, ejected from Oswestry in 1662, was for some years—1635-45—Vicar of "Stanton, Shropshire," possibly this Stanton. Edward Lawrence, the nonconforming minister of Baschurch, was born at Moston, in this parish.

Wem.—This was a centre of Puritan opinions, and had been held strongly on the side of the Parliament during the civil wars. The minister here was ejected, apparently in spite of his known loyalty, but the ejected minister of Edstaston, Samuel Taylor, of Magdalen College, Cambridge, is said by Calamy to have lived in Wem and preached there. He died in 1695. Andrew Parsons, M.A., the Puritan Rector of Wem, was in 1661 tried at Shrewsbury for saying the "King was like the Devil," for which alleged offence he was fined and imprisoned. He removed to London, but kept his interest in Wem, collecting money for the sufferers from a fire there in 1677. He died in London 1684, aged 68.

	Conformists.	Papists.	Nonconformists.
West Felton, ...	432	...	5
Wrockerdine, ...	506	1	...
Wroxeter, ...	286	...	1
Ellesmere, ...	1000	30	20

NEWPORT DEANERY.

Adderley, ...	196	...	2
Albrighton.	267	23	1
Arcall parva, ...	250	...	4

West Felton.—Calamy speaks of Samuel Hildersham, B.D., Fellow of Emanuel College, Cambridge, as Rector of West Felton, 1628-1661. He was son of Arthur Hildersham, the Puritan Vicar of Ashby-de-la-Zouch, and uncle of the first wife of Francis Tallents. He married a daughter of Sir Henry Goodyear, of Polesworth. After his ejectment he lived at Erdington till his death in 1674, aged 80.

Wrockwardine.—Joshua Barnet, son of Humphrey Barnet, of Uppington, and brother to Andrew Barnet, of Rodington, was minister at Wrockwardine till 1662. Calamy tells us that after his ejectment he attended High Ercall Church twice every Sunday, and preached at home at noon. He also preached at Astley and Hadnal. In 1716, George Talbot, of Pepperhill, a recusant, possessed lands in Wrockwardine.

Ellesmere.—In 1669, Roger Kynaston, son of Ralph Kynaston, of Pant-y-bursle, near Dudleston, was admitted a student of the Jesuit College at Rome. Gough, in his *History of Middle*, p. 108, speaks of a man removing to "Ellesmeare, where some papists lived nigh." In 1723, James Betton, a recusant, held land at Hampton Wood, in Ellesmere parish. In 1656, a dispute on Infant Baptism was held in this Church between Mr. Porter, of Whitchurch, and Mr. Haggar, a Baptist, Francis Tallents being appointed moderator. Cockshot, near Ellesmere, was held in Puritan times by Francis Keeling, B.A., of King's College, Cambridge. After his ejectment in 1662, he removed to Shrewsbury, and afterwards to Kingston-on-Thames, where he died in 1690.

NEWPORT DEANERY.

Albrighton.—The Talbot family, the Carless, the Pendrell, and others of the Roman Communion were connected with Albrighton. In 1715, John Johnson, of Pepperhill, John Rogers, of Hubbald Grange, Robert Collingwood, of Boscobel, Anthony Hill, of Pepperhill, and several others from this neighbourhood refused the oath of allegiance.

Child's Ercall.—Philemon Hayes, a Puritan divine of some note, was minister here. He died in 1677, and was buried in St. Julian's, Shrewsbury.

	Conformists.	Papists.	Nonconformists.
Bowlas magna, ...	120	...	7
Chetwind, ...	170	...	...
Donnington, ...	110	5	1
Dawley magna, ...	210	1	...
Drayton in Hales, ...	1156	...	...
Edgmond, ...	607	17	9
Eyton-super Wilmore, ...	87	...	...
Eightfield, ...	110	...	...
Hinstocke, ...	146	...	8
Kemberton, ...	90	...	...
Rinneesley [*sic.* Kinnersley], ...	110	...	...
Lilleshall, ...	426	2	0
Longford.	77	6	1
Hodnett, ...	544	...	8

Great Bolas.—Edward Bury, of Oxford University, born in Worcester, 1616, was Puritan Vicar of Bolas. He stayed there after his ejectment, and in 1681 was tried for preaching there. He died in 1700, aged 84. (Calamy).

Donington.—Boscobel, now in Donington Parish, and Whiteladies, were connected with Roman Catholic families. The Pendrells and Giffards were both connected with this parish. In 1715, Thomas How, of Boscobel, and many of the Pendrell family, refused the oath of allegiance. Calamy gives George Reves, afterwards at Talk, as Puritan minister here.

Great Dawley.—Calamy gives the name of Mr. Rowley as the Puritan minister ejected from Dawley, but he seems to have left no following.

Edgmond.—Thomas Gilbert, B.D., St. Edmund Hall, Oxford, son of William Gilbert, of Prees, a celebrated Nonconformist divine, held the living of Edgmond during the Commonwealth. He was minister of Upper Winchington, Bucks, and of St. Lawrence, Reading. After his ejectment, he retired to Oxford, where he continued to preach. He died 1694, aged 89, and was buried at St. Aldate's, Oxford. (Calamy). In 1715, Thomas Hill, of Edgmond, refused the oath of allegiance.

Lilleshall.—In 1618, Lilleshall was held by Sir Walter Leveson, a Roman Catholic.

Longford.—The Talbots, of Longford, were Roman Catholics. Thomas Talbot, Esq., of Longford, is mentioned in the "Act for disarming Papists," 1680 ; and in 1715, John Talbot, Esq., of Longford, was among the most important persons who refused to take the oath of allegiance. Apolonia Yate, of Longford, also refused the same oath.

Hodnet.—Calamy mentions Samuel Compton, M.A., of Magdalene College, Cambridge, as the Puritan minister ejected from Hodnet. He died at Shrewsbury, 1680, aged 65.

	Conformists.	Papists.	Nonconformists.
Moreton-Sea, ...	200	...	...
Newport, ...	706	9	30
Porton in Hales [*sic.* Norton], ...	130	...	...
Preston super Wilmore, ...	65	...	...
Ryton, ...	85	...	...
Shiffnall, ...	960	24	14
Stirchley, ...	50	...	...
Stoke super Tearne, ...	250	3	30
Stockton, ...	94	1	...
Sutton Maddox, ...	200	...	...
Tonge, ...	156	13	...
Upton Parva, ...	80	...	...
Weston sub Red Castle, ...	143	...	...
Welch hampton, ...	196	1	7
Wellington, ...	1500	4	40

Newport.—John Malden, the Puritan minister, was ejected from Newport. Calamy calls him pastor of Cheswardine. If he were there in 1676, possibly his objection to what he would consider interference with liberty of conscience was the reason of no return being made from Cheswardine. He died 1681, aged 60. In 1715, Thomas King and Thomas Johnson, of Newport, both refused the oath of allegiance.

Shifnal.—Edward Revell, of Shifnal, Gent., and William Revell, Gent., occur in the list of Shropshire Roman Catholics, mentioned in the "Act for disarming Papists;" and in 1715, Henry, Earl of Stafford, of Idsal, alias Shiffnall, refused the oath of allegiance. His estates there were valued at £1,055 7s. 8d. Samuel Beresford, the ejected Vicar of St. Werburgh's, Derby, a native of St. Alkmond's Parish, Shrewsbury, spent the latter part of his life at Shifnal, dying in 1697, at Weston, the seat of Lady Wilbraham. John Bryan, of St. Chad's, Shrewsbury, also retired here after his ejectment.

Tong.—William Carless, son of William Carless, Governor of Tong Castle, was in 1654 admitted to the Jesuit College in Rome.

Wellington.—Richard Heath, the Puritan Vicar of St. Alkmond's, Shrewsbury, on his ejectment retired to Wellington. Calamy says that Humphry Barnet, of Uppington, father of the ejected ministers of Wrockwardine and Rodington, and Mr. Wright, of Wellington, were accounted the first Puritans in Shropshire; "for no other reason than their sedulous preaching and pious lives."

In the 16th century (1592) Francis Forster, son of Edward Forster, of Watling Street, near Wellington, was admitted a student of the Jesuit College at Rome.

	Conformists.	Papists.	Nonconformists.
Whitchurch, ...	2000	12	30
Broughton, ...	63	1	...
Grinsell, ...	70	...	...
Nisse magna, ...	280	1	...
DEANERYES OF DARBY & REPINTON.			
Quat in ye County of Salop, ...	140	...	...
Worfeild, ...	700	7	3
DIOCESS OF HEREFORD.			
LUDLOW DEANRY.			
Bromfield, ...	300	8	...
Hopton, ...	88	...	...
Ashford Bowdler, ...	60	1	...

Whitchurch.—Thomas Porter, sen., M.A. of Cambridge, was minister of Whitchurch during the Commonwealth. He was born in Northamptonshire, and was at one time minister of Hanmer, Flints. At the restoration he gave way to Dr. Bernard, the chaplain and biographer of Archbishop Usher. He died in Shrewsbury in 1667. Zachariah Thomas, at one time curate to Dr. Bernard, is mentioned by Calamy as ejected from Tilstock, for nonconforming. Dr. Tylston, a well-known physician, who married a daughter of Philip Henry, was born in Whitchurch, c. 1663, and practised there 1687-90, and Edward Lawrence, the ejected minister of Baschurch, also lived in Whitchurch for some years after his ejectment. During the Commonwealth, Whitchurch was a great Puritan centre, and several ministers received Presbyterian orders there, and in the neighbouring parish of Prees.

Broughton.—Joshua Richardson, the ejected minister of Middle, was a brother of Captain Richardson, of Broughton, a man of some importance, who remained a churchman in spite of the harsh treatment his brother had met with.

Worfield.—Calamy mentions a Mr. "Beebee" who had been chaplain to Col. Knight's regiment in Gen. Monk's army, and after the Restoration lived with a relation at Rowley Hall, in this parish, and practised physic. He afterwards became minister of a congregation at Cirencester, and there died. In 1626, William Browne, born at Worfield, Salop, was admitted a student of the Jesuit College at Rome.

DIOCESE OF HEREFORD.

LUDLOW DEANERY.

Ashford Bowdler.—In 1715, Thomas Philips, and Katherine, his wife, of Ashford Bowdler, are on the list of those who refused to take the oath of allegiance. Their estate there was valued at £75 15s., and was in possession of Thomas Like.

	Conformists.	Papists.	Noncon formists
Ashford Carbonet, ...	90	...	...
Little Hereford	160	...	...
Bitterly, ...	300	...	...
Cainham, ...	312	...	...
Ludford	110	...	5
Stokesay, ...	140	...	...
Staunton Lacy, ...	400	4	...
Culmington, ...	240	...	...
Stoke Milborough, ...	230	...	4
Hope baggot, ...	53	...	...
Siluington, ...	42	...	...
Cold Weston, ...	16	...	...
Ludlow, ...	1350	5	21

PONTSBURY DEANRY.

Alberbury, ...	908	4	11
Meole Brace, ...	197	...	3
Worthin, ...	600	...	1
Pontsbury, ...	707	8	6
Shrawardine, ...	87	...	1

Stanton Lacy.—William Pickering, of Stanton Lacy, gent., occurs in the list of those mentioned in the "Act for the disarming of Papists," 1680.

Ludlow.—Calamy gives Richard Sadler as Puritan Minister at Ludlow. He was born in Worcester, and was at Whixall before he came to Ludlow. After his ejectment he lived at Whixall, and died there 1675, aged 55. Among those who refused, in 1715, to take the oath of allegiance, are nine persons at Ludlow, four of them named Smith.

PONTESBURY DEANERY.

Pontesbury.—Moat Hall in the 17th century, belonging to the Roman Catholic family of the Barringtons, is in this parish. William Berrington, Esq., of Moat Hall, was among those who refused to take the oath of allegiance in 1715. Calamy mentions Mr. Warter, of Pontesbury, as one of the ejected ministers who afterwards conformed.

Shrawardine.—The church here was burnt down during the civil wars and the village almost destroyed. Shrawardine belongs now to the Earl of Powis, whose representative in the 17th century was a noted Roman Catholic, William Herbert, Duke of Powis.

	Conformists.	Papists	Noncon-formists.
Cherbury, ...	529	...	7
Westbury, ...	817	...	4
Ratlinghope, ...	128	...	3
Hanwood, ...	32	2	...
Pulverbach, ...	259	...	1
Foord, ...	88	...	...
Woolston-mynd, ...	47	...	1
Cardeston, ...	71	...	...
Habberly, ...	50	...	...
STODESDON DEANRY.			
Oldbury, ...	56	...	...
Tasly, ...	75	...	...
Wheathill, ...	60	...	...
Stoddesdon, ...	697	2	4
Chelmarsh, ...	220	...	...
Burwarton, ...	38	...	...
Upton Cresset, ...	60	2	...
Higley, ...	104	...	...
Chetton, ...	180	2	...
Middleten Scriven, ...	251	1	1

CHIRBURY.—In 1715, Elizabeth Clough, the holder of an annuity of £100 out of Wilmington, was among those who refused the oath of allegiance.

WESTBURY.—Mr. John Berkley, of Westbury, is mentioned by Calamy among the Puritan Ministers who conformed after their ejectment.

PULVERBATCH.—" Mr. Milward of Powderbatch " was among the ministers who conformed after their ejectment.

STODDESDEN DEANERY.

STOTTESDEN.—Calamy mentions Reginald Finlow, B.A., Jesus College, Cambridge, as Puritan Minister of Stottesden. At the Restoration he resigned to the former incumbent, T. Amias, but preached afterwards occasionally. In 1719, Sir Edward Blount, ef Mawley, held lands in Stottesden.

UPTON CRESSET.—Members of the Cresset family stayed in Rome at various times in the 17th century, and were entertained at the Jesuit College there.

MIDDLETON SCRIVEN.—In 1722, Francis Canning, a recusant, held lands at Middleton, possibly here. Aldenham Hall, in this parish, has for a considerable time been the seat of a Roman Catholic family, but the present house was not built till 1697, twenty years after this census.

	Conformists.	Papists.	Nonconformists.
Morvield, ...	251	1	1
Aston Ayre, ...	49	...	...
Kinlet, ...	358	4	2
North Cleobury, ...	155	...	1
Billingsley, ...	70	...	...
Sudbury, ...	63	...	...
Ditton Priors, ...	418	3	3
Neen Sauage, ...	194	6	...
Hasely and Dewxhill [Glazeley]	34	...	...
Aston Botterell, ...	118	...	...
Neenton, ...	95	..	...
Astly Abots, ...	290	...	...
BURFORD DEANRY.			
Milson, ...	62	...	...
Hopton Wafers, ...	96	...	1
Neen solers, ...	98	...	...
Dowles, ...	65	...	...
Cleobury Mortimer, ...	425	3	2
Preet [*sic.* Greet] ...	50	...	...
Corely, ...	120	...	3
Burford, ...	431	...	...

Kinlet.—The Lacons of Kinlet and Linley were Roman Catholic for several generations. Three of the name were admittted to the Jesuit College at Rome in 1629, 1635, and 1663, and several were among those who in 1715 refused to take the oath of allegiance.

Cleobury North.—Calamy gives Charles Humphreys as Puritan Minister of Cleobury North. He came there in 1653, and after the Restoration went to London, where died. Possibly he was the same as the Mr. Charles Humphreys ejected from the lectureship of St. John Zachary, London.

Ditton Priors.—In 1722, land was held here, and at Derrington, in this parish, by Francis Cannings, a Roman Catholic, who was then entered as a recusant, and, in 1715, Mary Audeley, of Priors Ditton, is among those who refused the oath of allegiance. Her estate, then in possession of William Smith, was valued at £473 3s. 4d. William Hassington, of Derrington, gent:, also refused the oath that year.

BURFORD DEANERY.

Cleobury Mortimer.—Richard Baxter lectured here occasionally; he was here in 1661, when his congregation was dispersed by soldiers. The Blounts of Mawley, in this parish, were Roman Catholics in 1719, and Sir Walter Blunt was cited as a Papist in the stir of the Popish Plot in 1680.

WENLOCK DEANRY.

	Conformists.	Papists	Nonconformists.
Willey, ...	90	...	...
Broseley, ...	780	10	3
Eaton, ...	232	1	...
Much Wenlock, ...	500	1	4
Hughley, ...	80	...	...
Church Stretton, ...	431	1	2
Easthope, ...	50	...	...
Shipton, ...	90	...	...
Shelve, ...	29	...	...
Hope Bowdler, ...	80	...	...
Tugford, ...	100	...	3
Madely, ...	400	51	0
Cardington, ...	240	...	3
Munslow, ...	400	4	...

WENLOCK DEANERY.

Broseley.—In 1715, among those who refused to take the oath of allegiance, is Edward Purcell, the holder of an annuity of £150 out of the manor of Broseley. The Lacons of Linley may also possibly be included among the Roman Catholics here.

Eaton-under-Heywood.—Among the names of those in Shropshire, who in 1715 refused to take the oath of allegiance, is Francis Smith, of Aston, the owner of an estate at Upper Millichope, in this parish, valued at £181 12s. 2d.

Much Wenlock.—In 1715, William Hickey, the owner of an estate at Burton (probably Bourton in this parish) valued at £132 1s. refused the oath of allegiance. In later years there was a Roman Catholic Mission here, under the patronage of the Actons of Aldenham.

Church Stretton.—Calamy speaks of Henry Maurice, of Oxford University, son of Mr. Griffith Maurice, of co. Carnarvon, as minister here. He was at Stretton after 1662, but afterwards removed to Shrewsbury, and thence to Abergavenny. He died in 1682.

Madeley.—The Brookes of Madeley were originally Roman Catholics, and in 1715, sixteen persons connected with Madeley (six of them of the name of Purcell), are among those who refused to take the oath of allegiance.

Munslow.—In 1715, Francis Smith, Esq., of Aston, and Elizabeth Smith, of Aston, refused the oath of allegiance. Francis Smith also held land at Millichope, so this Aston may be the one in the Parish of Munslow. As there are thirteen Astons in Shropshire, the name is not distinctive.

	Conformists.	Papists.	Nonconformists.
Bentall, ...	238	3	...
Long Staunton, ...	110	...	...
Rushbury, ...	177	...	...
Little Wenlock, ...	174	...	...
Beckbury, ...	24	..	1
Holgate, ...	80	7	...
Badger, ...	45	...	...
Barrow, ...	120	1	..
Woolstaston, ...	65	..	...
Acton Scot, ...	72	...	...

CLUN DEANRY.

	Conformists.	Papists.	Nonconformists.
Bishop's Castle, ...	653	...	...
Bucknell, ...	200	...	...
Lidbury North, ...	397	2	12
Clun, ...	850	2	...
Clungunford, ...	266	...	...
Moore, ...	150	...	...
Mainstone, ...	257	2	4
Stow, ...	103	...	...
Hopesay, ...	203	...	15
Llanuaire Waterdine, ...	286	...	8
Dounton, ...	57	...	...
Clunbury, ...	329	...	5

Holgate.—Holgate belonged at this time to the Cresset family. See note under Upton Cresset above. In 1719, among the possessions of Sir Edward Blount, of Sodington and Mawley, are mentioned the Blondon furnaces, in the Parish of Holgate.

Barrow.—The Brownes of Caughley in this parish, were Roman Catholics apparently, judging from books once belonging to them, now at Aldenham. *Arch. Trans.*, iv. 295.

CLUN DEANERY.

Lydbury North.—Plowden, whose owners have always been Roman Catholics, is in this parish, though, during the 17th century, they lived chiefly at their house in Northamptonshire. In 1716, George Talbot, of Pepperhill, a noted recusant, possessed the advowson of Lydbury.

Clun.—In 1715, Mary Howard, of Clun, Widow, refused to take the oath of allegiance. She then held property in Herefordshire, valued at £62.

Clunbury.—In 1715, Anne Elliott, of Clunbury, refused the oath of allegiance. Her estate was then in possession of William Jennings, and was valued at £31.

	Conformists.	Papists.	Nonconformists.
Wentnor, ...	180	1	...
Leddam, ...	125	...	...
Mindtowne, ...	28	...	2
Norbury, ...	125	...	...
Bettus, ...	144	...	...
Aston	55	...	...
Bedston	53	...	...

DIOCESSE OF ST. ASAPH.

Oswestry	2293	2	70
Whittington	563	1	2
St. Martins	563	4	21
Knockin	65	...	...
Kinnerley	590	7	...
Llanymynech	250	...	2
Llanymblodwell	316	...	1
Melverley	132	4	1
Selattin	393	...	3

DIOCESS OF WORCESTER.

DECANAT' DE KIDDERMINSTER.

Halesowen	554	3	4

DIOCESE OF ST. ASAPH.

OSWESTRY.—Rowland Nevett, when ejected from the Vicarage, formed a Nonconformist congregation at Sweeney, whose then owner, Thomas Baker, was a staunch Puritan. Timothy Thomas, the ejected minister of Moreton, near Oswestry, also ministered at Sweeney. Edward Lloyd, of Llanforda, gives in 1660, a long list of "malignants," some of whom he describes as Anabaptists, and in 1674, speaks of the conventicle as much frequented. Calamy mentions Mr. Edwards, the ejected minister of Christleton, Cheshire, as afterwards settling in Oswestry. James Owen, the Nonconformist minister at Sweeney and Oswestry in 1676, in 1700 removed to Shrewsbury. He died in 1706, and was buried in St. Chad's.

ST. MARTIN'S.—In 1723, Thomas Davies, a recusant, is entered as holding lands in St. Martin's, in which his wife, Dorothy, had a right of dower.

KINNERLEY.—In 1715, Samuel Davys, of Maesbrook Ucha, in this parish, refused the oath of allegiance.

DIOCESE OF WORCESTER.

HALESOWEN.—Calamy says that Edward Paston, the Puritan minister of Halesowen, continued to live there after his ejectment, and preached not unfrequently both in the churches and chapels of the neighbourhood. In 1715, Augustine Giffard, of Halesowen, refused the oath of allegiance.

HISTORY OF SHREWSBURY HUNDRED OR LIBERTIES.

By the late Rev. JOHN BRICKDALE BLAKEWAY, M.A.

Amongst the voluminous manuscript collections for Shropshire, written or collected by the late Rev. J. B. Blakeway, the historian of Shrewsbury, and now preserved in the Bodleian Library at Oxford, is a folio volume in Mr. Blakeway's handwriting, which contains a history of Shrewsbury Hundred or Liberties, hitherto unpublished.

It relates to the following places,—Abrighton, Abright Husey, Abright Lee, Astley, Acton Reynold, Battlefield, Berwick, Betton Strange, Bicton, Broughton, Clive, Crowmeole and Gossehill, Edgebold, Grinsill, Hadnall, Hanwood, Harlescote, Hencot, Leaton, Longnor, Meole Brace, Onslow, Preston Monford, Pulley, Pimley, Preston Gobalds, Up Rossall or The Isle, Rossall formerly Down Rossall, Sutton, Sansau, Shelton, Wolascot, Wellbach, Woodcote and Horton.

This manuscript history was apparently written about the year 1809. The Editorial Committee having decided that it shall be printed, it will be given by instalments in the *Transactions*. An effort will be made to bring the manorial history down to the present time, and the additional matter will be inserted in square brackets, to distinguish it from Mr. Blakeway's own writing. The reference to this Manuscript in the Bodleian Library is MS. Top. Salop, C. 6.

The list of incumbents at the end of each parish is taken from another of Mr. Blakeway's Salop MSS., entitled *Shropshire Parochial Clergy*, in two volumes;

the reference being MS. Top. Salop, C. 9. This is added to make the parochial history more complete; and is, where possible, brought down to the present time, the additional matter being given also in brackets.

In the original MS., at the end of many of the parishes is inserted a printed paper of nine questions, addressed by Mr Blakeway doubtless to the incumbent or some other principal resident in each parish, with the answers written underneath. These questions are printed in full under the account of ABRIGHTON; but it is not deemed necessary to repeat them under other parishes, though the answers to the questions, duly numbered, are inserted.

Mr. Eyton's *Antiquities of Shropshire* having been published long since Mr. Blakeway's history was written, and much fresh matter acquired, and possibly some errors having been cleared up, where any important variation occurs it will be found in a foot-note, with the reference to Eyton's most accurate work duly noted.

Most of the places now in the Liberties of Shrewsbury were in the Hundred of Baschurch at the Domesday survey. In the thirteenth century Baschurch Hundred was represented by the Hundred of Pimhill; whilst now, in the nineteenth century, it is represented mainly by the Hundred of Pimhill, but partly by the Liberties of Shrewsbury. The Hundred Court was anciently held at Baschurch; but when Henry I. became Lord of the Hundred it was afterwards held at Pimhill, which gave name to the Hundred. *Cf.* Eyton, x., 40-42.

W. G. DIMOCK FLETCHER, M.A., F.S.A.

SHROPSHIRE MSS.

SHREWSBURY HUNDRED OR LIBERTIES, HISTORY OF.

By the Rev. J. B. BLAKEWAY.

ABRIGHTON, OR ADBRIGHTON.

This is a chapel of ease to the church of St. Mary of Shrewsbury, but though surrounded by the liberties of that town, is itself in the Hundred of Pimhill; its two other townships, however, viz., Woollescot and Leaton,[1] are in the liberties of Shrewsbury. Each of these three townships has its separate constable.

From the name of this place and some contiguous ones—Abright Hussey, Abrightlee, Abreywood—I presume the first Saxon that settled upon them was a person of the name of Albert or Adbert; but in the time of the Confessor it was holden by one Seward. It is written Abretone in Domesday, and was then possessed under Earl Roger by Raynold the sheriff. At the time of the imposition of the dane-geld it was estimated at two hides, but they did not pay to that tax; for what reason does not appear. Its population in Domesday comprises three villans, a radman, a Frenchman, and four bordars. These occupied two carucates and a half between them, so that the advancement of its cultivation in the space of near fourscore years was but trifling.

If the manner or time in which this place became the property of the Abbey of Shrewsbury appears upon the charters of that religious foundation the circumstance

[1] [Leaton in Albrighton was originally a member of the Domesday Manor of Albrighton, and the lordship of this estate was in the monks of Shrewsbury, who made an ancient feoffment of it to the Pantulfs. *Cf.* Eyton, x., 211. There is some doubt whether Wollascott was a member of Albrighton. *Ibid*, 110.—Ed.]

has escaped my observation. Adbrictun is enumerated among their demesnes—to the tithes of which they were entitled—in the certificate of the Bishop of Coventry of an uncertain year between 1168 and 1188; and this is the first mention of it as their possession which I recollect, though the Iter of Edward I. states them to hold it by the feoffment of Earl Roger de Belesmo, as it calls our first Norman earl.

Three manors of this name occur in Domesday, once written Abretone, twice Etbretone; all three holden by Earl Roger by Raynold the Sheriff; in the Saxon times two of them had been holden by a person of the name of Seward. One of these did not pay to the dane-geld, and as Abrighton was an ancient appendage to the Church of St. Mary, I assign that manor thus exempted and written Abretone to this parish.[1] It was two hides; comprising three villains, a radman, a Frenchman, and four bordars. They occupied between them two carucates and a half, so that the advance of its cultivation in the space of almost a century was but trifling.

One of the manors of Etbritone had been holden by a Saxon free man, named Gheri; but Warin, the first Norman sheriff, who held it under Earl Roger, had granted it to one Alcher; Rainold, however, held it in Domesday. It was rated to the dane-geld at three hides, but the cultivated land was double that quantity,

[1] [Eyton's opinion differs from Blakeway here. Eyton assigns to *Albright Hussey* the ungeldable manor of Abretone of two hides, which Blakeway here assigns to Albrighton; and the manor of Etbretone, also of two hides; whilst to *Albrighton* Eyton assigns the manor of Etbritone of three hides geldable, of which Domesday gives this account:—"Alcher held Etbritone of Warin, who was ancestor of Rainald. Gheri held it and was a free man. There are three hides geldable. There is land for six ploughs. In the demesne are two ploughs, and four serfs, and one Frenchman, and six villains, and one bordar, with three ploughs. In the time of King Edward it was worth twenty shillings, and afterwards fifteen shillings. It is now worth twenty-five shillings." *Cf.* Domesday, fo. 255, b. 1; Eyton x., 80, 107.—Ed.]

being six carucates; two of which were in the demesne and occupied by four tenants, three more were occupied by a Frenchman, six villans, and a bordar. Of the other carucate no mention is made. I guess the demesne land to have been granted by Rainold to the Abbey of Shrewsbury, and to form the property which afterwards came to the Irelands.[1] Perhaps Wolescot, a township of Abrighton chapelry, which is omitted in Domesday, was the remaining four carucates.

The following transaction, which supposes the Abbey in possession of this manor, took place early in the thirteenth century:[2]—

Stephen de Thorneh and Godelina, his wife, of whom more may be seen under the article BERWICK, with the assent of their heirs, grant to God and St. Peter and the monks of Salop, for five marks and a half of silver, Roger de Edbretona with all his land, and that neither our heirs may not claim any right in the said Roger or his issue *(secta)*,[3] we have delivered this present charter to the said Roger and his issue. Teste Thoma de Erdinton tunc vice-comite et toto comitatu. *No. 133.* Erdinton was sheriff to John.

This deed seems to place these religious men in the amiable light of redeeming this villein and his posterity at their own expense, but not for their own emolument, as the charter of enfranchisement was delivered to the villein himself in full county court; and therefore I

[1] [Eyton points out that Alcher, the ancestor of Fitz Aer, had, before *Domesday*, given Albrighton to Shrewsbury Abbey, but the *Domesday* Commissioners did not find the gift so substantiated as to warrant their registration of it, and therefore spoke of it in a guarded manner. Earl Roger's charter to Shrewsbury Abbey says:—"Aherius dedit Etburtonam cum suis appendiciis." The confirmations of Henry I., Henry II., Stephen, and Henry III., duly record Alcher's grant. *Cf.* Eyton x., 107-8.—ED.]

[2] [Eyton dates this quit-claim between 1204 and 1214, and gives, as the reference, "Salop Chartulary, No. 33." Stephen de Turnham was lord of Great Berwick, in right of Edelina, his wife. The quit-claim was probably of some tenement, held in villeinage, and which lay between Berwick and Albrighton. *Cf.* Eyton x., 108, n. 2.—ED.]

[3] [Not "or his issue," but "with all his suit." *Ibid.*—ED.]

should hope that the remarks of Sir Thomas Smith, (as quoted by Blackstone, Comm., b. ii., ch. 6,) that while the monks and friars convinced the laity how dangerous a practice it was for one Christian man to hold another in bondage, they scrupled to empoverish and despoil the church by manumitting such as were bound to them, was not generally true.

The present deed belongs to King John's reign, from the seventh year of which Erdinton stands on the pipe rolls as custos of the county; here he is termed sheriff, a proof of the identity of those offices.

In 40 Henry III., the abbot and convent obtained a grant of free warren in their manor of Edbriton.

In the perambulation of the forests of Shropshire, 28 Edward I., it is called Monkes Adbrighton, and half of it is ordered to be deafforested, together with the whole of Adbrighton Hese and Adbrightleigh.[1]

In 6 Hen. VI., it was called Adbryghton Abbots. See BATTLEFIELD.

In 26 Hen. VIII., the Abbey is found to have £9 13s. 8d. in Adbrighton, and 6s. 8d. of the Church there.

Upon the dissolution, Henry VIII., on the 31st of October, in the 35th year of his reign, 1543, granted *inter alia* the Manor of Abrighton, late belonging to the Abbey of Shrewsbury, in the parish of St. Mary, and all the appurtenances, lands, etc., wards, marriages, etc., emoluments, hereditaments, etc., etc., etc., lying, being, arising, growing, and renewing in the town, fields, parish, or hamlet of the blessed Virgin Mary in Salop and elsewhere in the said county belonging to the said manor, with divers lands, tenements, and hereditaments in Long haye, etc., with all tithes of the demesne of the said Manor, now or late in the tenure of the College of St. Mary aforesaid in the town of Shrewsbury, to Thomas Ireland, gent., for the sum of

[1] [In the Pimhill Hundred-Roll of 1255 it is termed "Adbrichton Monachorum," or Monks' Albrighton. *Cf.* Eyton x. 109.—ED.]

£292 6s. 9d., who by licence of alienation, dated 18 June in the following year, conveyed the same to Thomas Jennens and Edward Hosier, to the use of himself the feoffor, and Johanna, his wife, and his heirs, by the name of omnia illa lesur' terras & tenementa in Longehays vocat' Priory Hill, Malbrych, Bradweys, and Bright Abricke, in the parish of St. Mary of Salop, and also the tithe of the demesne of Abrighton, lately holden by the Dean and Chapter ot St. Mary.

The family of Ireland originated, no doubt, in the kingdom from which they derived their name, but the first of them, in the Visitation of 1623, is called of the county of Huntingdon, which, however, is a mistake, I doubt not, of "Hunts" for "Hurst," of which (whether the place of that name in the parish of Westbury, or some other, I cannot say), John Ireland (father of Roger, who lived in 3 Hen. IV) is styled Lord in the pedigree of Lloyd of Aston.

The family, from authentic deeds, was residing in good figure at Oswestry through the whole of the 15th century, where the elder branch terminated in females, but the first, as I conceive, who settled at Shrewsbury (though his father is styled of that town in the Visitation), was David Ireland, whose admission into the company of mercers, ironmongers, and goldsmiths, is thus recorded in 6 Hen. VII. :—"Dauyd Irlande servaunte unto Thomas Goldsmyth the x day of Juyll made hym Brod^r & ffreman w^t the combredyrne & ffeloschippe of Mercers, Ironmongers, & Goldsmythes for xx^s & payde in hande." Three years later he was admitted a burgess, prospered in trade, served the office of bailiff several times between 1510 and 1528, and married a woman of family, the daughter of the heiress of Jay, who, after his decease, became the wife of a younger brother of the baronial house of Dudley, yet continued, such was the simplicity of that age, to exercise her first husband's occupation of a dealer in iron.

"Payd to Maysters Dudley for di' C of Irenn & ij*li*.-iiij.*s*. ij*d*." *Bailiffs Accounts*, 1543. It appears that then in Shrewsbury, as now in smaller market towns, the same tradesman carried on two or more branches of business, for Mr. Ireland was certainly also a mercer, and his son Thomas succeeded him as such.

It was Thomas Ireland, the eldest son of David, who purchased Albrighton from the Crown. He, like his father, was free of the mercers' company, and like him, served the office of bailiff there between 1538 and 1550. His death is thus recorded in the old Chronicle of Shrewsbury, called *Taylor's MS.* :—"November 10th 1554, was buried Master Thomas Ireland of Salop Mercer, a right protestant and dylygent favouror of the woorde of God, and was also a verteous & charitable man unto the poore, zealous and carefull in prouydinge for them : and yf he had lyvyd, he wold have brought hys mynd to pas in the same for hys perpetuall memorye."

The estate of Abrighton continued in the direct line of his male descendants for nearly two centuries after his decease (thus forming one of the many exceptions to Spelman's remarks concerning the evil destiny brought into families by the possession of the property of the church),[1] till on the decease of his seventh descendant, Thomas Pershall Ireland, Esq., in 1792, without lawful issue, it passed by his will, but much diminished, I believe, in its original extent, to his natural daughter, Mary Ireland. On her death under age and unmarried, in 1796, it escheated to the Crown for want of heirs ; but according to the unvariable usage of his Majesty's advisers in the present days of

[1] See Hearne's prelim. obs. to Br. Willis's *View of the Mitred Abbies*, Leland's *Coll.*, vi. 84, and Sir Henry Spelman's *History of Sacrilege* there quoted ; also Gibson's *Camden* in Huntingdonshire, sub. init., and South's *Sermons*, v. 1, p. 267, ed. 1772, where is an account how the Pope who permitted Wolsey to found Christ Church on the ruins of forty Monasteries, Wolsey himself, and the five persons employed by him in that business, all came to violent or unfortunate ends.

moderated prerogative, was soon after granted to . . . . Ireland, nephew of Thomas Pershall Ireland aforesaid, who in 1804 sold it to the Rev. Inigo William Jones, of . . . . now lord of the manor.

[Mr. Inigo William Jones contracted to sell the Albrighton Manor, advowson, and estate to Hugh Smith, but died in 1809, without carrying this into effect, leaving Inigo William Jones his infant son and heir at law. In March, 1830, Mr. Hugh Smith and Mr. Jones (the son) conveyed it to William Spurrier, of Birmingham. He died 5 August, 1848, having devised this estate to certain uses in favour of his daughter Mary, the wife of General Edward Mortlock Studd. In December, 1853, General Studd conveyed it to William Hanbury Sparrow, of Penn, co. Stafford. Mr. Sparrow died 20 January, 1867, and was succeeded in his Albrighton estates by his son, William Mander Sparrow, of Penn Court and Albrighton Hall, who was High Sheriff of Staffordshire in 1873. At his decease s.p. 9 Feb., 1881, he left extensive estates to his nephew William Arthur Brown (son of George Gwynne Brown and of his sister Louisa Sparrow), now of Albrighton Hall, who has taken by Royal License the surname of Sparrow, and is Lord of the Manor of Albrighton.—Ed.]

ALBRIGHTON.

I.—*Of how many townships does the parish consist?*

Albrighton is a chapel of ease to St. Mary's, Salop; it contains three townships—Albrighton, Woollascot, and Leighton.

II.—*Does the constablewick contain any part, or the whole of another township?*

There is a constable in each township.

III.—*Please to name the several hamlets, mansion houses, and other chief places under each township?*

At Albrighton is the antient mansion of the Irelands.

The Rev. Inigo William Jones is now lord of the manor (1809).

At Leighton is a mansion house, where courts are holden, belonging to Mr. Lloyd of Domgay.

IV.—*Does the parish lie in more hundreds than one?*

The township of Albrighton is in Pimhill hundred; Woollascott and Leighton are within the liberties of Shrewsbury.

V.—*Do any of the townships extend into any other parish?*

No.

VI.—*Is any part of your parish detached from the body of it?*

No.

VII.—*How many manors, or reputed manors, are there in the parish? And over which parts of the parish do such manors respectively extend?*

Each township is said to be a distinct manor.

VIII.—*Please to name the present lords of such manors; and also for which of them court leets are holden?*

Albrighton—[Mr. Royds, of Lancashire, *erased.*]
Leighton—Mr. Lloyd, of Domgay, for whom alone court leets are holden.
Woollascot—Mr. Oare, of Woollascot.

IX.—*The real or reputed number of acres in each parish.*

Albrighton	contains about	900	Acres.	(800.)
Woollascott	,, ,,	400	,,	
Leighton	,, ,,	800	,,	(500.)

Please to address your answer to—

ADBRIGHTON CHAPEL[1] REGISTER begins 1649.

Mem. that R S. was buried Jan. 25th, 1669, who was the first corpse that was interred, since it was licensed by our now Bishop to be a common buriall place.

1708. Mr. Robt. Bulkeley=Martha Floyd of Bulkeley.

		s.	d.
1681. Nov. 13th—Collected for the relief of the protestants in Lesser Poland	0	3	2
1682. Aug. 4—Coll. towards the reliefe of the distressed Frenche protestants ...	0	5	5
1689. Jul. 1—Coll. by a breefe for the maytaynane of Irish protestants	0	8	9
1692. Jul. 5—Coll. for the captives in Algears ...	0	2	0

1 Mar. 21 Jac. I. Agg^t y^t if Mr Tho. Ireland do not performe ye order made by ye C. in ye M. of Wales, at ye suit of Mr Edw. Owen, for not castinge out of tyeth hay, then to proceede to further suite for breache of ye order.

[1] [The ancient existence of a Chapel here is probable, but the evidence is not very distinct. There was a field called Churchfield in the Vill; and an Abbey Rent-Roll about 1490 mentions 6s. 8d. arising from the Glebe. The Font, which is the only piece of antiquity in the present Church, probably belonged to the former Chapel. *Cf.* Eyton x. 109, 110. Ed.]

INCUMBENTS OF ALBRIGHTON.

(From MS. Top. Salop, C.9.)

[1]The old Register began 1563. It is lost. The first burial here after it was licenced by the bishop to be a burial ground was 23 Jan., 1669.

William Hughes, minister, 1664, 1667—1692.
Roger Eddowes, 1708—1727.
James Doughty, 1728.
Will. Gibbs, 1732.
1732. Mar. 1. John Francis Paschond[2], a Swiss brought down by bp. Cresset as curate of Cound.
1754. John Allen. ob. 20 Mar. 1778.
1778. Nov. 15. John Jones. ob. 11 Feb. 1793.
1793. Samuel Johnson. [Presented by] Mary Ireland, spinster.
Henry Johnson, LL.B., 1810, ob. Feb. or Mar., 1814.
1814. John Wilde.

[1833. Charles Bury, B.A., Worc. Coll. Oxford; vicar of Tickhill, co. York, 1872.
1834. Benjamin Maddy,
1858. James Craig, M.A., Magd. Hall, Oxford.
1871. Martin Whish Brigstocke, M.A., Trin. Coll. Dublin; resigned 1878; Curate 1867-1871; now resides at Clifton.
1878. Frederic John Walker, M.A., Magd. Coll., Camb.; the present Incumbent.—Ed.]

[The new Church was opened May 30, 1841. Inscription on the bell,—"William Jones & Thomas Mall, C. W. 1710." The oldest chalice, a Porringer, was given by Thos. Oare, gent., to the chapel, 1790. The first entry in the Register is a Baptism 22 May, 1664; the first Burial is that of John Scotton, Jan. 25, 1669.—Ed.]

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[1] [These names are placed in Blakeway's MS. under Adbrighton Hussey, but they really belong to Albrighton.

For the names since 1814, I am indebted to the Rev. F. J. Walker, the present Vicar of Albrighton. Mr Walker informs me that the names of Roger Eddowes, James Doughty, William Gibbs, and Henry Johnson, though given in Blakeway's MS., do not appear in the Albrighton Registers. Probably they were non-resident.—Ed.]

[2] [Pascough in the Register.—Ed.]

ABRIGHT HUSSEY,

Anciently Adbrighton Hose, is a farm in the Parish of Battlefield (which was originally a part of it), in the Liberties of Shrewsbury.

From the name of this place and some contiguous ones, Abrighton, Abrightlee, and Abrey-wood, I presume the first Saxon who settled upon them was a person of the name of Albert or Adbert; but in the time of the Confessor, it was holden by one Seward. It is written Etbretone in Domesday, and was then possessed, under Earl Roger, by Rainold, the sheriff, and under him by one Herbert. Seward held it in the Saxon times. At the imposition of the Dane-geld, it had been estimated at two hides; one carucate is in the demesne. The other[1] was occupied by eight villans and four bordars, so that its cultivation in the space of almost a century had made no progress.[2]

The family of Hussey, anciently Hosè, in Latin Hosatus, derived their name from the *hose* or *houce*—the military gaters (see Anstis on the Garter, v. 2, p. 295), used by their progenitor, and in his manner of wearing which, he had in some way or other made himself remarkable enough to acquire it as a name, and to bear them in his arms.

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[1] [It should be *two*. The eight villans and four bordars occupied two ploughlands. The word which Blakeway has translated carucate, is not *carucata* (carucate), but *caruca* (team). The Domesday hide of Shropshire probably equalled something more than 240 statute acres. *Cf. Transactions*, i. 106.—Ed.]

[2] [Eyton assigns to Albright Hussey the above Manor, and also the Manor of two hides ungeldable which Blakeway assigned to Albrighton (see p. 96), of which Domesday gives this account:—"The same Rainald holds Abretone. Seuuard held it. There are two hides ungeldable. There are three villans, and one Radman, and one Frenchman, with four bordars, and they have two ploughs and a half. It is worth and was worth fifteen shillings." One of these two Manors must, and both may, have been represented by the Manor afterwards known as Albright Hussey. In the 13th century, it contained only two hides, and not four; for two being ungeldable might easily become obsolete in fiscal records. *Cf.* Eyton x. 80-1.—Ed.]

The word is now synonymous with a common stocking, but was anciently appropriated to the apparel of a warrior. Matthew Paris, sub. ann. 1247, speaks of certain minorite friars shod in a fashionable, yea, rather in a prodigal manner, with military boots commonly called Heuses, which he couples with other articles of secular finery, stately coursers, gilded saddled, gaudy trappings, which these ecclesiastics assumed on their visit to England to extort money from the clergy for the use and behoof of the Pope. The whole story is worth reading.

Whether the first Hosè, possessor of Abright Hussey, descended from the Herbert Norman who occupied Etbretone under Rainold in 1086, we cannot ascertain[1]. But we know that all the estates of Rainold devolved

[1] [The *Liber Niger* gives Walter Hosatus (the first Hussey of whom we have record), who was living in 1165, a knight's fee of *new feoffment* in the Barony of Fitz Alan. This precludes all idea of the Husseys being traceable to any Domesday origin. *Cf.* Eyton x. 81. I give here a short PEDIGREE OF HUSSEY, Lords of Albright Hussey, deduced from Eyton, only in tabular form; it corrects that given in the *Visitation of Salop* of 1623.—ED.]

WALTER HUSSEY, of Albright Hussey, living 1165, ; called Walter Hosatus in the *Liber Niger*; made a grant to Lilleshull Abbey of Land in Harlascott.

Ralph Hussey, probably a knight; occurs 1175 to 1204; a juror of Grand Assize 1200 and 1203; a manucaptor of his son Walter, 1203-4.

William Hussey, probably a knight; a juror of Grand Assize 1203. = Leticia, dau. and h. of Gilbert de Hadnall; widow of Nigel Banastre.

Walter Hussey; occurs 1211, 1235, 1240

Thomas Hussey; dead in 1255

John Hussey, a minor in 1255; occurs 1280—1290

John Hussey, occurs 1292—3, and 1323; named in *Nomina Villarum* 1316 as Lord of Adbrihton Huse.

Richard Hussey, occurs 1333—1349.

to the family of Fitz Alan, that the family of Hosè were for centuries chief vassals of that potent house, and that Walter Hosè held a knight's fee of new feoffment under William Fitz Alan at the time of the compilation of the Black Book of the Exchequer in 1167; and if he were, which I conceive to be the case, the same Walter who held a fee of one muntator of old feoffment under the same nobleman, he or his ancestor must have been enfeoffed thereof in the time of Henry I. He was, I suppose, the same who made a grant to Lilleshull Abbey for the health of his lord William Fitz Alan, which will be found under the head of HARLESCOT.

Ralph was the son and heir of Walter; and he in 1173 "for the discharge of his conscience" granted an yearly pension of 4s. to the Dean and Canons of St. Mary for the term of one hundred years, to be paid to them in their chapter house, in lieu of the tithes and oblations due to them from his Chapel of Adbrighton Hussey.

Omnibus, &c. ad quos presens scriptum indentatum pervenerit, Ranulphus Husey dominus de Adbrighton Husey salutem. Noveritis me conscientia ductum Decano et concanonicis libere capelle regie beate Marie Salop dedisse et concessissee ad terminum C. annorum proxime sequentium annuam pensionem iv. sterlingorum solvend. apud capellam predictam regiam in domo capitulari ejusdem capelle per me et heredes meos ut pro decimis et oblac'o'ibz p'd'ce eccl'e regie de jure accidentibus de capella mea de A. H. p'd'ca . . . in exonerac'o'em conscientie mee. Habend. et tenend. &c. Dat. ap. Adbrighton Husey 4 die mens. Marcii A,D. 1173.

God. Edwards.

Whether this grant proceeded from Mr. Husey holding some land in the neighbouring township, or that both had been originally one, does not appear. Walter Hose held land by tenure of Castle Ward at Shrawardine in 12 John *(Test. Nevill)*, he witnesses a deed of the Abbot of Salop in 1235, and another of Abbot H. (Henry who presided from 1234 to 1244) of land in Harlscot, and was probably son of Ralph.

In another part of the *Testa*, he is said to hold half a fee in Atbritton of the barony of J. Fitz Alan.

The next I meet with of this family is John, who stands at the head of the pedigree in the Visitation, and whom I suppose to be the son of the last Walter.[1] The following deed, which I refer to the later years of Henry III., represents him in full possession of this lordship.

John Husee lord of Adbrighton grants to Symon Granegys burgess of Salop, & his heirs or assigns, a messuage in the town of A. & a curtilage with a virgate of land thereunto belonging, and certain land called Shictefeld, sometime holden of me in ye s^d^ town by Walter de Couley, & eleven selions of land adjoining reaching in length to the way called in English Harlescote lane, for 30 marks sterling & a half, To have & to hold etc. with hous boote & hay boote etc. And that the said Symon & his heirs or assigns may freely hold the Shutefeild, " ita ut nullus secum communicet in pastura illius terre quamdiu velint eam tenere clausam." And that they may have free pasture for all their cattle whatsoever through out all my pastures, " salvis defensis meis averiis meis propriis et hoc tempore debito." Rendering to me & my heirs 8^s sterling yearly for all service, etc., suit of court, relief, heriot, ward, aid for making my eldest son a Knight, marrying my eldest daughter, & for all things: and if the said Symon his heirs or assigns transgress in anything against me or my heirs, for which they ought to be amerced, they shall not pay more than 12^d. Witnessed by Sir John de Lee, Thomas Boterell, knights; Reyner de Lee, William Bannister, William de Wollescott, Thomas de Wythigton & many others. *Chartul. Sal. Abb.* No. 274.[2]

What follows is of a more certain date. It belongs to the year 1286. It is a grant from the same person to the canons of Lilleshull of common of pasture throughout his fee of Abritton and Harlawescote for all their cattle to wander where they list, after his hay and corn are carried, in his fields and meadows, heaths and

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1 [John Hussey was son of Thomas (deceased in 1255), and grandson of the last Walter. *Cf.* Eyton x. 82.—Ed.]

2 [Eyton gives as the reference to this grant, Leiger of Salop Abbey, p. 239. *Ibid.* x. 83.—Ed.]

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John Husee lord of Adbrighton grants to Symon Cranegys burgess of Salop, & his heirs or assigns, a messuage in the town of A. & a curtilage with a virgate of land thereunto belonging, and certain land called Shutefeld, sometime holden of me in ye s^d town by Walter de Conley, & eleven selions of land adjoining reaching in length to the way called in English Harlescote lane, for 30 marks sterling & a half, To have & to hold etc. with hous boote & hay boote etc. And that the said Symon & his heirs or assigns may freely hold the Shutefeld, "ita ut nullus secum communicet in pastura illius terre quamdiu volint eam tenere clausam." And that they may have free pasture for all their cattle whatsoever throughout all my pastures, "salvis defensis meis averiis meis propriis et hoc tempore debito." Rendering to me & my heirs 8^s sterling yearly for all service, etc., suit of court, relief, heriot, ward, aid for making my eldest son a Knight, marrying my eldest daughter, & for all things: and if the said Symon his heirs or assigns transgress in anything against me or my heirs, for which they ought to be amerced, they shall not pay more than 12^d. Witnessed by Sir John de Lee, Thomas Boterell, knights; Reyner de Lee, William Bannister, William de Wollescott. Thomas de Wythigton & many others. *Chartul. Sal.* 456. No. 274.[2]

What follows is of a more certain date. It belongs to the year 1286. It is a grant from the same person to the canons of Lilleshull of common of pasture throughout his fee of Abritton and Hurlawescote for all their cattle to wander where they list, after his hay and corn are carried, in his fields and meadows, heaths and

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[1] [John Hussey was son of Thomas (deceased in 1255), and grandson of the last Walter. *Cf.* Eyton x. 82.—Ed.]

[2] [Eyton gives as the reference to this grant, Leiger of Salop Abbey, f. 330. *Ibid.* x. 83.—Ed.]

marleries, etc. Shropshire was then cultivated in open common fields, as many parts of England are to this day.

In return the canons grant to him and the heirs of his blood the like common for all his own cattle bred in his "court" of Atbritton through their whole fee of Atbrittelegh and Hennecote, from Michaelmas to the Feast of St. Martin.

Per presens scriptum pateat universis tam presentibus quam futuris quod ego Joh'es Hesey d'n's de Atbritton Hesey A° r. r. Edw. fil. r. Henr. 14° a festum annunciac'o'is D'nice Concessi pro me & he'dibz meis &c. abb'ti de Lilleshull & ejusdem loci conventui & eorum sucessoribz & o'ibz ho'ibz d corum canonicorum de Atbrittelegh & de Hennecott liberam communiam pasture per totum feodum meum de Atbritton & de Harlawescote ad omnimoda animalia & averia sua quotquot habuerint quocunque modo pererrare potuerint post bladum asportatum & fenum levatum in omni tempore anni, non obstante aliquo statuto; ut in boscis campis pratis pascuis, in moris mariscis, in bruariis marlariis, in planis & densis, & omnibus aliis locis quocunque modo dicta feoda seu tenementa tangentibus, excepta illa placea quæ se extendit a gardino meo de Atbritton usque ad boscum meum proprium de eadem, quæ quidem placea vocatur Qeulesmedue, & excepto bosco meo proprio de Atbritton, a festo S. Michaelis usque ad festum S. Martini, & si averia d'corum chanon' seu ho'i'um suorum in tempore excepto dictum boscum seu Qeulsmedue intraverint sine warda facta non imperctuantur, set sine dampno aliquo seu molestia aliqua vexatione seu redempc'o'e recipiantur. Habend. pacifice libere & integre sine aliqua diminutione dictam communiam pasture dictis chanonicis eor' successoribus & ho'ibz p'fatis in forma p'no'i'ata imp'p'm sine aliqua contradic'o'e vel calumpnia mei vel he'dum meorum seu assignat'. Concesserunt & d'ci canonici pro se & successoribz suis michi & he'dibz meis de sanguine meo legitime procreatis communiam pasture ad o'ia averia n'ra p'p'ia in curia n'ra de Atbritton nutrita per totum feodum suum de Atbrittelegh & de Hennecote excepto le Leyfens & campo de Bradlegh cum toto bosco de Atbriton & campo qui vocatur Haremor a f° S. Mich. usque ad f'm S. Mart. Pro hac autem concessione & presentis scripti confirmac'o'e dederunt michi d'ci Canonici 6 mascas pre manibz Ego vero memoratus Johes & heredes mei seu assignati &c. warrantizabimus &c. H. T.: d'no Robto. Corbet, d'no Joh'e filio Aeronis, militibz, Tho. de Berewych, Will'o Banaster, Petro de Petton,

Ric'o de Frankton, Rob'to fil. Joh'is de Astlegh, Ric'o de Leton, Will'o Scrymeser, & al. . . *(E. cartis J. Kynaston arm.)*

In 23 Ed. I., John, son of John Husey, lord of Adbritton, grants housebote & haybote in his wood of Adbritton Hussey, to Hugh Bernand, burgess of Salop, by a deed copied in the Visitation; in the Iter of the following year, John Hussey holds two hides in Adbrighton and Harlescott, of the fee of John Fitz Alan, by the service of one montar in White Minster in the time of war, and who by the name of John Huse appears as lord of this place, then included within the hundred of Pimhill, in the *Nomina Villarum* 9 Edw. II.

In 2 Edw. III., Richard Husse was lord of this place, & granted a place of waste ground near the churchyard of Adbrighton to his brother John Hesee and Cecile his wife; and by another deed of the same year he granted to the same persons & Isabel their daughter, seven royal acres of waste near his wood there. This Richard was son of John. (See patrons of the chapel.)

In 26 Edw. III., having enfeoffed William le Fitz, John de Smethecote, & John de Asteleye, Chaplains, in his Manor of Adbrighton Husse, & the advowson of the Chapel of the said Manor, & all rents & services to the said Manor regardant, they by their deed of the same year, in French, "Done à Adbrighton huse le demeigne en la feste de l'anunsiacon," regrant the same, "except the lands and tenements in Harlescote of which we were not enfeoffed," (but which I suppose it was necessary to specify, lest they should otherwise be thought to be included in the said Manor, or in the rents and services to the same belonging,) to him & Isabel his wife in tail male, remainder to his right heirs, with a proviso that in case she survive her husband, & take another, her estate shall cease. Witnessed by William Banistre, of Hardenhale, John de la Lee, etc., & sealed with two seals, one a small oval one of the Virgin, & another apparently a figure of St. John with two niches. *(e. coll. W. Mytton.)*

Done a Adbrighton huse, le demeigne en la feste de lanunsiac'on 26 E. III., Wm le Fitz John de Smethecote & John de Asteleye, chaplains, grant to Richard Huse & Isabele his wife, our Manor of Adbrighton Husse, & the advowson of y[e] Chapel of y[e] s[d] Manor, & all rents & services to y[e] s[d] Manor regardant, w[ch] we have of y[e] gift of s[d] Richard (except y[e] lands & tenements in Harlascote, of which we were not enfeoffed) to hold to y[e] s[d] Richard & Isabel in tail male, (but if Isabel take another husband after Richard's death, then her estate to cease), rem[r] to R.s right heirs. H. T.: . . . W[m] Banastre of Hadenhale, John de la Lee, etc.

Ric'o de Frankton, Rob'to fil. Joh'is de Astleigh, Ric'o de Leton, Will'o Serymcser, & al. . . . (*E. cartis J. Kynaston arm.*)

In 23 Ed. I., John, son of John Hussey, lord of Adbritton, grants housebote & haybote in his wood of Adbritton Hussey, to Hugh Bernard, burgess of Salop, by a deed copied in the Visitation; in the Iter of the following year, John Hussey holds two hides in Adbrighton and Harlescott, of the fee of John Fitz Alan, by the service of one montar in White Minster in the time of war, and who by the name of John Huse appears as lord of this place, then included within the hundred of Pimhill, in the *Nomina Villarum* 9 Edw. II.

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POECRTEPRECESR QUE MAR. JONS

A small oval seal of ye Virgin, and another, apparently a figure of St. John, in 2 niches.

Richard Husee, grandson, as I conceive, of the last-named, was lord of this place in 1403, when his estate became the chief scene of the great battle between Henry IV. and Henry Hotspur; and he was the person who granted to Roger Ive, the incumbent of his Chapel of Adbrighton Husee, the spot of ground on which the Collegiate Church of Battlefield was erected in commemoration of that victory, so important to the king. This establishment soon eclipsed its parent Chapel, and the lordship itself became in process of time only a member of the new parish which originally formed so small a part of it.

Corbet of Lee deeds, Albright Hussey. [*Lee* erased.]

2 Hen. V., Richard Husee of Adbrighton grants to Roger Yve clk, Richd Colfox clk, & William Sumpnour clk, all my lands and tenements, rents and services, in ye vills of Adbryghton, Harlascote, Salop, & Monkeferyate, in co. Salop, wth ye advowsons of the Chapel of Adbrighton husee, & of ye chantry of St. Mary Magdalen del batelfeld & Penkeriche in co. Staff. H. T.: Robto Lee of Rodene, Tho. Eyton of Wildemore, John Lee of Smethecote, Wm Stuche, Robt. Lee of Uffyngton.

In 3 Edw. VI., The King granted to John Cupper and Richard Trevor the Chapel of Albrighton Hussey in the parish of Battlefield, part of the possessions of the College of Battlefield.[1]

30 April 1638, Robert Corbett Esq. of Humfreston, & Dame Mary Hussey knt. late of Crigion in the County of Montgomery, release to Pelham Corbet Esq. of Leigh, the Manor of Adbright Hussey, otherwise Adbrighton Hussey, with all lands etc. thereunto belonging, & the scite of the late dissolved College of Battlefield.

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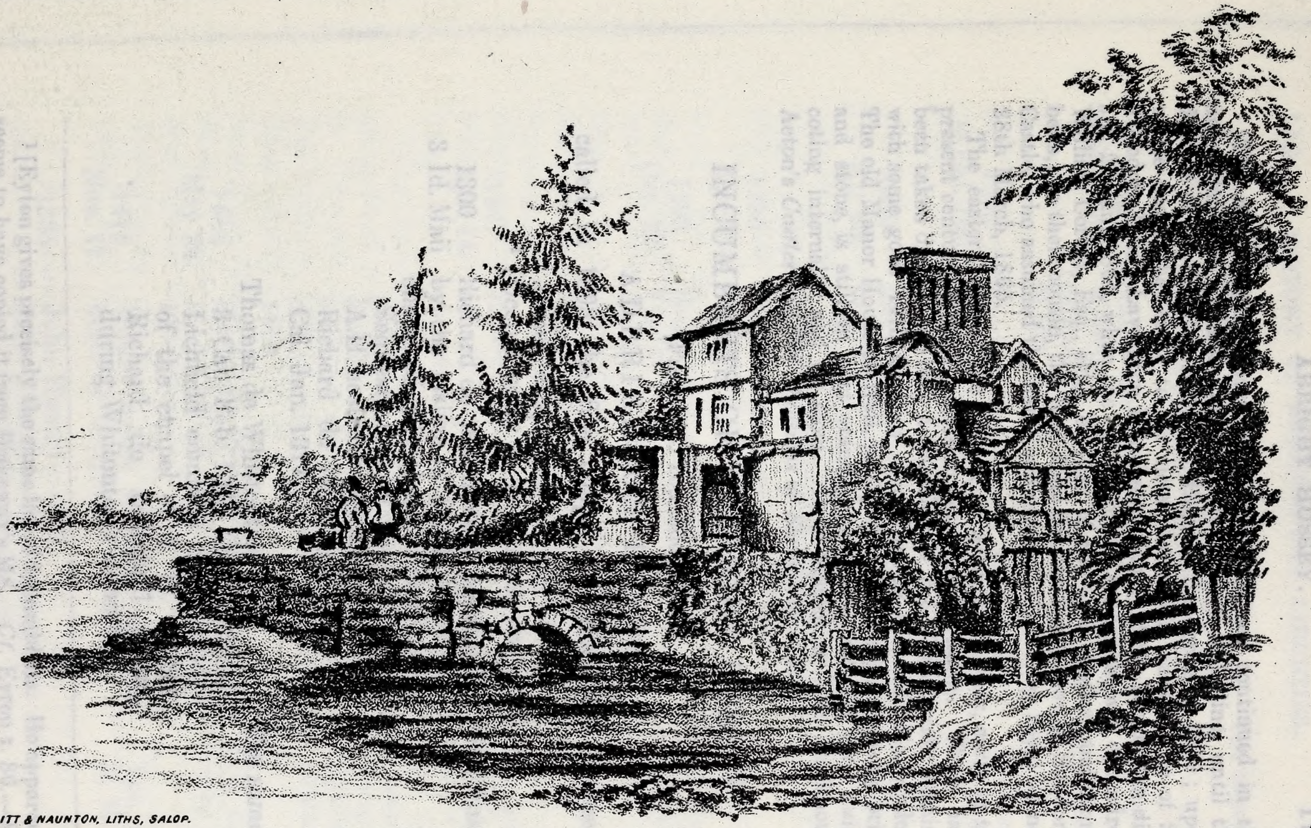
[1] [The date of this grant is 10 April 3 Edw. VI. (1549.) The property is described as "totam illam nuper capellam de Albrighton Hussey in parochia de Battelfelde ac alibi ubicumque modo dissolutam dicto nuper Collegio de Battelfelde dudum spectantem &c," *Cf.* Patent Roll, 3 Edw. VI., p 6, m. 1. The grantees seem to have paid £20 for the site of the Chapel and tithes, &c., of Albright Hussey, which were valued at 20s. per annum, being twenty years purchase. *Cf.* Exch. Augm., Misc. Bks. vol. 67, fo. 293. Ed.]



ADNITT & NAUNTON, LITHS, SALOP.

PAGE III.

ALBRIGHT HUSSEY.

[The manor and estates of Albright Hussey continued in the descendants of Pelham Corbet, in the direct male line, until the decease of Dryden Robert Corbet, Esq., of Sundorne, in 1859; upon whose death they came to his sister Annabella, second wife of Sir Theodore Henry Lavington Brinckman, Bart. Lady Brinckman died s.p. 23 Jan, 1864, when the estates passed (under the will of Andrew William Corbet, Esq., elder brother of the said Dryden and Annabella,) to their cousin, the Rev. John Dryden Pigott, now of Sundorne Castle, who assumed the name and arms of Corbet, by royal licence, 28th March, 1865.

The eastern end of the Chapel of Albright Hussey, early in the present century, formed a division between two barns. These have been taken down; but only a fragment of the Chapel wall remains, with some good 14th Century mouldings in the side of a window. The old Manor House or Hall, partly half-timbered, and partly brick and stone, is still in part standing, with exceptionally good wainscoting internally, and its moat. It is figured in Mrs. Stackhouse Acton's *Castles and Old Mansions of Shropshire.*—Ed.]

INCUMBENTS OF ALBRIGHT HUSSEY.

(From MS. Top Salop, C. 9).

ADBRIGHTON HUSSEY,

called in 1398 the free chapel of Adbrighton Husee.

	James, chaplain s.d.	
[1]	[Occurs early in thirteenth century.]	
1300 3 Id. Maii	Richard de Aston clerk instituted by the bishop of Lichfield to the chapel of Atbrighton Husee. Sequestration of the chapel of A.H. nostre dioceseos, granted to Richard de Lilleshull priest 5 Cal. Jan. 1311.	John Husee.
	Thomas de Whittenton clerk. 3 Cal. Feb. 1313 the bishop of Lichfield commits the custody of the chapel of A. H. to Sir Richard de Lilleshull priest during Whitenton's minority.	The same.

[1] [Eyton gives precisely the same list of Incumbents. He apparently seems to have copied it from Blakeway's MS. *Cf.* Eyton x. 86.—Ed.]

1317 5 Non. Jul.	Adam Husee clerk aged 17 admitted to this chapel not having the cure of souls. Resigned 1338.	The same.
1338 2 Non. Sept.	Philip son of Richard Horde of Walleford instituted on Adam's resignation. Ob. 1349 probably of the plague.	Richard son of John Husee.
1349 13 Cal. Jun.	Thomas Husee clerk instituted to the free chapel of Adbryghton on the death of Horde the last rector.	Richard Husee.
1389 Ap. 23.	Robert Montegomery priest inst. to this free chap. Resigned 1390 caus. permut. then called custos capelle de A.	Rich^{d}. Huse Esqr.
1390 Ap. 23.	John Buley late rector of Mannavon in dioc. St. Asaph.	
1398 Oct. 22.	Roger Yve of Leton priest. See FITTES. Philip Fortey nuper persona de Adbrighton occurs in 16 R. 2. Roger Yve de Leeton rector 1 Hen. V. Hotchk. IV. 240. Resigned 1447.	Rich. Husee of Adbryton.
1447 Apr. 14.	Henry Bastard master in the f'culty of arts was admitted to the free chapel of St. John Baptist of Adbrighton Husee & to the college or perpetual chantry of St Mary Magdalen of Battlefeld thereto annexed void by the resignation of Yve. Bastard died in or before 1454.	Honestus vir Ri. Husee adm. d'n's man^{ii} de A. H. patronus dictarum capelle & cantarie.
1454 May 26.	Sir Roger Phelyps chaplain: died in or before 1478 then written Philippys.	Nob. vir Ri. Husee adm.
1478 Nov. 17.	Master Adam Grafton: also prebend^{y} of Welynton.	Ven. vir. R. H. a.
1535	John Hussey—1546. Edwd Sharde — incumbent 1553 (Willis) pension £5.	

ABRIGHTLEE, ANCIENTLY EDBRICTELEG.

A Township in the Parish of St. Alcmund.

From the name, it appears to have originally belonged to the same Saxon settler, Albricht or Eadbert, who also possessed the Abrightons; as those, or one of them, was his *tun* or fenced dwelling, so this was his *lea,* or pasture for his cattle. Before the Norman conquest, however, it had become the property of the Collegiate Church of St. Alcmund, in Shrewsbury, to which it also belonged at the time of Domesday. It is there written Etbretelie. It is estimated at an hide, but consisted, in fact, of two carucates,[1] one of which was in the demesne; the other occupied by two villans and a bordar.

There was also a lewede of wood properly belonging to it; but Earl Roger had deprived St. Alcmund of that appendage. When the possessions of that church were transferred to the foundation of Lilleshull Abbey, this place was, of course, among the number. In 24 Edw. I., that Abbey is stated to hold Edbright Lee, a member of the Church of St. Alcmund, and it continued down to the time of the dissolution, in the same house, but granted out, from time to time, to a succession of lessees.

The first of these I meet with (if I understand the purport of a record from the court of augmentations), is Thomas Ottley, for in 13 Edw. IV., Thomas Pontesbury, the same I conceive who was bailiff of Shrewsbury three times between 1469 and 1480, had a lease from the Abbot and convent of Lylleshull, who by deed of Sept. 29, 13 Edw. IV., under their conventual seal demise to Thomas Ponsbury the lordship or vill of Adbryghley, (thus, without the *t*,) with all its rents, tithes, etc., together with a wood late in the tenure of

[1] [Not carucates, but teams (carucæ). *Cf.* Eyton viii. 246, where much of the early history of Albright-Lee is given, which was apparently unknown to Blakeway.—Ed.]

Roger Phillips, Rector of Battlefield, lying lengthwise from the end of a pasture called Millerswood to a wood late in the tenure of William Tyler, and breadthwise from the fields of Adbryghley to the king's way, with a wood called the Copie, and the feeding of the same, and the trees in the outer wood there, To have and to hold for the space of fourscore years at a rent of £8 14s. 8d. after the decease of Thomas Ottley.

In 1533, before the expiration of the preceding term, George Ponsbury, son of the aforesaid Thomas, took a fresh lease of the premises from the Abbey of Lilleshull. In this it is called the lordship farm or manor of Adbryghley; and the rent is increased to £10, after the expiration of the remainder of the term fixed by the former lease.

In the accounts of the bailiffs of Shrewsbury, 18 Edw. IV., is an entry of a payment of 38s. 10d., being the expenses of Thomas Hoord and Thomas . . . . concerning a treaty and discourse between the Abbot of Llyshyll and Thomas Pontesbury, and the community of the town, when a dispute was moved touching the enclosing of the wood of Adbryghtly. The above sum was paid to the said Thomas Hoord and Thomas . . . . for their council four days.

28 Nov., 41 Eliz., Inspeximus (at the instance of Tho. Pontesbury, Esq.), of the following records out of ye court of augmentations :—

Georgius Ponsbery habet ad firmam, per indentur' sub sig' convent' nup' monast' de Lylleshull, dat' in f.o S. Mich' a.o r.'r.' Edw. IV., 13mo, ut in jure Thome Ponsbery patris d'c'i G.' superviven' in ead' indentura Domin' sive villam de Adbryghley cu' o'ibz reddit' decim' &c. ac un' boscu' nup' in tenura Rog'i Phillips rectoris de Battelfield, quod quidem bosc' jacet in long' a fine cujusd' pasture voc' Willerswoodd usque quoddam boscum nup' in ten' Will'i Tyler, et inter fossatu' & in latitud' a campis de Adbryghley usque regiam viam uno bosco voc' le Copie & pastur' ejusdem ac arbores in le owte woodd ibid', Sect' cur' dict' abb'is & conv' de Hencotte ac heritt' except', Habend' &c. usque ad finem iiijxx ann', Reddendo inde per ann' £8 14s. 8d. post decessum d'c'i Thome Otley, Qui

quidem Thomas Otley mort' est', & dict' Georg' Ponsbery superviven' in possessionat' 66, & rem' adhuc 33 ann', Post quem quidem term' prefat' Georg' per aliam indent' sub sigill' convent' predicti datam 27 Apr. 25 Hen. VIII. pro sum'a £23 6^{s}. 8^{d}. nomine finis solut' abb'i & conventui habet ad firmam dictum domin' firmam sive manerium de Adbryghley cu' oi'bz proficuis &c. except' dicto Abb'i & conv' &c. onmimod' quercos & saplyns infra domin' predict' &c. et similiter except' quodam solu' voc' le Copie cu' past' & bosc' in ead' & sect' cur' Abb'is & Convent' de Hencote cum heriett' ac omnibus quercis & saplyngs in le owte woodde.

Habend' &c ad finem termini dictor' $iii^{xxx}xix$ annor' usque ad finem 63 ann' &c Reddendo per ann' £10. viz: pro predict' 33 annis adhuc remanent' de prima ind' £8 14^{s}. 8^{d}. per ann. & pro predict' termino 63 ann' quando acciderit £10 per ann. & dic' onerat' hic quousque.

Also Inspeximus of a particular whereupon letters patent were granted to James Leuson, 31 Hen. VIII. *ut supra.*

The above deed must be incorrectly copied, for it is unintelligible.

Depositions inter Rowland Barker and Edw. Hussey, armigeros, about the bounds of Albright Lee and Albright Hussey.

Before Andrew Charlton and Tho. Mackworth, commissioners appointed. Taken July 23 Eliz.

Richd. Sandbrocke of Battlefield, aged 3 score & 18 years or thereabouts, Saith, that about 3 score years past he dothe remember that the Abbott of Lyllyshull & one of the ancestors of Mr. Hussey called Little Richard Hussey, mette together in the lane adjoyninge to this examinatts house, concerninge the sale of wood growinge in ye s^{d} lane to the number of 40 okes, which were fallen by the appoyntment of ye s^{d} Abbott .. . . and at that tyme an oke which now groweth at a house wherein Thos. Wotton dwelleth, northward between ye lands of Albright Hussey lyinge within the townshipe of Battelfeld, and the lands of the Abbott of Lyllshull lyinge in ye townshippe of Albright Lee was counted the uppermost meare.

Item that from that oke southw^{d} unto a brooke called the Hither brooke there lye two stones wch at ye meting of ye Abbot of Lilleshull & ye Lord of Huseye were agreed upon to

be the meares between their said landes; & from the Hither brooke unto the Mydle brooke there are 3 stones & nowe remayn; wch at ye s^d tyme ye Abbot of Lilleshull & the Lord of Hall dyd agree to be the meares betw ye s^d lands; & followinge the Mydle brooke untyll the Further brooke adjoining all in one from thence directlye to the Sandye path.

Item. To the 5th interrog. whether the late dissolved colle^dge of the Battlefild of right had or claimed any parte of the heath called the old heath, as the right of their colledges, he saith that he did never know that ye colledge of Battlefild ever claymed or had any common of pasture in or upon ye s^d old heath.

John Dudleston of ye p'sh of Ch. Stretton, of ye age of 3 score or thereabouts, saith: Imprimis. That walkinge in the battelfild-lane with ye grandfa^r of Mr Edw. Hussey partie to these bookes, he this deponent being then tenant to M^r. Hussey, desired at Mr Hussey's hands to have had one stone being in ye lane over against the garden of one Lawrence, to have made him an oven withall; unto whom ye s^d Mr Hussey answered, No, Duddleston, I can not give thee this stone, because this stone is the meare, betw. my cosyn Pontesburye and me.

John Clarke, of ye age of 3 score & 4 years or thereabouts, saith, Imp. That he beinge a boy, & goeinge to schoole to the colledge of Battelfild, ab^t 55 years past or thereabouts, hard by ye report of one Sambrooke etc., *ut supra.*

Then followed the dissolution; upon which, this place, called the manor village and lordship of Adbrightley, with a large proportion of all the possessions of Lilleshull Abbey, were in 1539 granted to James Leveson of Wolverhampton, merchant, (subject to Ponsbery's term,) at a rent reserved to the Crown of 17s. 6d. Mr. Leveson's son, Sir Richard Leveson, of Lilleshull, sold the premises, March 8th, 1552-3, for £256 14s. 8d., to Sir Rowland Hill and James Barker of Haughmond.

The reserved rent of 17s. 6d. was, on the 11th of March, 7 Edw. VI., purchased of the Crown by Thomas Leygh, citizen and alderman of London, who in the same year sold them to Sir Rowland Hill, uncle of his wife, and James Barker, of Haghmond, her brother.

This Mr. Leigh, who was afterwards knighted, and was ancestor of the late Lord Leigh, had been factor beyond sea for the eminent trader whose niece he married.

The Pontesburys made Abrightlee their residence as long as they continued as a family, and transmitted it to their descendants, the Owens of Eaton Mascot, who resided at this place to the termination of their lease from Lilleshull Abbey. But all the while the reversion in fee was vested in the Barkers; and the lease to Pontesbury ceasing just at the breaking out of the civil wars, this place was ready to receive Mr. Barker when his mansion at Haghmond Abbey was destroyed by fire. He was thenceforth styled of Abrightlee. It passed by marriage with his daughter and co-heiress to Edward Kynaston, Esq., of Hordley, who also made Abrightlee occasionally his residence. Corbet Kynaston, Esq., grandson of Edward, devised this, with his other estates, to his relation John Corbet, Esq., of Abright Hussey and Leigh, whose son John Corbet, Esq., of Sundorn, now possesses this manor.

Quere. There is a plaister ceiling in the house bearing the arms of Barker, with Anno Domini . . . the date defaced, but looking like 1576.

[The Albright Hussey, Sundorne, and other extensive estates in Shropshire, came to Andrew Corbet, Esq., of Leigh and Albright Hussey, by the devise of his kinsman Corbet Kynaston, Esq., in 1740; but dying *s.p.* 15 April, 1741, he was succeeded by his brother John Corbet, Esq., who died in 1759, leaving issue by his second wife Letitia, daughter of John Mytton, Esq., of Halston, a son and heir, John. This John Corbet, of Sundorne, was M.P. for Shrewsbury, and High Sheriff of Salop in 1793; by his second wife, Anne, daughter of the Rev. William Pigott, of Edgmond, he had issue Andrew William Corbet, Dryden Robert Corbet, and Annabella wife of Sir Theodore Henry Lavington Brinckman, Bart,—who, after his death 19 May, 1817, all successively came into possession of his estates, but all died s.p. In 1864, (as narrated under ABRIGHT HUSSEY, see p. 111 *supra,*) the estates came to the Rev. John Dryden Pigott, now of Sundorne Castle, who assumed the name and arms of Corbet by royal licence 28th March, 1865, and who is the present possessor of the Manor of Albrightlee.—ED.]

ASTLEY.

A parochial Chapelry, in the Parish of St. Mary, Shrewsbury; maintaining its own poor; but bound to contribute to the repairs of the Mother Church.

It is in Domesday written Hesleie; had belonged to the Church of St. Mary in the Saxon times; and continued to do so at the time of that survey. It consisted of three hides at the imposition of the Dane-geld, and had made no progress in the interval between that period and Domesday; since in that record it is rated only at three carucates,[1] which were occupied by a priest, nine villans, and two bordars: but it is added that there was room for two additional carucates.[1] There was a wood adequate to the fattening of fifty hogs.

The vicinity of Astley to the possessions of Haghmon Abbey causes frequent and early mention of its boundaries to occur in the chartulary of that religious house.

Henry II. grants & confirms to the Church of Haghmon & the Canons regular serving God there, the site of the Abbey (ipsam sedem Abbatis) with all assarts which they have assarted there, also the whole grove which they have by the gift of William Fiz Alan from his Abbey towards Shawburia, by these bounds: viz., "from y[e] field of Sundern direct to Blakelake & to y[e] white sicket towards Witheforde"; likewise free common of pasture for all the cattle & animals of themselves, their tenants & men of Offinton through all Astleya; rendering to the Chaplain of the Church of St. Mary of Salop 12d. yearly. Witnessed by Thomas Cant. (I suppose Thos. Becket, his Chancellor from 1157 to 1162.)

The Dean and Chapter of St. Mary's Church of Salop, with the assent of the lord King Henry, ratify & confirm to y[e] Canons the above limits between the Canons'

[1] [Not carucates, but teams. See note under Albright Hussey. The Priest, resident at Astley, was probably a canon of St. Mary's. *Cf.* Eyton x, 157.—Ed.]

wood of Hagmon & their (the dean's etc.,) wood of Asteley; but the grant of common is thus qualified, viz., in the wood & untilled land, at all times of the year, and in the tilled land after harvest.

In the *Iter* of Henry III. this place is stated to be "of the fee of the king's chapel of Salop;" and in that of 28 Edw. I., it is found that the Dean and Canons of St. Mary hold it of the King in free alms, and the men of the same hold it of the said Dean and canons in free socage.

About a century after this settlement of boundaries, this point was again in litigation between the two ecclesiastical bodies. The dean and chapter, therefore, of the Church of the Blessed Mary of Salop, a free chapel of our lord the king of England, desiring that "All the faithful of Christ, to whom these their present letter sho[d] come, might receive Salvation in the embraces of the true Saviour," reciting the contiguity of the Abbey lands and groves, to their (the college's) grove of Astley, the probability of future contention, and their own desire for peace with all men, particularly those of the Church, declare that they had perused the charters of founders of the Abbey, and had found the bounds as above set forth, but with greater particularity which may be seen in the deed itself.

They also grant to Haghmon Abbey and its tenants of Offynton, com'on of pasture in their lordship of Astley, reserving to themselves for that grant an annual payment of 12[d] in silver.

Omnibus Christi fidelibus ad quos presentes litere pervenerint Decanus et capitulum ecclesie beate Marie Salop libere capelle domini Regis Anglie salutem in veris amplexibus Salvatoris. Cum religiosi viri abbas et conventus monasterii de Haughmon terras & nemora nemori nostro de Asteleye contigua habeant & vicinia, super quorum limitib' int' d'cos relig' & nos posset oriri lis seu contentio in futurum, sed quia pacem & tranquillitatem h'ere cu' o'ibz & p'cipue viris eccl'iasticis affectam' volentes p'cludere viam liti, ne iidem relig' per nos injustis exac'o'ib' quibuslibet sup' d'car' t'rar' & nem' bundis seu finib' molestentur ad instrucc'o'em & in-

formac'o'em plenam h'endam sup' jur' d'cor' religiosor' Inspeximus cartas fundatorum monastii an'd'ci qui eis d'cas t'ras & nemora inp'pet' elemosinam conferebant, in quib' cart' iid' fundatores exprimunt & assignant limites infras'cptas; viz., a campo de Sunderne p' ill' semita' qe ducit p'pius boscu' de Asteleye usque le Blakelake v's' Wythyford & sic descend'o usque le Wytesiche & sic p' illud sichetu' usque t'ram de Halghton, Quos quid' fines & limites quantu' in nob' e' pro nob' & succ' n'ris app'bamus ratificamus ac eis p' p'petuo confirmamus. Concessimus etiam eisd' abbi & conv' & eor' succ' ac tenentib' & ho'ib' eor' de Offynton comunam pasture ad o'ia pecora & av'ia sua ubicuque infra d'nium de Asteleye p' qua concess'o'e iid' abb' & conv' solvent nobis annuatim 12^{d}· arg^{ti} ad f'm S. Mich'is Arch'. In cuj' rei test' sigillum co'e capit'li n'ri psentib' e' appens' Dat' Salop in ecclesia n'ra p'd'ca 8vo die Oct. a° r. r. H. 41.

In the *Iter* of Henry III., this place is stated to be of the fee of the king's chapel of Salop, and in that of 28 Edward I. it is found that the Dean and Canons of St. Mary hold it of the King in free alms, and the men of the same hold it of the said Dean and Canons in free socage. In the same year, Astlegh, near Hadwell, is ordered to be deafforested.

In the tenth year of the next reign, 10 Edw. II., some of these men, viz., Roger Banester, John le Palmere of Asteley, and xvii "alii de eadem," quit and release to Haghmon Abbey, all their claim in a certain plot (placea) of Wood called Strifwode in the fee of Upton, lying near their (the releasers') wood of Asteley on the south side, according to perambulation lately made, and as by the ditch made between our wood, and the wood of ye s^{d} religious more fully appears; together with that plot of waste or bruere at the head of their (the canons') new assart at le Home, which is called Hadley, and which reacheth to the old ditch beween the said waste and Asteley wood, and so strait descending by the new ditch to the Witesiche. This is entitled in the Chartulary, "a release of the men of Asteley for Strifwode & Hadley at Home berne."

The name, strife-wood, seems to bespeak a very long protracted litigation between the parties.

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The name, strife-wood, seems to bespeak a very long protracted litigation between the parties.

There is little else to be related concerning this place but a few conveyances of land.

John le Skirmaser of Astley releases to Sir Nicholas Abbot and the Convent of Haghmon, his right in a royal acre of waste land in Asteley wood, lying near the said Abbot's land at the Home. Dated 13 Edw. III.
Chart. Haghm. Abb.

From him descended, I suppose, William Skirmaston, who, having enfeoffed William Skirmaston, had enfeoffed Richard Hastour (in other writings he is called Pastour), rector of great Hanwode, and Richard Heynes, chaplain, in a messuage and half a virgate of land[1] in Asteley, near Hadenhale, and also in certain lands and tenements, rents, services, wards, marriages, reliefs, suits of courts, &c., in the towns and fields of Asturley, near Cawes, and Eyton, near Alburbury;—the feoffees by deed dated at Asteley Thursday after the exaltation of the cross, 21 Rich. II., re-settle the premises upon the feoffer and his wife Alice, for their lives, remainder to Thomas, son of the s^{d} William Skirnoreston (so it is written) in tail, remainder to W^{m}, brother of Thomas in like tail, remainder to ye abbot and convent of Haghmon and their successors for 70 years thence (i.e., I suppose from the death of William the Son, s.p.) next following. This deed is witnessed by John Mouth. *Cart. Abb. Hagh.*

Richard Pastour, chaplain and tenant to Roger Lyneye, of Newport, was slain at the Parliament of Leicester 2 Henry V., by Thomas Munde, servant to Robert Corbet, Esq., for aiding his landlord in his design of petitioning against the outrageous conduct of Mr. Corbet. See the Parliament Rolls of 3 Henry V.

In 17 Richard II., Thomas Kyng, of Hadenhal, and Julian his wife, grant to their son, Sir William Kyng, Chaplain, all their lands and tenements in Hastley.

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[1] This messuage and land William Skirmaston (who in the same 21st year calls himself the elder) had purchased from Thos. Bowyer and Margaret his wife.—*Cart. R. Hill, barti.*

Cart. R. Hill, barti. This is the only instance, except Domesday, in which I have seen it written with an *h*.

John Sturyl[1] (I suppose the same who is styled of Rossal, in 15 Henry VII.) founded a Chantry in the Collegiate Church of St. Mary, Salop, for two priests. Among the lands which he vested in certain feoffees for this purpose, were the rent of a tenement in the town and fields of Asteley, rented at the time of the Dissolution at 16s. yearly, and then in the tenure of Richard Palmer, and another in the same town, rented at the same time at 14s, and then held by John Dekyn. The whole lands of the Chantry were on the 27th of July, in 2 Edward VI., leased to Robert Clyve, "oone of the clerks of the checke with the King's Majestie," for 21 years.

In 11 Eliz., lands in Astley, holden by Richard Bannister, Lawrence Hussey, Robert Bromley (his lands were formerly holden by Richard Burton), Robert Bentley, Thomas Parker (his land was formerly Russel's), and rents paid by John Browne, William Maddocke, and William Vicars, the same lands and rents being parcel of the possessions of the late College of St. Mary, were demised by the Queen for twenty-one years to Thomas Kelton.[2] Two years later, her Majesty granted the reversion of the above to the Corporation of Salop for the benefit of the schools.

In 1729, Joseph Jones, of Salop, gent., by will devised £7 10s. out of his lands in Astley to the Vicar of St. Alkmund.[3]

In 1730, Thomas Bright, of Salop, tanner, bequeathed his lands here to pious and charitable uses.

ASTLEY.[4]

6 Edw. IV. Grant to Salop abbey of common in the king's demesne of Astley.

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[1] [See Owen and Blakeway ii. 333.—Ed.]

[2] [Ibid, ii. 331, 341.—Ed.]

[3] [Ibid, ii. 286.—Ed.]

[4] [The following items are somewhat disjointed, and are given in Blakeway's MS. in no proper chronological order.—Ed.

MR. EDWARD MADDOX = Mrs Mary . . . . .

Anne, b. 1694.	Rowland, b. 1696.	Thomas, b. 1700.	William, b. 1701.

Mr. Edw. M. April, 1729.

Mr. Edward Maddox, junr. = Mrs. Ellin . . . . .

Mr. Francis, b. 1716.	Mrs. Sarah, b 1720.	Rowland, b. 1723.

11 Jac. I. That y^e^ controversy between y^e^ inhab^s^ of Astley, and y^e^ bailiffs and burgesses in y^e^ right of y^e^ schole, touchinge the placinge a curate in Astley, shall be referred.

Hamond Court, 18 Eliz., Astley. Villata ib'm present' quod Thomas Madox, &c, non attulerunt grana & frumenta sua ad molendinum domini.—*Sundorn Papers.*

Astley Register begins 1680. In the title it is stated that the first register then found, bears date May 13th, 1579; but Mr. E. Williams has no extract previous to 1692. No memorable entry.

John Huse, of Caturedok, a place of the situation of which I am ignorant, had an estate at Astley. He was dead in 1415, and his property had descended to John Murydon, who in that year conveyed a moiety of it to Roger Ive, warden of Battlefield, by the following deed:

Ista indentura facta testatur quod Joh'es Murydon senior dedit concessit & hac p'senti charta fiofamenti indentata confirmavit Rogero Yve de Leton magistro novi collegii beate Marie Magdalene juxta Salop dimid' omnium terr' & tenement' quæ sibi descendebant jure hereditario post decessum Joh'is Huse de Caturedok in villa de Astley. H. T.: Ricardo Huse, Joh'e de Lee, Will'o Wolascote, Thoma Botur' capellano & alliis. Dat. ap. Batelfeld juxta Salop in festo conversionis S'ci Pauli apostoli a^o^ r. r. Henrici quinti post conquestum secundo.

The property must have been small, for this feoffment was intended as a collateral security for the repayment of 13^s^ 4^d^. *Cart. R. Hill, barti.*

The following deed refers to a period somewhat later.

John Adams, of Haston, son and heir of Sibilla, relict of William Adams, father of ye s^{d} John, releases and quit claims to Richard abbot and the convent of Haghmon, a yearly rent of 1^{d} payable by Will. Sumpnor, chaplain, his heirs and assigns for an acre and half of land, lying between the fields of Astley called Rudwey-felde on one side, and the common way between Astleye field and Hadnale field on the other. Witnessed by Richard Corbet of Morton, and dated at Haston 25 Hen. VI.

Novr 1593.[1] Edw. Owen and Hum. Hughes write to Mr. Braban, pastor of Asley, and to Robert Pawmer, informing them "that God hath visited the town of Bishop's Castle with his plague, wherebie their market is withdrawn from their towne, neither may they goe abroade to seeke reliefe, for feare of infectinge other places;" that they are "in great wante bothe of foode and rayment, havinge spent (the poorer sortes) all they had:" they add, "we have been both carefullie and Christianlie exhorted by our preacher, Mr. Lauton, to open the bowels of our harts towards the charitable releavinge of them." The above-mentioned bailiffs therefore request Mr. Brabant "to goe to every gent. and woman, and other well-disposed persons within your chardge," and collect their contributions, to be transmitted to the "Pastor of Bishop's Castle." Subjoined is a letter from Mr. Laughton to Brabant, urging the same request, and desiring him to use the help of Robert Pawmer, or some other of his neighbours, with Mr. Brabant's reply, saying that he had collected about 5 strikes in Asteley; and at the back is a list of "Persons within this towne and Liberties not free of any companye," among whom are—

The Ladie Leighton, 20^{s}	Rich. Barker, Esq.	Edw. Oneslow, Esq.
Ric. Prince, Esq.	Rog. Pope, Esq.	Tho. Purcell, Esq.
Thos. Otteley, Esq.	Tho. Harris, Esq.	Tho. Stury, Esq.

[1] [This document is inserted in Blakeway's MS. under Albright Hussey; but, as it refers to Astley, it is here given under this place. —Ed.]

John Dawes, gent.
Edward Ireland, gent.
Tho. Lewis, gent.
Nich. Gibbons, gent.
Edw. Purcell, gent.
Tho. Higgins, gent.
Rich. Waringe, gent.
Tho. Burton, gent.
John Kenricke, gent.
Philip Bannester, gent.
Edw. Hussey, Esq.
Robt Hussey, gent.
John Yonge, gent.
Tho. Ireland, gent.
Rich. Powell, jun^{r}, gent.
Rich. Otteley, gent.
Richd Evans, gent.
Rob. Luter, gent.
Walter Beche, gent.
Wm Wilks, gent.
John Lante, gent.
Roger Evans, merch^{t}
John Meighen, } Schoole masters.
John Baker, }
Wm Baillie, }
Raphe Jones, }
David Lloid ap Roger, gent.
Humf Sandford, gent. ap Rossall.

Roger Thornes, of Lacton, gent.
Roger Russell, of Sansawe.
Adam Colfoxe, Meriden.
Michael, } Broughton and Yorton.
Lister. gent. }
Edwd Ridley. }
Wm Wicherley, Clive.
Humf. Powis. } Harlescott.
Richd Nightingale. }
John Corry, sen^{r} and jun^{r} }
Thomas of the Myll.
Richd Madoxe, } Asteley.
Robt Palmer, }
Tho. Manynge, Great Barwicke.
Wm Mackworth, gent., Meole Brace.
Tho. Lauton, } Preachers.
Tho. Prees, }
Wm Roberts, }
Andrewe Dager. }
Mr. Bennett, of fforiat, minister.
Mr. Brabant, of Asteley, preacher
Mr. Sherer, viccare of Meole Brace.
Mr. Viccar, of Church Hanwood.
Mrs. Ellenor Stanley at the still-yarde.

ASTLEY.

I.—One only. Astley.[1]
II.—No.
III.—None.
IV.—The whole is in the Parish of St. Mary, and Liberties of the town of Shrewsbury.
V.—No.
VI.—The whole lies within a ring fence.
VII.—Not exactly known. Chief rents are paid to Mr. Corbet, of Sundorn, and to the Free Schools, Shrewsbury.
VIII.—Corporation of Shrewsbury.
IX.—The Chapelry of Astley is supposed to contain upwards of one thousand acres.

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[1] [For the questions, to which these are answers, see under Albrighton, pp. 101-2.—Ed.]

INCUMBENTS OF ASTLEY.[1]

(From MS. Top. Salop, C.9.)

ASTLEY.

	Thomas Brabant, curate, 1578, departed 1608.	
1607, 8	George Adeney.	Elected by the Inhabitants.
	Joshua Barnet, see WROCKWARDINE.	
	Richard Allen, 1636; he removed in 1654; and the inhabitants then claimed to appoint, but Mr. Mackworth, Recorder, decided for the Mayor and Headmaster.	
	William Hughes, 1680.	
	Robert Matthews, 1691.	
	Daniel Plumpton, curate, 1710.	
	Robert Tonge, 1711.	
	Leonard Hotchkis, curate, 1713. [See under BATTLEFIELD.—ED.]	
	Rowland Tench, 1714, 1728.	
1728. Nov. 9.	Samuel Butler, 1740.	John Fownes, Esq. Mayor. Robt Phillips, D.D. Head Schoolmaster.
1762. May 22.	James Atcherley, ob. [March 3, 1804, bur. 6th at Bridgnorth.—ED.]	
1804. Dec. 14.	John Atcherley, ob. [He was of H.M.R.N.—ED.]	Mayr, Aldermen, and Assistants.
1816. Apr 9.	James Matthews, M.A. [Curate of Astley, 1813—1816; Incumbent, 1816; buried at Astley June 24, 1835.—ED.]	Mayor, Aldermen, and Assistants.
[1830.	William Vaughan, signs as Incumbent until 1850; Curate, 1827; resigned 1861. Of Hinton Hall, near Pontesbury, of which rectory he held one portion.	

[1] [Eyton points out that Astley being associated with a Royal Peculiar, whose capitular muniments are lost, we have only incidental notices. Diocesan Registers are silent as to the Incumbents, who were presented and instituted by a secular power. *Cf.* Eyton x. 159, 160.—ED.]

John Wood, Curate, 1851—1855.
J. P. Steel, Curate, 1855, until Nov. 1858.
Benjamin Hill, Curate, 1859, until March, 1860.
James Colling, Curate, 1860—1861. He is B.A. of St. John's Coll., Camb.; Curate of St. Chad's, Shrewsbury, 1861; Patron and Rector of Stowe-Maries, Essex, 1868.

1861. June 2.	John Robert Legh, until 1883. He is M.A. of St. John's Coll., Camb.; Rector of Moreton-Corbet, 1883.	Trustees.
1883. June 15.	Arthur George Brooke.	Trustees.

For these additions I am indebted to the Rev. A. G. Brooke.—Ed.]

[Owen and Blakeway refer to great disputes, in 1580 and previously, between the parishioners of St. Mary's, Shrewsbury, and the inhabitants of Astley and the Clive, both being ancient chapels of ease, who were taking great, though ineffectual pains, to free themselves from the burden of contributing to the repairs of the window in Trinity aisle in the mother church. The parties appealed to the Council of the Marches of Wales, who decided against the chapels of ease.—*Cf.* vol. ii., 362.

The Astley estate became vested in Augustus Henry Minor, who conveyed it with all manorial rights, 25 March, 1868, to Thomas Wm. Trouncer, now of Astley House, the present owner of the estate.

The patronage of the Vicarage is in Trustees. Shrewsbury Schools have a portion of the tithes of Astley.—Ed.]

ADDITIONS TO ABRIGHTON.

(see p. 101 *ante.*)

[Since the note about the recent devolutions of the Manor of Albrighton, given on page 101, was set in type, Mr. W. A. Sparrow, the present Lord of the Manor, has sent the following more detailed and reliable account, which is accordingly here given.—Ed.]

ALBRIGHTON HALL, SHREWSBURY.

Mr. Inigo William Jones died intestate as to his real estate, in 1809, leaving Inigo William Jones (baptized May 21st, 1806), his eldest son and heir at law.

Inigo William Jones, the father, had entered into an arrangement for the absolute sale, to Mr. Hugh Smith, of the Manor, Advowson, and Estates at Albrighton, and certain payments were made in respect

of the purchase money, but the purchase was not carried into effect by Inigo William Jones, the father.

The minority of Inigo William Jones, the son, then interposed an obstacle to the completion.

Meantime, Mr. Hugh Smith contracted with Mr. William Spurrier, an eminent and very wealthy Solicitor at Birmingham, for selling to him the benefit of his (the said Hugh Smith's) contract, and, accordingly by deeds dated in March, 1830, (after Mr. Inigo William Jones, the son, had attained his majority), the Manor, &c., were conveyed to Mr. Spurrier, as the purchaser thereof.

Mr. Spurrier, by his will, dated in June, 1848, devised the Manor, Advowson, and Estates, to Trustees, to certain uses in favour of his daughter, Mary, the wife of Colonel (afterwards General) Edward Mortlock Studd, and her husband and children, and, after failure of those and other limitations, Mr. Spurrier, by his will, gave his said daughter a power to devise the said Manor, &c.

Mr. Spurrier died in August, 1848. Mrs. Studd had no issue, and she died in August, 1853. In events which happened, General Studd became absolute owner of the Manor, Advowson, and Estates of Albrighton, and, in December, 1853, he conveyed them, on his purchase thereof, to William Hanbury Sparrow, Esquire, an Ironmaster in South Staffordshire of great eminence. Mr. Sparrow, in September, 1859, as a free gift, conveyed to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners a site for a new Parsonage and its Garden, &c., at Albrighton, and he contributed largely to the carrying out of that improvement.

Mr. Sparrow died on the 20th January, 1867, having, by his will dated the 13th October, previously devised the Manor, Advowson, and Estates, to his eldest son, William Mander Sparrow, Esquire, who, shortly afterwards, removed from Penn Court (his Staffordshire residence), to Albrighton Hall. He was a man of considerable taste, and he greatly improved the Mansion House, its grounds, and the Parish Church. In 1873-4, he served the office of High Sheriff for Staffordshire, of which county he was a Justice of the Peace and Deputy Lieutenant.

He died on the 9th February, 1881, having, by his will, dated the 31st May, 1880, devised the said Manor, Advowson, and Estates (together with other extensive Estates in the counties of Salop, Stafford, Worcester, Hereford, and Monmouth), to his nephew, William Arthur Brown, Esquire, who shortly afterwards, assumed, by Royal Licence, the surname of Sparrow in lieu of that of Brown, and became the occupier of the Mansion House at Albrighton.

THE SHROPSHIRE LAY SUBSIDY ROLL OF 1327.

WITH INTRODUCTION BY THE REV. WM. GEO. DIMOCK FLETCHER, M.A., F.S.A.

Amongst the documents contained in the Public Record Office, the Exchequer Subsidy Rolls are of the highest value to the topographer and to the genealogist. These Rolls are divided into two classes, the Clerical and the Lay Subsidies, the latter being the more important series. They contain the supplies to the King from his tenants in capite, given to aid him in his wars and emergencies. To the genealogist they are of great service, for they often contain the only record of the existence of persons not of knightly or gentle rank, and give the locality where they lived, and shew the value of their property. To the topographer they are of great interest, for they shew the relative importance of different places at various times, and often afford an insight into the trades and occupations of the inhabitants. The student of surnames, too, will find that they throw great light on the origin of surnames.

The Lay Subsidy Rolls have been carefully calendered and arranged in counties. Some begin as early as the reign of Henry III., but most counties have none before the middle of Edward I.'s reign. There is none for Shropshire before the first year of Edward III (1327). This Subsidy Roll is generally perfect for most of the counties. At present, however, it has not been printed in full for any county excepting Staffordshire, which is printed in the William Salt Archæological Society's *Historical Collections for Staffordshire*, vol. vii., pp. 195—255. That for a portion of Norfolk is printed in Mr. Walter Rye's *Rough Notes for a*

History of North Erpingham, part ii.; and that for Leicestershire is in course of publication in the *Associated Architectural Societies' Reports and Papers*, vol. xix.

The return for the Poll Tax of 2 Richard II. (1379) is also usually perfect for most counties; and the Hearth Tax Rolls, which commence in 14 Charles II. and run on until 1 William and Mary (1663 to 1689) are often very full and in good condition. There are usually some two or three hundred Rolls for each county, extending regularly from Edward III. or earlier down to Charles II.

The earliest Shropshire Lay Subsidy Roll, which has been transcribed at the cost of our Society by Miss F. Hopper, is here given, the date of it being 1327, and the reference "Exch. Lay Subs. $\frac{166}{1}$." This Subsidy was granted by the First Parliament of King Edward III. to meet the expenses of the Scotch War. The Statute has been lost, but the King's Commission, dated 23 November, 1 Edward III., recites that the Earls, Barons, Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses of the Kingdom, had granted to him a twentieth part of all moveable goods for the defence of the Kingdom against the Scots.

The Collectors and Taxers for Shropshire were Walter de Huggeford and Walter de Beycy'n. They were directed to summon before them several loyal and good men from each vill, to carry out the assessment. These sub-taxers, as they are called in the Roll, were usually two or three in number in each vill. They were to be sworn to enquire what goods every man of the vill possessed on Michaelmas Day 1 Edward III., and to tax the same according to their true value. The things to be excepted from the taxation were the armour, riding horses, jewels and robes of knights and gentlemen, and their silver and pewter plate; and the goods of all whose moveable property did not amount to ten shillings. As no distinction is made between freemen and others, it is probable that the villein

tenants of every manor were taxed equally with the freeholders.

It will be noticed that the upper classes paid no tallage on their most valuable goods ; but it must not be overlooked that they mostly paid scutage, and were bound to attend the King on his military expeditions, when they were put to an enormous expense in the equipment of themselves and their retinue. Those, too, who held any office under the King claimed to be exempt from taxation.[1]

In order to render the Subsidy Roll of more general interest, and to prevent it being a mere record of bare names, an effort has been made to identify as many as possible of the persons named in the Roll, and to give a few additional particulars about them. The modern name of each town and hamlet has also been given, it being often spelt very differently now from what it was 560 years ago. A brief account of the early history of each place has also been added. This additional matter[2] has been derived mainly from Eyton's *Antiquities of Shropshire*, and is here given in square brackets immediately after the name of each place.

It is believed that this earliest Shropshire Lay Subsidy Roll will prove to be of great value and interest to all students of the history of the county, as it contains the earliest extant list of the inhabitants, and throws light on the relative importance of each place and on the origin of many Shropshire surnames.

The Collectors or Taxers for Shropshire were Walter de Huggeford and Walter de Beycy'n. The following particulars about them have been gleaned from Eyton, and shew that they were, as we might naturally expect,

[1] For the substance of the three last paragraphs I am much indebted to Major-General Wrottesley's Introduction to the Staffordshire Subsidy Roll of 1327, contained in the *Wm. Salt Historical Collections for Staffordshire*, vii., 195—6.

[2] This extra matter is entirely the work of Miss Auden. The identification of the places named in the Subsidy Roll is also wholly due to her, and the particulars about the Collectors or Taxers.

persons of considerable standing and importance in the county.

Walter de Hugford was the fourth Walter of the knightly family of Hugford of Hugford (Higford, in the parish of Stockton), who were probably direct descendants of Berner, the tenant of that manor at *Domesday*. Walter was the son of Sir William de Hugford, and first appears in 1301, as being sued by Oliver de Lee for a right of common pasture over 200 acres at Hugford. In 1313, he had the King's Letters of Protection, while he accompanied him to France in the suite of the Earl of Pembroke. He sat as a Knight of the Shire on the Parliament at Westminster in 1315, and that at York in 1322, and his employments on public business between the years 1308 and 1329 are very numerous. He appears as a Collector of Taxes, a Supervisor of Array, a Leader of Levies, a Justice of Assize, and in 1329 with Roger Corbet of Caus and Roger Carles, a Keeper of the Peace in Shropshire, which had then been of late much disturbed. He appears frequently as a witness of important deeds, in company with other knights of distinction. The De Hugfords held, beside Higford and its members, Apley Norton, Astall, and Boningale, the manor of Middleton Higford in the parish of Bitterley. (Eyton iii. 17.)

Walter de Beysin, the second of that Christian name, was of the Shropshire family of that name, who were lords of Broseley, Billingsley, Ashfield, and Wrickton and Walkerslow in the parish of Stottesden. He succeeded his brother Thomas de Beysin in 1318, being then 27 years of age. In 1324, he was summoned to a Great Council at Westminster, but he does not appear frequently on public matters. He was the son of Walter de Beysin, and Alice, daughter of Sir Hugh Burnel. His son John was the last male heir of the De Beysins, and after his death their estates passed with his daughter Elizabeth to Sir Roger de Cherleton, and on her death, *s. p.*, to the Morehalls, and then to the Cloptons. Walter de Beysin died in 1344,

persons of considerable standing and importance in the county.

Walter de Hugford was the fourth Walter of the knightly family of Hugford of Hugford (Higford, in the parish of Stockton), who were probably direct descendants of Bernier, the tenant of that manor at *Domesday*. Walter was the son of Sir William de Hugford, and first appears in 1301, as being sued by Oliver de Lee for a right of common pasture over 200 acres at Hugford. In 1313, he had the King's Letters of Protection, while he accompanied him to France in the suite of the Earl of Pembroke. He sat as a Knight of the Shire on the Parliament at Westminster in 1315, and that at York in 1322, and his employments on public business between the years 1308 and 1329 are very numerous. He appears as a Collector of Taxes, a Supervisor of Array, a Leader of Levies, a Justice of Assize, and in 1329 with Roger Corbet of Caus and Roger Carles, a Keeper of the Peace in Shropshire, which had then been of late much disturbed. He appears frequently as a witness of important deeds,i n company with other knights of distinction. The De Hugfords held, beside Higford and its members, Apley Norton, Astall, and Beningale, the manor of Middleton Higford in the parish of Bitterley. (Eyton iii. 17.)

Walter de Beysin, the second of that Christian name, was of the Shropshire family of that name, who were lords of Broseley, Billingsley, Ashfield, and Wrickton and Walkerslow in the parish of Stottesden. He succeeded his brother Thomas de Beysin in 1318, being then 27 years of age. In 1324, he was summoned to a Great Council at Westminster, but he does not appear frequently on public matters. He was the son of Walter de Beysin, and Alice, daughter of Sir Hugh Burnell. His son John was the last male heir of the De Beysins, and after his death their estates passed with his daughter Elizabeth to Sir Roger de Cherleton, and on her death, s.p., to the Morehalls, and then to the Cleptons. Walter de Beysin died in 1344,

when his son and heir was only 18, but had been married two years to Margaret, daughter of Hugh de Mortimer of Chelmarsh, a child of 12 years old. (Eyton iv. 168.)

Bradford Hundred is the first of the Hundreds named in this earliest Shropshire Subsidy Roll. In modern times it has been subdivided into two, the Hundreds of North Bradford and South Bradford, with which it is almost if not quite coterminous. In Domesday Book we find it called Odenet Hundred and Recordin Hundred; but in the reign of Henry I., these two Hundreds were merged into one, and called Bradford Hundred. North Bradford Hundred, speaking generally, may be said to represent the Odenet, and South Bradford the Recordin Hundreds of Domesday Book, though they are by no means actually coterminous with them.

Three places, now in one or other of the Bradford Hundreds, are not named in the Subsidy Roll, viz., Longdon-on-Tern, Haughmond Demesne, and Wombridge. These were all monastic lands, and therefore were not taxable to the Lay Subsidies. Longdon-on-Tern belonged to the Abbot of Lilleshall, Haughmond Demesne to Haughmond Abbey, and Wombridge to Wombridge Priory, or it may have been included in the fee of Hadley.

THE SHROPSHIRE LAY SUBSIDY ROLL OF 1327.

(P.R.O., Exch. Lay Subs., $\frac{166}{1}$ 1 Edw. III., Salop.)

Taxac'o Vicesime D'no Regi Edwardo terc'o post conquestum in Com' Salop' a laicis concesse, Anno Regni sui primo facta p' Walt'm de Huggeford 't Walt'm de Beycyn, Taxat' 't Coll'c'ores ejusd'm Vicesime.

HUNDR' DE BRADEFORD.

GRAUENHONGER.'

[GRAVENHUNGER,[1] Parish of Woore.—This was held in the time of *Domesday*, under Earl Roger, by William Malbanc, a great baron of Cheshire. Hugh, the son of William, in 1134, founded Combermere Abbey. In 1214, Gravenhunger became the property of the Audleys, under whom it was held by various tenants; in 1255, by Roger de Loskesford, and in 1285, by "Richard de Loskesford and his Coparceners." Possibly this Richard is the Richard at the Castle of the Subsidy Roll.]

	s	d		s	d
Thoma de Haywode		xxj	Will'o Fabro ...		xij
Joh'e Boydel ...	ijs		Ric'o atte Grene ...		xviij
Ric'o at le Castell...		xv	Will'o Snow ...		vij
Alic' de Sonde ...		xiij	Will'o le Shepcherde		xviij
Rob'to fil' Rog'i ...		ix	Joh'e de Prees ...		xv
Will'o fil' Joh'is ...		xiij	Thoma le Coup'e ...		xij

DEORINTONE.

[DORRINGTON,[2] Parish of Woore.—William Malbanc also held Dorrington, but at an early period it became the property of Wenlock Abbey, and was held under the Monks by the Lords of Willey, under whom it was held by various tenants, the chief of whom took their name from the place, though they were in reality a younger branch of the Chetwynds.

In 1270, Richard Cok, of Derynton, had a Writ of *disseizin* against Richard de Waure for a tenement in Derynton, and between 1275 and 1284, Adam Coc, of Derynton, had a dispute with Lucas, Abbot of Lilleshall, concerning Cudelesford Mill, from which the Monks of Lilleshall received 30s. a year.]

	s	d		s	d
Steph'o Breer ...		xviij	Cristiana de Deoriton'		xxj
Elya de Deoritone ..		xiiij	Joh'e Cok' ...		xvj
Will'o Coyny ...		xij	Ric'o de Actone ...		xv
Adam fil' Douce ...		xviij	Thom' Pecok' ...		xviij

WOUER.

[WOORE,[3] North Bradford Hundred.—This was held in Saxon times and at *Domesday* by the owners of Dorrington; before the conquest by Leuuin and Edric, after it by William Malbanc. From

[1] Eyton ix. 373. [2] Eyton ix. 379. [3] Eyton ix. 377.

the Malbancs, it passed, like Gravenhunger, to the Audleys, under whom it was held in 1255 by four Coparceners, Richard de War', Robert fitz Meiler, Richard Thein, and William fitz Adam. In 1284, these four were represented by Meyler de Waure, Alice, widow of Robert Meyler, Richard fitz Richard, and Richard fitz William. In 1316 William Meyler is called Lord of Wouere.

In 1272, a suit of *mort d'ancestre* concerning land at Gravenhunger was concluded in favour of Robert de Oclé, and mention is frequently made in earlier deeds of Stephen de Ocle, who took his name from Oakley, in the parish of Mucklestone, and who was one of the tenants of Shrewsbury Abbey in Norton-in-Hales.]

	s	d		s	d	
Ph'o de Wouer' ...		xviij	Ric'o de Okhull' ...		xviij	
Ric'o de Deorynton'	ij		Marger' le Smyth ...		viij	
Ric'o Dobbe ...		xij	Will'o de Dodynton		xij	}
Joh'e fil'		xiij	Ric'o Breer ...		x	} ta
Adam fil' Dobbe ..		xij	Hug' le Frere ...		ix	} ib
Ric'o Meyller ...		xviij				
Thom' fil' Joh'anis		xviij	p'b' Sm[a] ...	xl[s]	j[d]	

BETTON' S'B LYME.

[BETTON-UNDER-LYME [4] (or Betton in Hales), Parish of Market Drayton.—This was held at *Domesday* under Earl Roger, by Gerard de Tournai, the holder of several manors in the Hundred of Odenet. Between 1085 and 1094 Gerard de Tournai gave the vill of Betton to Shrewsbury Abbey. In 1256, Henry III. granted the Abbot of Salop license to hold a weekly Market on Thursdays at his Manor of Betton subtus Lime, and a yearly fair of 4 days, viz., the Vigil, the Day of, and the two days following the feast of St. Matthew the Apostle (Sep. 20—23). In 1276 a dispute between the Abbot of Shrewsbury and the Abbot of Combermere, impropriator of the Church of Drayton, about the tithes of newly-cultivated land in Betton-subtus-Lime, in the Parish of Drayton, was settled by the Abbot of Salop continuing to receive all tithes of lands in Betton, Richwardine and Tunstall, and paying 2 merks yearly to the Abbot of Combermere at the Church of Drayton.]

	s	d		s	d
Will'o Coly ...	ij		Will'o Robyn ...		ix
Adam Fox ...	ij	ob'	Hamone Fabro ...		vij
Will'o Wyonn ...		vj	Walt'o Donn ...		xij
Adam le Colyare ...	ij		Rog' de Wolu'tone		viij
Thom' Vmfrey ...		xx	Ric'o Wyonn ...		xxij
Rob'to Chapeleyn...		vj	Joh'e Bosse ...		xx

[4] Eyton ix. 197.

TUNSTAL.

[Tunstall,[5] Parish of Hodnet.—This manor was granted to Shrewsbury Abbey by Hamo Peverel about the year 1136. The chief tenant under Hamo, Osmund de Tunstall, continued to hold it under the Abbot. In 1240, Richard, son of Ivo de Tunstall alienated part of the manor to the Abbey of Combermere; and in succeeding years he surrendered to Shrewsbury Abbey the rest of his estate, his son becoming a mere tenant of the Abbeys, in the vill of Betton-sub-Lime.

Philip de Tunstall frequently occurs as a witness of deeds from 1260 to 1294, but he can scarcely be the same as the chief tenant of Tunstall in 1327.]

	s	d		s	d
Ph'o Tunstall ...	ij	jq^{u}	Ric'o fil' Ric'i ...		vj
Will'o fil' Rob'ti ...	xx		Ric'o Weole ...		x
Adam Herbert ...	vij				

P'UA DRAYTON.

[Little Drayton.[6]—In the time of *Domesday*, this was held by Turold de Verlay, who then held 13 manors under Earl Roger. Between 1108 and 1120, Turold gave his manor of Little Drayton to Shrewsbury Abbey. In 1285, the Barons of Wem were the Abbey tenants of half the manor, and William de Drayton was their under-tenant.]

	s	d		s	d
Hug' Colfox ...		ix	Hug' Wylymot ...		vij

RUGWARDYN.

[Richwardine,[7] Parish of Market Drayton.—This was part of the Abbey of Shrewsbury's manor of Betton-under-Lyme.]

	s	d		s	d
Joh'e de Hyntone		ix	Joh'e fil' Ric'i de Lee		vj

NORTONE.

[Norton in Hales,[8] North Bradford Hundred.—This was held at *Domesday* by Helgot, the Norman Baron, from whom Castle Holgate takes its name. In the time of Henry I., Herbert, son of Helgot gave Norton-in-Hales to Shrewsbury Abbey, and from that time it was considered as part of the Abbey's manor of Betton-in-Hales.

Richard de Deorynton has already appeared as holding land in Woore, and William Snow as so doing in Gravenhunger. Adam le

[5] Eyton ix. 201. [6] Eyton ix. 370. [7] Eyton ix. 204. [8] Eyton ix. 366.

Hore of Norton, and Reginald Hore of Norton, about 1300, witness a deed between the Abbot of Combermere and Alan, son of Adam Smith, of Magna Drayton. In 1297, Ralph de Arraz, Knight, witnesses a deed relating to land at Hadnall.]

	s	d		s	d
Adam de Arraz ...	iij		Will'o le Palmer ...		viij
Adam le Hore ...	ij		Joh'e Sonnyge ...		vij
Regin' le Hore ...	ij	iiij	Will'o de Astone ...		xij
Ric'o le Bret' ...		xviij	Ric'o le Hore ...		xij
Joh'e Jargonn ...		xvj	Matill' de Beaston..	ij	
Ric'o de Deorynton		ix	Rob'to de Longgef'		x
Ric'o fil' Ranulph' ..		xv	Will'o le Masonn ...		x
Will'o Snow ...		viij	Adam fil' Hug' ...		viij
Simone Bercar' ...		x			
Will'o de Chirchyord		vij	p'b' Sm^a xlv^s iij^d ob' q^u		

DRAYTON' IN HALES.

[Drayton-in-Hales,[9] (or Market Drayton).—North Bradford Hundred.—William Pantulf, Baron of Wem, held Drayton-in-Hales, at the time of *Domesday*. William Pantulf's chief possessions in Normandy lay at Noron, not far from Falaise. In 1073, he gave to the Abbey of St. Evroul the two churches of Noron with many other gifts, both in land and money, and about 1100, he gave his English manor of Drayton with its mill and church, to the Monks of Noron, a cell of St. Evroul. The manager of the English estates of St. Evroul was the Prior of Ware, in Hertfordshire. After the foundation of Combermere Abbey in 1134, the monks there held Drayton by a perpetual lease from the Prior of Ware. The Combermere monks thus became Lords of Drayton, and in 1045, Henry III. granted to Simon, Abbot of Combermere, the privilege of holding a weekly market, on Tuesdays, at his manor of Drayton, and a yearly fair on the eve, the day and the morrow of the Nativity of the Virgin (Sep. 7, 8, 9).

Thomas de Stuche, and William de Wottenhull occur again on the Subsidy-Roll; the former at Morton-Say, the latter, at Prees.]

	s	d		s	d
Ric'o Weg' ...	ij	j q^u	Will'o Smalmon		xix q^u
Will'o Tunstall	ij	iij	Ric'o fil' Galfri'		xv
Ric'o de Lockoff'		xviij o' q^u	Rog' Trugge ...		xiij q^u
Will'o Stykewynd ...		xv ob' q^u	Will'o de Petlyngge ...		xij
			Ric'o de Oldefeld		xv

[9] Eyton ix. 185.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
Thom le Cou'pe		xiij q^{u}	Rog' de Longgeff'		xviij o' q^{u}
Alano Goberd...		xiij o' q^{u}	Will'o le Heuster'		ix ob' q^{u}
Henr' Mathew	ij	iij o' q^{u}	Ric'o Taborel ...		xv ob' q^{u}
Ric'o de Pulle...		xij o' q^{u}	Will'o Lombard'		ix
Adam Strawelone... ...		ix	Thom' de Stuche		x ob' } s'bt ibid'
Thom' le Harpour... ...		xix q^{u}	Will'o de Wotenhull'		ix } s'bt ibid'
Thom' Dauwesone... ...		viij	p'b' Sm^{a}	xxviij^{s}	j^{d} o' q^{u}

ADERDELEYE.

[ADDERLEY,[10] North Bradford Hundred.—This manor was among the six in Odenet Hundred, held before the Conquest by Edric, probably Edric the Forester. At *Domesday* it was held by Nigel, Clerk, and Physician to Earl Roger. After the death of Nigel, his Shropshire manors were escheated to Earl Hugh, and thence, apparently, to King Henry I., who granted them to Alan de Dunstanvill, Lord of Idsall. The direct line of the Dunstanvills become extinct in 1270, on the death of the third Walter de Dunstanvill, and in 1309, their estates passed by purchase to Bartholomew de Badlesmere.

In 1256 a William Cadygan was sued by the Abbot of Shrewsbury for half-a-virgate of land at Richwardine.]

	s	d		s	d
Ric'i fil' Radulph'	iij	ij	Joh'e de Dunstanuill' ...		ix
Ric'o Bonenfaunt'		xviij	Joh'e le Rotour		xviij
Ric'o le Cartar'...		xiiij	Rog' le Mon ..		vij q^{u}
Will'o le Parcar'		xiij	Joh'e de Tybrighton	ij	
Will'o Marchal...		ix	Henr' fil' Radulph		vij q^{u}
Adam de la Wode		xix	Ric'o le Kyng' ..	ij	
Ric'o Wynd		ix	Will'o Marcolf' ...		xij
Thom' le Breust'e		xviij	Will'o fil' Sibill'		ix
Will'o Wynd ...		xiiij	Ric'o le Parker'...		x } s'b taxat ibid'
Ric'o Whytheued		xviij	Joh'e Bragod ...		ix } s'b taxat ibid'
Ric'o fil' Rog'i		xiiij	Thom' de Shauynton		viij } s'b taxat ibid'
Will'o Cadygan		xij	p'b' Sum^{a}	xxxiiij^{s}	vj^{d} ob'
Marger' le Skymer		xvj			
Ric'o fil' Regin'...		xij			
Will'o le Masonn		xviij			
Rob'to Broun ...		xviij			
Ric'o Bragod ...		xvj			

[10] Eyton x, 1.

WLOUKESLOWE.

[LONGSLOW,[11] Parish of Market Drayton.—Gerard de Tournai held this manor at *Domesday*, and under him was one tenant paying a rent of 40d. The Tenant of Longslow later, in 1255, was bound to provide a horseman with breastplate, helmet, and lance, for 40 days in time of war at the Castle of Shrawardine, or of Shrewsbury. For six generations the manor was thus held by members of a family taking their name from the place, but in 1314 the last Hugh de Longslow died leaving two daughters, his co-heiresses, the elder of whom was married to Thomas de Styche, and the younger to Hugh de la Hull.]

	s	d			s	d	
Will'o atte Grene	iij	ob'		Thom' de Wat-tenhull' ...	viij		s'bt' ibid'm
Stph'o de Norton	xiij		qu	Adam fil' Rob'ti	vj		s'bt' ibid'm
Ric'o de Burton	xv						
Regin' Sagge ...	xiij						
Agn' vidua ...	xiij	ob'					
Will'o de Nonyleye ...	xiij	ob'		p'b' Sum^a	ix^s	x^d	o' q^u

MORTON ET BLOTH'.

[MORTON SAY AND BLETCHLEY,[12] North Bradford Hundred.—At *Domesday* Roger de Lacy held this manor under Earl Roger, and a tenant named William under him. Probably between 1195 and 1222 it became held by a younger brother of Helias de Say of Stokesay, and continued to be held by members of that family. Hugh de Say sat on a Wem Inquest in 1290, and occurs as Lord of Morton in 1308 and 1310.

Bletchley was held under the elder branch of the Says by a family taking their name from the place. Early in the 13th century Nicholas de Bletchley gave the Mill of Bletchley to Lilleshall Abbey, and about 1222 Helias de Say gave to Haughmond Abbey a rent of 12s. 4d. arising from land at Bletchley. The Corbets of Moreton Corbet afterwards acquired this property of Haughmond Abbey, but the monks of Lilleshall retained their estate here till the Dissolution.

Styche, another member of Moreton, contained two estates, the one held by the Says, the other directly under the Lords of Stoke-upon-Tern, by tenants generally bearing the name of De Stuche.

Thomas de Stuche, mentioned in the Subsidy Roll, married Isabel, elder daughter of Hugh de Longslow, and Hugh de Hull, also mentioned under Moreton, was the husband of Eleanor, her sister. Richard de Pywelesdone (Pilson) in 1309, and 1310, was a man of some importance, being a Commissioner of Levies in North Wales and the Marches, and earlier, in 1256, a William de Pyvlesdon

[11] Eyton ix. 214. [12] Eyton ix. 260.

was presented by the Sheriff of Staffordshire and Salop among those who held 15 *librates* of land, and yet were not knights.

Henry de Parrok (Park, near Stoke-upon-Tern) was in 1317 juror on an Inquest as to the Fees of Theobald de Verdon.]

	s	d		s	d	
Hugone le Say ...	ij		Hug' le Sengle ...		xij	
Thoma de Stuche ...		xij	Rob'to P' le bien ...	ij		
Will'o de Pyweles-			Thom' Jordan		xij	
done	ij		Rob' fil' Isabell ...		xij	
Thom' de Hull' ...		xij	Hug' Wylkesone ...		xij	
Hug' de Hull' ...	ij		Rob'to fil' Ric'i ...		xij	
Hug' de Hethe ...		xij	Will'o le Budel ...	ij		
Adam Molot ...	iij		Hug' Sylion ...		xij	
Ph'o de Stuche ...		xviij	Will'o Dugel ...		x	s'bt'
Henr' de Parrok' ...	ij	vj	Thom' le Hayward		ix	ibid'm
Hug' Dun		xvj				
Thom' Rabans ...	iij		p'b' Sum^{a}	xxxij^{s}	xj^{d}	

CALUERHAL'

[Calverhall, or Cloverley,[13] At *Domesday*, Calverhall, like Adderley, was held by Nigel, the Physician, and after his death passed through several hands, to the De Dunstanvills. The chief tenants took their name from the place, and were of considerable importance, occurring frequently as witnesses of local deeds. In 1324, William de Calverhale was returned by the Sheriff of Shropshire as a Man at Arms, and was summoned to attend a Great Council at Westminster. Laurence de Calverhalle occurs in 1332 as witness of a deed relating to land at Sandford.]

	s	d		s	d	
Laurenc' de Ca-			Ric'o fil' Ade		ix	
luerhal' ...	ij		Rob'to Balle ...		xij	
Will'mo de Clo-			Joh'e de Sond-			
nerl'g ...		xviij	ford' ...		xv	
Will'o Fabro ...		x	Will'o de Calu-			
Thom' Greythe		x	erhal' ...		xij	
Adam Feysaunt		ix	Hug' de Legh'		ix	s'bt'
Thom' fil' Ade		x	Hug' de Gay-			ibid'm
Ric'o fil' Walt'i		xij	wode ...		ix	
Willo' fil' Ric'i		ix				
Ric'o Heryng'		viij ob' q^{u}	p'b' Sum^{a}	xiiij^{s}	viij^{d} o' q^{u}	

[13] Eyton x. 10.

IGHTEFELD.

[IGHTFIELD,[14] North Bradford Hundred.—Ightfield was, at *Domesday*, among the manors held by Gerard de Tournay. In 1211, it was held by Walter Hose (Hussey), and Roger de Ychtefeld, on condition of their providing one foot-soldier for the ward of the Castle of Shrawardine. Roger de Ightfield, in 1240, was the sole tenant, and 15 years later he exchanged Ightfield with Griffin de Warren, probably a son of William de Warren, of Whitchurch. Griffin was succeeded by his son John, who was a minor in 1292. In 1310, this John was returned as one of the *Servientes* (men-at-arms) to be prepared at Tweedmouth, to discharge the military service due from Fulk Le Strange, Lord of Whitchurch.]

	s	d		s	d
Joh'e de Warenne	iii		Regm' fil' Galfri'		xiiij
Joh'e Kenwrek'		ix	Will'o le Tayllour		xij
Ric'o Bercar'		xx	Hug' loveday		viij
Gryffino fil' Ric'i		xv	Will'o de Wyllesby		vij q^u

SONDF'.

[SANDFORD,[15] Parish of Prees.—This was another of Gerard de Tournai's Manors. It was held at an early date, probably from the reign of Henry I., by the De Sandfords, whose descendants still hold the same estate. The Richard de Sandford of the Subsidy Roll may be Richard de Sandford (III.), who succeeded his father Ralph in 1308, and died in Feb. 1327, or his son Richard. At the death of the former, he was stated to have held Sandford and Ruthall, by service of one man-at-arms, with an unbarbed horse, in guard of Montgomery Castle in time of war, for 40 days, at his own cost. The Capital Messuage at Sandford was then in a ruinous state, and two *carucates*, held in demesne, were valued at only £2 14s. 4d., because the land was sandy. The latter Richard (IV.) died in 1347, in foreign parts, serving under the King in France.]

	s	d		s	d	
Ric'o de Sondford	ij		Rogi' Bercar'		xij	
Ric'o de Achesleye		xx	Ric'o fil' Stph'i		x	s'bt'
Ric'o de Wylastone		xij	Thom' le Tayllour		viij	ibid'm
Will'o Half-mark		vj				
Rob'to de Achesl'g		xviij	p'b' Sum^a	xix^s	iij^d q^u	

PREES.

[PREES,[16] North Bradford Hundred.—This was held from very early times by the Bishop of Chester. He had there the privilege of Free

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[14] Eyton ix. 208. [15] Eyton ix. 221. [16] Eyton ix. 244.

Warren, by grant of Henry III., and the right of holding a weekly market on Tuesdays, and an annual fair on the eve, the day, and the morrow, of St. Chad, the Bishop (March 1, 2, 3). In 1285 the Bishop is spoken of as holding this manor as a member of his Barony of Eccleshall, and having there his free court and gallows.

William de Wottenhull was among the chief tenants at Prees, and his name constantly occurs as a witness of deeds from 1320 to 1350, or even later. Thomas de Wottenhull also occurs as a witness at about the same date. Other tenants of the Bishop took their name from Prees. Philip de Prees and John de Prees both occur in deeds of the latter half of the 13th century.]

	s	d		s	d
Will'o de Wottenhull'	iiij	.	Rog' Breed		vj
Thom' de Wottehull'	ij		Joh'e Knotte		xij
Will'o Snel		vj	Relict' Reg'm		vj
Joh'e de Prees ...		xij			

HETHE.

[The Heath, Wooliston, and Darliston, in the Parish of Prees, were all members of the Bishop's Manor of Prees, and at each place we find tenants taking their surname frem their home. The De Wylastons occur frequently in local deeds, and were apparently a numerous family. In 1327 a Sandford Inquest was attended by John, Roger, and Richard de Wylaston; and 20 years earlier Henry de Wylaston was juror on a similar Inquest.

As early as 1221 mention occurs of Henry de Dorlaveston, and in 1327 Adam fitz William of Derlaston was a juror on a Sandford Inquest. Richard and William de Mitteleye also took their name from a hamlet in Prees parish, now called Mickley.]

	s	d		s	d
Will'o Gamel		xij	Radulph' de Hethe		xviij
Ric'o fil' Nich'i		xviij	Rob'to de Hethe		vj

WYLASTON.

	s	d		s	d
Ric'o Aleyn		vij	Henr' de Ead'm ...		vj
Ph'o Godith'		xviij	Ric'o Godith'... ...		xij
Rog' de Wylaston' ...		xvij	Joh'e de Wylaston' ...		xv

DERLASTON.

	s	d		s	d	
Rico' de Mitteleye...		xviij	Thom' p'po'ito ...		xij	s'bt'
Will'o de Mitteleye		vj	Willo' Drywery ...		xv	ibid'm
Stph'o de Derlastone		xij				
Willo' fil' Will'i ...	ij	j	p'b' Sum^{a} xxxj^{s}			
Will'o Aleyn ...	ij					

WEMME.

[WEM,[20] North Bradford Hundred.—This was at *Domesday* the head of William Pantulf's Barony of Wem, which passed from father to son till 1233, when William Pantulf (II.) died, leaving his daughter Matilda his heir. Matilda Pantulf married Ralph le Botyler, and Wem remained with their descendants till the death of William le Botyler in 1369, when his only daughter conveyed it to her husband Robert de Ferrers. Their son Robert died in 1410, leaving two daughters, co-heirs, Elizabeth, the wife of John, son of Ralph, Baron Greystock; and Mary, wife of Ralph, son of Ralph Nevill, Earl of Westmoreland.

In 1281, the Manor of Wem possessed a *Fortalice*, gardens, and two parks, two water mills, and one windmill. It was held, with Hinstock and Tirley, by the service of three knights in the army of Wales, for 40 days, at the cost of the lord. In 1277, these three knights serving in the campaign against Llewellyn, were Ralph de Botyler himself, William his son, and John de Brumpton.

The Alice de Montgomery of the Subsidy Roll was probably Alice, the widow of William le Botyler's elder brother Gawen, who in 1292 held 30 *librates* of revenue in Wem.]

	s	d		s	d
Will'o le Botiler...	x		Alano de Hunte		xvj
Alic' de Monte Gomery ...	vj	vj	Alano Cl'ico ...	ij	
			Joh'e Bercar' ...		xiiij o'q^{u}
Pho' Brouncok' ...		ix	Thom' Doule ...		xvj

WOLUARDEL'G.

[WOLVERLEY,[21] Parish of Wem.—This, with Horton, Lowe and Ditches, Edstaston, Coton, Aston, Tilley, Beslow near Wroxeter, Harcourt, and Alkington, near Whitchurch, belonged at Domesday to William Pantulf.

Between the years 1225 and 1233, William Pantulf II. gave to Lilleshall Abbey the mill of Wolverley, reserving a rent of 2s. to himself.]

	s	d		s	d
Will'o fil' Joh'is	iij	j ob'	Mareford fil' Hug' ...	ij	
Thom' fil' Joh'is	ij	ob'	Will'o Armigero ...		xj
Will'o fil' Hug'		xix o'q^{u}			

HORTONE.

[HORTON, [22] With LOWE and the DITCHES, all in the parish of Wem, were so completely absorbed by the Barony of Wem, as to apparently have no separate history.]

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[20] Eyton ix. 157. [21] Eyton ix. 182. [22] Eyton ix. 178.

	s	d			s	d	
Adam fil' Hugonis	ij	vj	o'q^u	Alic' vidua ...		ix	
Will'o fil' Rob'ti...		vj		Petro fil' Hug' ...		xiij	q^u
Rob'to fil' Juonis		xvj	ob'				

LOWE 'T DYCH'.

	s	d			s	d
Rob'to fil' Rob'ti	ij	iij	ob'	Hug' Cady ...		vj
Will'o fil' Henr'		xiiij		Ric'o le Wodeward		xvj
Henr' fil' Henr'		xvij	ob'			

EDESTANSTON.

[EDSTASTON,[24] once in the Parish of Wem, also has but little history. Thomas son of William de Hopton, its chief tenant in 1327, may have been, not improbably, some connection of Walter de Hopton, the second husband of Matilda Pantulf, Baroness of Wem. This Walter died in 1305, some years after his wife, having, during her life time, held the Barony of Wem in her right.]

	s	d		s	d	
Thom' fil' Will'i de Hopton' ...	iij	iiij	Will'o Wyldegos		xiij	o'q^u
			Will'o T-Any' ...		xviij	
Thom' Vaghan		xij	Ric'o fil' Rog'i...	ij	vj	
Thom' le yomon	iij	j				

COTENE.

[COTON AND ASTON[25] Parish of Wem.—These have neither of them any history apart from Wem. Aston was held in demesne by the Pantulfs and Botylers, and the Agnes de Paunton of the Subsidy Roll probably belonged to the former family, as Ivo de Pantulf, Rector of Wem, c. 1250, is more than once called Ivo de Paunton.

Hugh Fitz Alan of Coton may have been a younger branch of the Fitz Alans of Oswestry, with whom the Botylers were connected by marriage. He occurs as witness of a deed about this date.]

	s	d			s	d	
Hug' fil' Alani...	vij	viij	o'	Thom' fil' Eddeneuet		xij	q^u
Henr' de Cruce		vj		Madoco Moyl ...		vj	

ASTONE.

	s	d		s	d	
Agn' de Paunton ...	iij	iiij	Ric'o Bote ...	ij	ix	ob'
Ric'o Curtey's ...		xij	Thom' Body ...		vj	

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[24] Eyton ix. 179 [25] Eyton ix. 180.

TY'LEWELEYE.

[TILLEY, Parish of Wem.—This is only occasionally noticed, and then in close connection with Wem. In 1290 it is mentioned as paying 2s. 6d. to the Lord of Wem for pasture in the *Olde Park*.]

	d		s	d
Thom' de Dyches ...	xix o'	Joh'e de Hordeleye	ij	ob'
Adam Waryn ...	xij	Ric'o fil' Walt'i ...		vj

STY'LE.

[STEELE.[28] Parish of Prees.—This, though in 1327 a member of the Barony of Wem, was at *Domesday* held by Roger de Curcelle. The tenant in 1327, Nicholas de Sandford, was son of Ralph Sandford (II.) of Sandford. In 1324 he was summoned to attend the Great Council at Westminster. William le Botyler granted to him, his wife Alice, and his heirs, allowances of timber, (*housebote & haybote*), in his wood of Cotton.]

	s	d		d
Nich'o de Sondf' ...	ij	vj	Henr' Sylion ..	xij
Thom' Sylion ...		xviij		

BESSELOWE.

[BESLOW,[29] Parish of Wroxeter.—Almost from the time of *Domesday* this was held under the Barons of Wem, by a family taking its name from the place. It remained their property for some centuries, and then passed with an heiress into the family of Poyner. Hugh de Beslow occurs on a local jury in 1298 and in 1315. Roger, brother of the Abbot, would be a brother of the then Abbot of Shrewsbury, whose country seat at Eyton-on-Severn is also in the Parish of Wroxeter.

	s	d		s	d
Hug' de Besselowe	ij	x qu	Rog' fr'e Alb'tis ...	iij	vj

HARPECOT'.

HARCOURT, [30] Parish of Stanton-on Hine heath.—This was held under the Barons of Wem by a family of de Harpcotes, who, however, seem, in 1327, to have made way to William de Staunton, who may have been a younger branch of the Stantons of Stanton on Hine heath.

Will'o de Staunton' ... ... xviij[d]

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[28] Eyton ix. 197. [29] Eyton viii. 40. [30] Eyton ix. 181.

DODYTONE.

[Dodington,[31] Parish of Whitchurch.—This member of the Barony of Wem was one of the manors of Roger Curcelle at *Domesdqy.* It was held by tenants immediately under the Barons of Wem, and in 1261, was part of the marriage portion of Ankaret, daughter of Griffin, niece of James de Audley, and wife of Ralph le Botyler's son, William. Ankaret was left a widow in 1283, and married Robert de Nevill shortly after, but continued to hold Dodington. In 1327, William le Botyler (II.) of Wem enfeoffed William Hereward, Parson of Weston Turvill, in the Manor of Dodyngton, with remainder after the death of William le Botyler, to John le Strange of Whitchurch, and Ankaret his wife, daughter of William le Botyler, by his second wife, Ela, daughter of Roger de Hardeburgh.]

	s	d		s	d
Radulph' Michel ...		xv	Adam Pistore ...		xviij
Joh'e de Cruce ...	ij		Ric'o Outlawe ...		xviij

ALKYNTONE.

[Alkington,[32] Parish of Whitchurch.—This, though like Dodington, in the parish of Whitchurch, was one of the *Domesday* manors of William Pantulf, and was afterwards held in demesne or villeinage by the Barons of Wem. In 1299, however, we find John, son of Madoc, of Alkinton fining half a mark for a writ of trespass, against some person unnamed.]

	s	d		s	d
Joh'e fil' Madoci ...	ij		Rog' de Stuche ...		ix
Madoco fil' Dauid ...		xij	Ric'o Lyrith'		xij

HETHE.

[Hethe.[33]—This is not mentioned in *Domesday*, and it is uncertain to what modern place it corresponds, unless it may be still marked by the Heath lane at Alkington. In 1304, William le Knyght of Hethe recognised the right of Richard, son of William le Knyght, to a house and land at Alkington. Possibly this Richard is the Richard Spigernel of the Subsidy Roll. Richard de le Hethe also occurs in a deed dated at Audley, about 1318.]

	s	d	
Ric'o Spyg'nel	v	ij	q[u]

EDESLE'YE.

[Edgeley,[34] Parish of Wem.—This was among Roger de Curcelle's Manors at *Domesday.* It early passed to the Barons of Wem, and was held under them by the Meverels, one of whom, Walter Meverel,

[31] Eyton ix. 194. [32] Eyton ix. 183. [33] Eyton ix. 183, 270.
[34] Eyton ix. 196.

we find as early as 1175 attesting charters of Ivo Pantulf to Shrewsbury and Haughmond Abbeys Ivo Meverel and Roger Meverel occur in 1226, Thomas Meverel, in 1236, Luke Meverel, in 1261 ; and in 1308, Roger Meverel attended a Sandford Inquest.

Randulph Hord occurs as witness of the deed between William le Botyler and Nicholas de Sandford, already mentioned under Steele.

Thomas Fitz Alan may possibly have been a younger branch of the great family of that name.]

	s	d		s	d
Rog' Meuerel ..		xij	Will'o Baronn ...		xvj
Radulph' Hord ...	v		Thom' fil' Alani		xiiij
Will'o fil' Thom' ...		viij			
			p'b' Sum[a]	cxviij[s]	ix[d] ob'

SULTONE.

[SOULTON,[35] Parish of Wem.—This was at *Domesday* the property of the Church of St. Michael, within the castle of Shrewsbury. In the thirteenth century, it was held under the Church by Robert Corbet of Morton, but in 1310, Andrew de Kendal appears as lord of Soulton. In 1321, he attended a parliament at Westminster, as Knight of the shire for Salop. Thomas de la Hyde was, in 1294, Seneschal of the Earl of Arundel, and in 1269, William de la Hyde appears for Robert de Stapleton in a law-suit respecting Wistanstow.]

	s	d		s	d
Joh'e de la Hyde...	ij		Will'o Dart' ...		xij
Ric'o Molendinar'		xij			

LAKENE.

LACON,[36] Parish of Wem.—This was held at *Domesday* by Ranulf Peverel. Later it became escheated to the Crown, and the King added it to the endowment of his chapel of St. Michael, Shrewsbury. In 1271, it was held, under St. Michael's, by Robert Corbet of Morton, with whom Richard de Sarr', then Parson of St. Michael's, had a law-suit respecting the rent of a tenement. In 1284, we find mention of William de Laken, as chief tenant under Robert Corbet, and from that time there was for centuries a continuous succession of members of that family. John de Laken was summoned in 1324, to attend the great Council at Westminster.]

	s	d		s	d
Joh'e de Lakene ...	ij		Ric'o le Potter' ...		xij
Adam p'po'ito ...		xij			
			p'b' Sum[a]	viiij[s]	

[35] Eyton x. 13. [36] Eyton ix. 352.

QUIX'HAL'.

[WHIXALL,[37] North Bradford Hundred.—This was also a Manor of Ranulf Peverel. It was, probably, with Weston under Red Castle, an escheat in the hands of Henry II. in 1169, and in 1175 was granted to Guy le Strange. In 1195, Ralph le Strange of Knokyn died, leaving three sisters his co-heirs. One of these, Matilda, married Griffin, son of Gervase Goch of Sutton (Maddock), and in 1221, Radulph de Lindiscie had a law-suit against Griffin, for a tenement in Wykeshull. Not improbably the large number of Welsh names found in deeds relating to Whixall may be attributed to the influence of Griffin, or of his son Madoc. We find later the Botylers of Wem, with many tenants under them, holding Whixall under the Audleys, by service of a pair of spurs.

About 1310, John, son of Richard de Wykeshall, gave to William, son of Sir Ralph de Sandford, all his lands and tenements at Whixall, except a capital messuage, &c, between the lands of Hugh Fitz Alan and John de Montecute. This deed was witnessed by Andrew de Kendal, Lord of Soulton, William de Haddelee, John de Montacute, Thomas de Calverhall, Thomas Fitz Heylin, and others.]

	s	d		s	d	
Thom' de Caluerhal	ij		Joh'e Y'ouan ...		xviij	
Joh'e de Mount Agū	ij		Ph'o fil' Madoci ...		xij	
Ric'o de Hadleye...	ij		Ric'o Youan ...		xv	
Joh'e fil' Heylyn ...	ij		Will'o fil' Joh'is Youan		xviij	
Will'o Grym ...		xij	Ric'o fil' Will'i unior' (?) ...		x	s'b' ibid'
Juone de Hadleye		xij	Adam Wronow ...		x	
Dauid de Hadleye		xij				
Joh'e Morgh' ...		xij				
Rog' fil' Stph'i ...		xviij				
Thom' Heylyn ...		xij	Sum^a ...	xxij^s	v^d	

ALBU' MONAST'IU'.

[WHITCHURCH,[38] North Bradford Hundred.—This was at *Domesday*, (there called Westune), the one Shropshire Manor of William de Warren, who, under William Rufus, became Earl of Surrey. In Saxon times, it had belonged to King Harold himself. The earliest known vassal of the Earls of Surrey at Whitchurch was a Cadet of their house, William Fitz Ranulf, whose descendants, the De Warrens, were Lords of Whitchurch till 1272, when John de Warren of Whitchurch died, leaving four daughters, one of whom, Elianor, was the wife of Robert le Strange. Fulk le Strange, son of Robert and Elianor, became Lord of Whitchurch, partly by purchase, and partly by inheritance. He held it of Earl Warren, "by service of taking the venison throughout the Earl's lands in England, at the charges of the

[37] Eyton ix. 348. [38] Eyton x. 14.

said Earl." He died in 1324, and was succeeded by his son, John, who married Ankaret, daughter of William le Botyler of Wem.

Richard Weykyn, of the Subsidy Roll, may be a certain Richard de Leylonde, who in 1324, held for life a yearly rent of 6 marks, arising from Whitchurch mill.]

	s	d		s	d
Joh'e Ex^{u}ne ...	v		Ric'o fil' Ranulph'		xvj o'
Alic' le Heust'e	ij		Will'o fil' Hug' ...		xij
Will'o Deykyn		xviij	Will'o Fabro ...		xv
Will'o de Marle-put		xiiij	Henr'de Edesleye		xij
Sibill' Magote ...		xvj	Hug' le Walsh ...		xiiij ob'q^{u}
Henr'Molendinar'		xviij o'	Hug' Body ...		xviij
Rob'to Dangemar'		xij q^{u}	Rob'to Gryn'r ...		xij
Will'o Bissore ...		viij	Ric'o Weykyn ...	ij	
Hug' le Mercer		xij	Henr' de Hynton'		xviij
Will'o de Rostwode		xij	Hug' le Lutle ...		xviij

[The Lords of Whitchurch kept so exclusive a jurisdiction over their under tenants, that history is silent as to all the members of the Manor. The holdings seem to have been small, and the tenants of no great note. In Little Ash, the John de Lee, of the Subsidy Roll, may be John de Lee of Stanton-on-Hineheath, who occurs frequently from 1307 to 1335, but the name is not uncommon.]

WORCH'AL'.

[It is not quite clear whether Worch'al is the place now called Broughall, or whether it is Wirswall, in the parish of Whitchurch, but in the county of Chester. As Marbury and Norbury, two other Cheshire townships in the same parish, are not named in the Roll, it is probably Broughall. Besides Wirswall is called Wireswelle in *Domesday*. See Ormerod's Cheshire, iii, 459. It may possibly be Wichaugh, but that is in Malpas parish.]

	s	d		s	d
Ric'o le Rede ...		xiiijo'q^{u}	Ric'o de Marchionleye		xij
Joh'e de Wottenhull'		xxj	Ric'o fil' Rog'i ...		xvjq^{u}
Ric'o fil' p'po'ito ...		xij	Rog' fil' Thom'		xviij
Thom' de Batyndon		xijob'q^{u}	Ric'o Valk' ...		xij
Ric'o fil' Will'i ...		xij	Will'o de Style ...		xij

WODEHOUS.

[Woodhouse, parish of Whitchurch.]

	s	d		s	d
Thom' fil' Ade		xiiijo'	Rog' de Hanekestan		xijo'q^{u}
Adam de Hanekestan		xij	Thom' de Lugh'ton		xij
			Hug' le Swon ...		xiijo'

	s	d.		s	d
Will'o Tanny ...		xvj	Ric'o de Leghton		vijq^{u}
Thom' le Hore ...		ix	Will'o de Lygge-leye		xvjq
Willo' le Rebek' ...		viij	Ric'o de Lancastr'	ij	
Hug' le Hurcar' ...		xvj	Adam de Wyn-keke... ...		xviij
Regm' le Hurcar' ...		xiij ob'	Ric'o le Cartar'	ij	
Ric'o Fabro		xij	Hug' Molendinar'	ij	vj
Joh'e fil' Griffini		vjo'q^{u}	Ric'o Tench'	ij	ij
Ric'o le P'kere	ij	iiij			
Will'o fil' Ade		vj			
Thom' le Hurcar'		xijo'q^{u}			

ESSH' MAIOR.

[ASH MAJOR, parish of Whitchurch.]

	s	d		s	d
Ric'o de Rugwardyn		xiiij	Rog' fil' Will'i ...		vj o' q^{u}
Rob'to Knokke-doule ..		x	Ric'o fil' Thom'		viij ob'
Thom' Broun ...		vjo'q^{u}	Thom' fil' Will'i		ix
Hug' del Wode ...		vijo' q^{u}	Ric'o fil' Hamonis		xvj
Thom' Wyllesone...		vj	Rog' fil' Rob'ti...	ij	vj
Will'o Brounesone		viij	Will'o de Hethe	ij	

ESSH' MINOR.

[ASH MINOR, parish of Whitchurch. See note under WHITCHURCH.]

	s	d		s	d
Joh'e de Lee	iij	iij	Ric'o Colemon ...		xij
Joh'e de Astone ...	ij		Tybot' Relict' Hug'...		vj
Adam de Hethe ...		viij	Will'o Boys		viij ob'
Will'o de Stuche ...		vj	Will'o le Herdemo' ...		vj
Henr' de Bryddesmer'		vj	Rob'to Tyrry ...		viij

TYLDESTOK'.

[TILSTOCK, parish of Whitchurch.]

	s	d		s	d
Will'o Glyger ...		xiiij q	Joh'e Cadugan ...		viij
Will'o Broun		xij	Ric'o fil' Rog'i ...		xvj
Rog' fil' Ph'i ...		xij	Ric'o Kyng... ...		viij
Madoco fil' Cadogan		viij	Rog' fil' Ric'i ...	ij	
Ric'o fil' Will'i...		x o'	Will'o Eddesone ...	ij	iiij
Rob'to Bercar ...		xij	Will'o Cop'tore ...	ij	iiij
Ric'o Danggemar'		xiiij	Joh'e fil' Thom' ...		xij } s'bt' ibid'm
Will'mo de Bromleye		vj	Will'o fil' Rog'i ...		x }
Joh'e de Hetho...		viij	Rob'to fil' Hug'		x }
Thom' Glyger ...		xviij	Ric'o de Ryhull ...		viij }
			p'b' Sm^{a}	cxv^{s}	v^{d}

WESTON' ET WYKESHULL'.

[WESTON-UNDER-RED-CASTLE, and WIXHILL,[39] Parish of Hodnet.—These were both probably held at *Domesday* by Ranulf Peverel, though Weston only is mentioned. Edric Salvage (Wild Edric), round whose name so many traditions have gathered, held it in Saxon times. From the Peverels it passed through the hands of the King, to Guy le Strange. In 1200, Robert Fitz Iwein, or Robert Bagard, as he seems to have been indifferently called, laid claim to this Manor, and was bought out by the three co-heiresses of Guy le Strange. In 1227, Matilda le Strange, widow of Griffin Goch, sold the rock, called Redcliff, and two acres of land in Weston, to Henry de Audley, who at once built himself a castle there. He soon afterwards acquired all Matilda's property in Weston, by exchanging Stanway and Stone Acton in Rushbury parish, with her son Madoc de Sutton. The De Audleys had many tenants at Weston, some taking their name from the place. In 1292, Robert, son of Thomas de Weston, was on a Bradford jury.]

	s	d		s	d
Thom' de Westone...		xij	Ph'o p'po'ito... ...		xij
Thom' Wychard ...		xij	Ric'o p'po'ito ...		xviij
Will'o Bercar' ...		xviij	Joh'e Ball'o		xij
Adam Bercar' ...		xij	Ric'o Molendinar' ...		xij

MARCH'ULEYE.

MARCHAMLEY,[40] Parish of Hodnet.—At *Domesday* this was held by Rainald the Sheriff; part of it being held in demesne, and part by an under tenant named Walter. In the 12th century we find tenants, taking their name from the place, holding it under the Fitz Alans. About 1190, John de Merchemesley gave to the Abbot of Haughmond a certain part of his wood and right of common in the whole land of Kentenesdene in augmentation of the grant he had already made of land at Hopley. John de Marchamley died some ten years later, and was succeeded by his two daughters, one of whom, Johanna, wife of Richard de Essex, sold her right to Marchamley to Henry de Audley. In 1256, James de Audley conceded to Alexander, Abbot of Haughmond, a parcel of land in the heath of Hopley, and the right to grind, toll-free, at the mill, called Le Bechemulne. In 1321, there was a suit pending between Philip de Say, Rector of Hodnet, and Geoffrey de Wolselegh, who, considering himself as Rector of the Chapel of Marchamley, claimed the great tithes there.]

	s	d		s	d
Galfr'o de Wolseleye	iij	iiij	Rog' Osbern ...		xviij
Will'o Gery ...	iij	iiij	Alano Clay ...		xx
Will'o Dauy ...	ij		Thom' Youan ...		xviij
Agn' relict' Hug' ...	ij	vi	Henr' fil' Ric'i ...		xvj
Henr' fil' Ph'i ...	ij		Will'o de Hawenygge	ij	

[39] Eyton ix. 341. [40] Eyton ix. 272.

COSKESFORD 'T HAUEKESTON.

[LOSFORD,[41] Parish of Hodnet.—Ten years after *Domesday* this was held under Rainald, by Hunald, who also held land at Preston Boats, and about the year 1098, granted two-thirds of his demesne tithes to the monks of Shrewsbury. Later we find tha chief tenants for some generations taking their name from the place. In 1220, Bertram de Lochesforde gave to Haughmond Abbey, his fourth part of a meadow at Losford, called the Mill Meadow. The De Audleys became lords of Losford towards the end of the 13th century, and it became accounted as a member of Red-Castle.]

[HAWKSTONE,[42] Parish of Hodnet.—This was probably originally a member of Marchamley, but was in 1185, held independently of it, by Roger de Hawkston. He was followed by his son Hugh, and the manor passed on from father to son till about 1300. William de Weston, Lord of Hawkeston occurs, as a frequent witness to deeds from 1290, and is probably the same as William de Hawkeston, who sat on a Longslow Inquest in that year. Possibly Alan de Hawkeston of the Subsidy Roll may be a son of the last John de Hawkeston, who was a contemporary of William de Weston.]

	s	d		s	d	
Will'o de Westone	iiij		Joh'e de Whytemor'		xiiij	
Thom' le Sermoner		xvj	Will'o de Kentelesdene		xvj	
Alano de Hauekeston		xij	Ric'o Skey'l ...		xviij	
Jacobo de Poddemor'		xij	Jacobo de Poddemor		xvj	
Joh'e fil' Joh'is ...		xviij	Thom' de Preston'		xij	} s'b ibid
Hug' de Mutteleye	ij		Will'o le Reue ...		x	}
Rog' fil' Hug' ...	ij		Thom' fil' Ph'i ...		x	}
Will'o de Whytemor'	ij					
Ric'o de Legh' ...	ij		p'b' Sm^a	lvj^s	vj^d	
Joh'e fil' Ph'i ...		xviij				

LEGH'E SUB BROKHURSTE.

[LEE BROCKHURST,[43] In *Domesday*, this manor is probably inserted by mistake in Condover Hundred. It was then held by Norman Venator, who gave to Shrewsbury Abbey the land of Booley, an outlying member of Lee Brockhurst. Both Lee and Preston Brockhurst took their names from a neighbouring tract of woodland, the Brockhurst. The *Domesday* manors of Norman Venator descended to the family of Pichford. It was held under them by the De Burghs. In 1256, Bertram de Burgh, was reported by the Sheriff of Stafford-

[41] Eyton ix. 277. [42] Eyton ix. 281. [43] Eyton ix. 361.

shire as among those who held 15 *librates* of land, but had not taken knighthood. In 1262, Bertram de Burgo and his brother Thomas were accused of habitually trespassing in the King's Forest, and Bertram was committed to prison. He recovered his liberty, and that of his brother and his men by a fine of 5 merks. In 1276, Sir Bertram de Burgo appeared as a Knight on a Jury at Hales-Owen.

In 1299, Leye subtus Brockhurst was apparently reckoned among the estates of Nicholas de Audley, and in 1316, Nicholas de Audley (II) is called Lord of Lee Brockhurst. In 1331, James de Audley, lord of "Lye subtus Brockhurste," had a dispute with the Abbot of Haughmond, respecting the advowson of the Chapel of Lee Brockhurst, but he eventually, in 1336, resigned to the Abbey his claim to the Patronage, and to half a virgate of land.]

	s	d		s	d
Nich'o Martyn ...	ij	vj	Will'o Gebbe ...	ij	
Rob'to fil' Thom'		xv	Ric'o fil' Ric'i ...		xij
Regin' . . Gogh...		xij q^{u}			

MOSTONE.

[MOSTON,[44] Parish of Stanton-on-Hineheath.—This was held at *Domesday* by Roger Venator, and passed like his other manors to the Barony of Pulverbatch. It was held under the Barons of Pulverbatch by the Fitz Warins, and under them by some of the De Hodnet family. In 1301, William de Hodnet settled Moston on his daughter Matilda, and her husband, William de Ludlow. In 1316, the Ludlows received 119s. 6d. rent from Moston, exclusive of its Water-mill.]

	s	d		s	d	
Will'o Coco ...		xiiij	Thom' fil' Ric'i ...		ix	s'bt'
Ric'o de Boleye ...	ij		Joh'e de Wykeshull		xij	ibid'm
Reg'm Tassy ...		xv				
Hug' de Prestone ...		xviij	p'b' Sm^{a}	xvj^{s}	iij^{d} q^{u}	
Ric'o Cl'ico ...		x				

HODENET'.

[HODNET.[45]—This was in Saxon times a royal manor, belonging to King Edward. At *Domesday*, Earl Roger de Montgomery held it himself, and gave the Church there to his newly-founded Abbey at Shrewsbury. Hodnet afterwards passed into the hands of Henry I., who endowed the *Seneschalcy of Montgomery* with the Manor and the Vills of Peplow, Little Bolas, Preston-on-the-Weald-moors, Horton, and part of Lawley. The hereditary seneschals of Montgomery bore the name of De Hodnet, and were originally a younger branch of the fitz Warins. About 1196, Odo de Hodnet gave to Haughmond Abbey

[44] Eyton ix. 356. [45] Eyton ix. 327.

a meadow, called *Olhmulneshurste,* near Cotton-upon-Tern. Odo de Hodnet (II.), his grandson was several times commissioned as a Justice to try local causes. In the civil wars, c. 1260, he was on the Royalist side in the following of Hamo le Strange; and in 1255 he, or his attorney Alan de Hodnet, complained that during the late troubles William Trumwyn, Stephen de Ocle, and others had devastated with fire and rapine his Manor of Hodnet.

On the death of Odo, in 1284, the duties of the Seneschal of Montgomery were: that he should abide in the Bailiwick of Montgomery Castle at the charges and the discretion of its lords, and should have a house there sufficient for himself, his wife and one damsel, and the rest of his following. If he tarried there for his own pleasure, he was to pay his own charges. When on duty he might have 5 horses, 4 greyhounds, and 6 *brachets* (setters) in his train. His Manor of Hodnet, held by such service, possessed a messuage and garden, 4 carucates of land, a park, and two mills. He also received the profits of the Manor Court, and a weekly market. Odo's successor, William de Hodnet, was in 1287 appointed one of the Conservators of the Peace in Shropshire. In 1297, he was summoned to perform military service with horses and arms beyond the seas, but later was appointed a Commissioner of Array for Salop and Staffordshire. In 1298, he was returned to the Parliament of York as Knight of the Shire, and in 1301, he had a military summons to serve in the war against the Scots.

He was succeeded by his son-in-law, William de Ludlow, of Stokesay, the husband of the Matilda de Hodnet, of the Subsidy Roll. William de Ludlow was, in 1307, Knight of the Shire for Salop, and later we find him as Assessor of Taxes for the county, as Conservator of the Peace, and as Commissioner of Array. He was an adherent of the Earl of Lancaster in the matter of Piers Gaveston, but obtained a pardon. He died in 1316, leaving a son, Lawrence de Ludlow. His widow, Matilda, married William de Wynne as a second husband.

William de Sandford occurs with William de Weston of Hawkstone as a witness of a deed referring in 1320 to land at Sandford.]

	s	d		s	d
Matill' de Hodenet	v		Will'o de Parys ...		xij
Alano fil' Joh'is ...	ij	vj	Hug' fil' Stph'i ...		xviij
Ph'o de Parys ...	ij		Adam le Somter...		xij
Will'o Nicol ..		xxiij	Henr' fil' Alani ...		xv
Henr' le Knyght...		xxj	Ric'o Gogh' ..		xviij
Will'o de Sondford		xviij			

PEPPELOWE.

[Peplow,[46] Parish of Hodnet.—This was held at *Domesday* by Ralph de Mortimer, under Earl Roger, but was soon after forfeited by him,

[46] Eyton viii. 254.

and was then held in demesne by Earl Hugh de Montgomery, with Hodnet, of which manor it became a member, and was thus held by the De Hodnets.

In 1292, Richard de Hodnet was presented as holding half the vill of Peplow. The legality of his tenure seems to have been called in question, but matters were apparently smoothed by Richard de Hodnet charging himself with a chief rent of 15s. to the Crown.]

	s	d		s	d
Ric'o de Hodenet		xxij	Joh'e fil' Hug' ...	ij	
Ric'o Bercar ...	iij		Joh'e Gallico ...	ij	
Ric'o Greg' ...	ij	vj	Rob'to Wyrcok' ...	ij	
Joh'e fil' Edith ...	ij		Joh'e Bolt ...		xij
Ric'o fil' Joh'is ...		xvij	Jng' de Wetenhal		xviij

BOULWAS.

[Little Bolas,[47] Parish of Hodnet, South Bradford Hundred.—This was, probably, originally a member of Peplow, and was with it annexed to Hodnet. It appears in the list of the manors or vills belonging to the hereditary seneschalcy of Montgomery.]

	s	d		s	d
Will'o Broun ...	iij		Will'o de Boulwas	ij	ij
Ph'o Broun ...	ij		Thom' Louekyn ...		xv
Hug' de Buleye ...		xviij			

LONGGEFORD.

[Longford,[48] Parish of Morton Say, South Bradford Hundred.—It is uncertain whether this was at *Domesday* a member of Hodnet, though it was at an early period considered as such. It was held under the lords of Hodnet by tenants taking their name from the place, one of whom, Robert de Longford, at the beginning of the 13th century, gave half a virgate in Longford, together with his body, to Combermere Abbey. The Abbey, about the year 1235, conveyed this land to Ivo Meverel in exchange for all the land which Ivo had between the land of Clive (Cliff Grange) and the land of Sutton. Ivo paid to the Abbey a rent of 6d. for this half-virgate, and this rent-charge on Longford remained with the Abbey till the Dissolution.

Longford took its name from the Roman road, which still runs in a straight line from Bletchley to Hinstock, crossing the Tern at Tern-hill. In 1319, the Sheriff of Shropshire was ordered to ascertain whether the Royal Road called *Longeford*, between Bletchley and Newport, and the bridges and footpaths thereof, were so dilapidated by the overflowing of the adjacent marshes as that no one could pass thereby without peril of life. The inquiry was duly held at Drayton-

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[47] Eyton viii. 255, ix. 328, &c. [48] Eyton ix. 337.

in-Hales by the Sheriff, Robert de Grendon. The bad state of the road and the damage caused by floods, and the peril to passengers were substantiated, and a levy of *Pontage* for a fixed term was allowed towards the necessary repairs.]

	s	d		s	d
Will'o de Aula ...	iij	vj	Ric'o le Herdemo'	ij	
Elya Sylion ...	iij	vj	Will'o Cozt ...		xij
Henr' de Sutton...	iij		Ric'o Rotar' ...	ij	
Rob'to Dauwesone	ij		Ric'o Cissore ...		xij
Will'o Tunstall ...		xviij	Tybota Vidua ...		vj
Thom' Feyrchild ...		xviij			

PRESTONE.

[Preston on the Wealdmoors,[49] South Bradford Hundred.—This was among the *Domesday* manors of Ralph de Mortimer, and, like Peplow, afterwards passed to the Seneschalcy of Montgomery. For some generations there were here tenants of the name of De Preston, one of whom, Pagan de Preston, left four daughters, who, about 1215, gave to the Canons of Lilleshall the right to make a stank in *Hollebroc*, in the moor of *Horrebur'*, near Lubstree Park. In 1336, there were four co-parceners in Preston — Thomas de Styvynton, Hugh de Heth, Richard de Horton, and Richard son of William de Preston (probably the Richard son of William of the Subsidy Roll).

Thomas Cabot occurs in local juries at the beginning of the 14th century. Probably Hugh Cabot was his son, and succeeded him in his tenancy under the lords of Hodnet. In 1338, the Abbot of Haughmond granted a life-lease of a house in Hopton to Henry Clark of Hodnet, and his wife Eleanor, and their daughter Elizabeth.]

	s	d		s	d	
Hug' de Hethe ...	ij		Hug' Cabot ...		xij	
Ric'o fil' Will'i ...		xij	Will'o Page ...		x	s'bt' ibid'n (Will'o Page, Henr' Cl'ico)
Will'o fil' Walt'i ...		xij	Henr' Cl'ico ...		x	
Ric'o Cissore ...		xij				
Will'o le Palmer ...		xij	p'b' Sm[a]	iiij[li]	ij[d]	

WOLUERTON'.

[Wollerton,[50] Parish of Hodnet.—At *Domesday* this was held by Gerard de Tournai, and afterwards passed to Hamo Peverel, who gave the manor to Shrewsbury Abbey. At the beginning of the 13th century the Abbot of Combermere paid a rent of 20[d] to Shrewsbury Abbey for a meadow and a moor in Wollerton. This rent the Abbot of Shrewsbury quit-claimed in 1242, on condition that the Abbot of Combermere would allow him to erect a stank for his mill at Wollerton on the latter's land of Chesthull. In 1534 the

[49] Eyton viii. 257. [50] Eyton ix. 205.

Abbatial estate of Wollerton was valued at £14 5s. *per annum*, and the Abbot of Combermere had a charge of 3s. 4d. on the mill there.

In the Subsidy Roll Christiana and Thomas Coly hold land here, while William Coly is one of the chief tenants on the Abbot's manor of Betton-in-Hales.]

	s	d		s	d
Thom' de Wykes-hull		x	Ric'o Achesone...		vij
Thom' fil' Ric'i ...		viij	Dyonis Jonkyns		xiij
Cristiana Coly ...		xijob'	Rob'to Cort' ...		vjo' q^{u}
Henr' le Wode-ward		vjob'	Joh'e de Hattone		vj q^{u}
Thom' Coly ...		x	Joh'e Molendinar'		vj q^{u}
Walt'o fil' Joh'is		x q^{u}	Thom' fil' Thom'		vij } s'bt
Will'o Hotard ...		ix q^{u}	Rob'to de Tyrleye		viij } ibid'i
			p'b' Sm^{a}	ix^{s}	xj^{d} ob' q^{u}

HEYE HATTON'

[High Hatton,[51] Parish of Stanton-on-Hine Heath.—Rainald the Sheriff held this manor at *Domesday*. After his time it passed, probably, by way of Hamo Peverel to Alan de Hadley, Hamo's grandson. Alan de Hadley left an only daughter, who married as her second husband Baldwin de Hodnet, who held Hatton during her lifetime. At his death it passed to his step-son Thomas Corbet, Lord of Tasley. In 1255, Roger Corbet, his son, held High Hatton at the service of providing a horseman, with horse, hauberk, lance, and *chapel-de-fer* to serve at the Castle of Oswestry for 40 days at Roger Corbet's cost. In 1300, Hatton possessed a capital messuage and garden, 80 acres of arable land, half an acre of meadow, 10 acres of bosc, and a mill. A portion of land here, called Hideslonde, belonged to Haughmond Abbey—one virgate having been granted to the Canons by Richard de Linley, about 1179; the remaining part by Odo de Hodnet, between 1260 and 1270. Simon, son of David Chaplain of Weston, and William, son of Walter de Hideslonde also, about the latter date quit-claimed to the Abbey their rights in the land of Hideslonde.

Richard de Hopton may be the same as Richard Cocus of Hopton, who, in 1310, bought half a virgate in Hopton from Robert, son of Adam de Preston.]

	s	d		s	d
Ric'o de Hopton ...		xij	Thom' Bercar' ...		xiij
Will'o Gregor' ...		xv	Ric'o de Pysleye ...		ix
Will'o fil' Ric'i ...		xv	Thom' Greg'		viij
Ric'o de Peppelowe...		xij			
Joh'e Greg'... ...		xiij	p'b' Sm^{a}	viij^{s}	j^{d}

[51] Eyton ix. 287.

HOPTON' ESPLEYE.

[Hopton and Espley,[52] Parish of Hodnet.—Half of Hopton and the whole of Espley and Hopley were probably held at *Domesday* by one Walter, under Rainald the Sheriff, Lord of Marchamley. About 1155, half a virgate in Hopton and the whole of Hopley passed to Haughmond Abbey. The chief tenants in both Hopton and Espley took their names from the place, but the De Hoptons were never of great importance. In 1255 Roger, son of Thomas de Hopton, was captured in James de Audley's Warren, and imprisoned in Red Castle. In 1255 Robert de Espley held one-fourth of a knights-fee in Hopton and Espley, under John fitz Alan, by service of one man at arms for three weeks in war-time at Oswestry Castle. About 1270, Robert "Espeleg" gave a rent in Hopton to Haughmond Abbey, and some ten years later John, son of Robert de Espeley, Lord of Espeley, gave to the Infirmary of the Abbey another rent-charge there. John de Espley, a little later, transferred his whole estate to the De Hodnets, from whom it passed to the De Ludlows.]

	s	d		s	d	
Rog' p'po'ito ...		vij o'q^u	Joh'e de Parys ...		vij	
Adam Grene ...		xij	Hug' Bertram ...		xvj	
Ric'o Wronow ...	ij		Thom' Reus ...		x	s'bt'
Will'ofil'Radulph	ij	v	Rog' Grene ...		viij	ibid'm
Joh'e Gregor ...	ij	iij				
Thom' Wronow...		xxij	p'b' Sm^a	xv^s		
Joh'e fil' Rog' ...		xvij q^u				

MORTON' CORBET.

[Morton Corbet,[53] North Bradford Hundred.—This is remarkable as being held at *Domesday* by the same owner as in Saxon times. Hunnit and his brother Uluiet held it in the time of King Edward, and continued to hold it under Turold de Verley, the over lord at *Domesday*. Another Saxon, Toret, was a Shropshire landowner in the reign of Edward the Confessor, and continued to be so after the Conquest. He was living as late as 1110, and then held several manors, which had previously been Hunnit's or Uluiet's, among them Morton Toret, as it was once called. Bartholomew Fitz Toret, was in 1215 one of the only seven Salopians adverse to the King in the then existing civil war. For this King John ordered William, Earl of Pembroke to give his land and castle of Morton, to Engeram de Pratellis to hold during the King's pleasure, but in 1217, Bartholomew Toret returned to his fealty, and received back his estates. His only daughter Joanna married Richard Corbet, of

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[52] Eyton ix, 282. [53] Eyton x. 181.

Wattlesborough, and their son Richard succeeded his grandfather at Morton. His son Robert, grandfather of the Robert of the Subsidy Roll, was Sheriff of Shropshire, 1288-9. Robert Corbet (II) was born in 1304, and in 1326 was not yet knighted. Morton Corbet is still held by the direct descendants of Roger, his youngest son.

Geoffrey Huchoun also occurs on the Subsidy Roll for Shawbury.]

	s	d		s	d	
Rob'to Corbet ...	ij		Thom' le Kyng' ...		xviij	
Gal'r'o Huchoun ...	ij		Thom' p'po'ito ...		viij	
Rog' Wylli... ...		xvj	Regm' Broun ...		viij o'	
Ric'o le Couherd ...		xiiij	Thom' de Acton ...		ix	} s'bt'
Isabell' de Besseford		x	Henr' de Bykerton'		viij	} ibid'm
Joh'e le Barbour ...		xij				
Alic' Henny ...		viij	p'b' Sm[a]	xiij[s]	iij[d] o'	

SHAWEBUR'.

[SHAWBURY,[54] North Bradford Hundred.—This was held at *Domesday* by Gerard de Tournai, who was succeeded in this manor by Hamo Peverel. It was held under the Peverels by tenants taking their name from the place, one of whom, Robert Fitz Nigel de Saubery, about the year 1155, granted the Church of Shawbury to Haughmond Abbey. Guy de Shawbury, son of Robert, was, about the year 1200, waylaid and murdered in the Forest of Haughmond, probably by Walter, son of Ralph Hosè of Albright Hussey.

In 1206, Shawbury was held by Thomas de Erdinton, who died in 1218, leaving his son Giles a minor. Giles de Erdinton in some way gave over Shawbury to Henry de Audley, but recovered his right to it, in 1239. In 1244, the King gave him a grant of Free Warren, in Shawbury and Besford, and the right to hold a weekly market on Thursdays, in his manor of Wellington. In 1266, Giles de Erdinton charged James de Audley with having carried off corn and hay from Shawbury and Besford, having arrested Erdinton's servant and taken him to Red Castle, and with breaking the fence of Shawbury Park, and the stank of Besford Vivary. James de Audley did not appear to defend himself, and probably nothing came of the suit, owing to the death of Giles de Erdinton in 1268-9. Henry de Erdinton, his son, gave to the Church of Shawbury, in addition to a virgate of land, already given by his father, a messuage and curtilage, which Robert the Miller had formerly held under him, a meadow, and a virgate of land, of which seven acres lay upon Crokeforlonge, and nine acres between the Abbot of Lilleshall's land at Cherleton, and Cressewal-broke.

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54 Eyton viii. 132.

In 1318, John de Withiford, and John de Peninton, and Philip his brother are among the witnesses of a deed concerning land at Haughton. John de Withiford was the son of Robert de Staunton, to whom Henry de Erdinton in the time of Edward II. conveyed a considerable amount of property at Shawbury. Thomas Gery was probably of the same family as Richard Gery, one of the chief tenants in Acton Reynold in 1326.]

	s d		s d	
Will'o le Fremon ...	xviij	Alic' Vidua... ...	xij ob'	
Thom' fil' Amic' ...	xix	Thom' de Haghmo'	xviij	
Ric'o le Ferour ...	xij	Adam Bercar' ...	xij	
Alic' r'lict' Ric'i ...	xviij	Galfr'o Huchoun ...	vj	
Rob'to Kelyng' ...	ix	Rog' de Wythif' ...	vj	
Anna Vidua ...	xv q^u	Will'o Regnald' ...	x	} s'bt' ibid'm
Joh'e in le Lone ...	viij ob'	Thom' Gery ...	viij	
Joh'e de Wythiford	xviij			
Joh'e Balle	xviij q^u	p'b' Sm^a	xvij^s iiij^d o'	

PENYNTON.

[POYNTON,[55] Parish of High Ercall.—Uluiet, the Saxon, held Poynton both before and after the Conquest, with another vill called in *Domesday*, *Tunestan*, but apparently neither passed to his descendants. In the reign of Henry I, Poynton was annexed to the Honour of Montgomery, and was held under the Lords of Montgomery by tenants taking their name from the place. In 1255, Philip de Pevinton, a minor in the custody of his mother, held Pevinton (Poynton,) by the annual rent of a pair of gilt spurs, payable at Easter, to William de Cantilupe, Lord of the Honour of Montgomery. Between 1272 and 1284, Philip, Lord of Penynton, gave to Haughmond Abbey two meadows, (Overemedewe and Nethermedewe), and five seylions (of ploughland) in Penynton. In 1319, Geoffrey de Peninton and his brothers John and Philip occur as witnesses of a deed concerning a gift of land at Haughton, to Haughmond Abbey.]

	s d		s d	
Joh'e de Penynton' ...	xv	Will'o le Wodeward ...	xiij	
Ph'o de Penynton' ...	xij	Joh'e de Penynton' ...	ix	
Will'o Cok'	ix	Thom' de Halghton' ...	vj	
Ric'o fil' Tybote ...	xij	Will'o Bryd	x	s'bt' ibid'm
Joh'e Cok'	xj			
Regm' de Weolynton'...	ix	p'b' Sm^a	x^s j^d	
Ric'o de Longgenalr' ...	xv			

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[55] Eyton ix. 1.

MAGN' WYTHIF'.

[GREAT WITHYFORD,[56] Parish of Shawbury.—This was a three-fold manor at *Domesday*, one share of which was held by William Pantulf, and the remaining two by Rainald the Sheriff. William Pantulf's share was that virgate and a half in Withyford which, in 1255, was held by John fitz Aer of the Barony of Wem by the service of two foot-soldiers with bows and arrows for 15 days in time of war at Wem. In 1313, Hugh fitz Aer was said to have held half Withyford under Sir William le Botyler by service of one man with a lance at Wem, for 20 days in time of war with Wales; "and if the garrison should go out of the Castle of Wem, the lancer was still to abide therein to keep watch over the fire." The Fitz Aers held the other part of Withyford under the Le Stranges of Knokyn by service of a man-at-arms for 15 days at Knokyn. The Le Stranges held it under the Fitz Alans. About 1230 Robert fitz Aer (III.) bequeathed the Mill of Withyford to Haughmond Abbey, but his brother and heir, William, settled the town and mill of Withyford as the dower of Robert's widow, Amice, agreeing to pay an annuity of 20s. to the Abbot in its stead. In 1327, the last Fitz Aer of Withyford was dead, and his only child Margery still a minor. She was probably a ward of Alan de Charlton of Apley, whose son, a second Alan, she afterwards married, for in that year (1327), Alan de Charlton had leave from the King to embattle his mansions at Apley and Withyford. Margery was dead before 1349, when her husband died of the pestilence, and their two young sons John and Thomas were left to the care of their grandfather, who lived till 1360.

Roger Coke may be the same as Roger, son of Richard le Coke of Hopton, who in 1333 sold all his lands in Hopton and Espley to John le Walishe of Salop, who in 1338, gave them up to the Canons of Haughmond. In 1315, the Abbot of Haughmond demised a house and land at Withiford to Johanna, wife of Roger de Smethcote, and house and land to Philip Cok.]

	s	d			s	d
Will'o Rees ...	ij		ob'	Ric'o de la Hull		xviij
Hug' le Cartar		xx	q^{u}	Rog' Coke ...	ij	
Adam Cay ...		xviij	q^{u}	Rob'to Wade ...		xij
Will'o fil' Ph'i...		xv		Alic' de la Hull'		xixq^{u}
Will'o Sauage..		xij		Ric'o Meyl ...		xq^{u}
Will'o Robocke		xij		Rog' de Smeothe-cote		xx
Will'o fil' Thom'		ix	o'q^{u}	Rog' Molendinar'		vj
Ph'o Cok' ...		xvj	q^{u}	Will'o Wryde ...		x } s'bt'
Joh'e de Burghton		xix	q^{u}	Joh'e Mol ...		ix } ibid'i
Edith' Gech ...		xvj	q^{u}			
Agn' Wyrcok' ...		xij		p'b Sm^{a}	xxv^{s}	x^{d}
Will'o le Tr'uenter		vj				

[56] Eyton ix. 184, 309.

STOK' SUP' TYRNE.

[STOKE-UPON-TERN,[57] North Bradford Hundred.—Roger de Lacy held this manor at *Domesday*. It was held under the De Lacys by the De Says of Stokesay, the first of whom, Theodoric de Say, made a grant of land near the Tern (now known as Stoke Grange), to Shrewsbury Abbey. His son Helias de Say about 1150, gave half a hide at Hopton, near Hodnet to the Canons of Haughmond. In 1199, Stoke upon Tern and Stokesay are distinguished as North Stoke and South Stoke, when North Stoke was assigned as the dower of Hugh de Say's widow, Olympias. Between 1250 and 1255, Hugh de Say exchanged Stoke upon-Tern with John de Verdon, for land in Ireland. It was then held by the service of one knight in time of war at Shrawardine Castle, and another tenant, Hugh de Heton was bound to provide one horseman for 40 days, at the same Castle. The De Verdons held it till 1316, when Theobald de Verdon (II) died, leaving four daughters, coheiresses. In 1328, it was apportioned to the second daughter, Elizabeth, wife of Bartholemew de Burghersh, but in 1343, it was in possession of Henry, Lord Ferrers of Groby, the husband of Isabel, the fourth daughter.

William de Heselshawe, (Helshaw, a vill of Stoke,) is mentioned in 1317, as holding half a knight's fee in Eaton-on Tern.

A Griffin de Lee occurs in 1334 as the attorney of Ancarett, wife of John le Strange of Whitchurch, when she and her husband conceded the right of Bartholomew de Berdefeld, Parson of Ightefeld, to the Manor and Advowson of Whitchurche.

William de Wistaneswick appears in 1262 as witness of a deed relating to land at Eaton-on-Tern, and on Jury Lists in 1274, 1300, and 1306; and Richard de Wistaneswick is witness of a deed c. 1330 relating to land at Prees.

A Hugh de Eton was in 1255 Lord of Eaton-on-Tern, and in 1262 one of the regarders of the Wrekin Forest; but we find no further mention of him after 1270. William Capsi may be the same as a William Capci, mentioned in 1302, as formerly holding a *burgage* in Newport.

Richard de Thorneby was, not improbably, some connection of Geoffrey de Thyrneby, Rector of Stoke-upon-Tern from 1313 to 1357.

About 1292, William Knotte of Alvertone (Ollerton) gave to Elyas, son of Robert le Wodeward of Alvertone, 6 seylions in the fields of Alvertone and half an acre of meadow.]

	s	d		s	d
Will'o de Heselshawe ...	ij		Griffino de Lee...	iiij	vj
			Will'o Norreys...		xvij
Will'o de Pechesege	ij		Thom' Crewe ...		xiiij
			Will'o Wormil ...	iij	

[57] Eyton viii. 59.

	s	d
Will'o de Leye ...		xiiij
Ric'o de Yorchard		xiij ob'
Ric'o de Pateshull'	ij	vj
Ric'o de Wystanswyk'	ij	
Rob'to Denston...		xij
Ric'o Braas ...		xvj
Henr' le Cartwrighte ...	ij	
Joh'e de Clouerley	ij	
Adam Brounnyg'		xv ob'
Will'o Godefrey	ij	
Rog' de Stok' ...		xv
Hug' de Eton ...		x
Walt'o Dros ...		xvj
Rob'to Purcel ...		xij
Will'o Cap'll'no...	iij	vj
Henr' de Wodehous	ij	
Will'o de Wodehous	ij	vj
Joh'e de Doddeleye	ij	

	s	d	
Rob'to de Ercalewe		xviij	
Ric'o Knotte	ij		
Rob' to Chay ...		xx	
Thom' fil' Rob' ti	ij		
Will'o Capsi ...		xviij	
Ric'o de Thorneby		xiij	
Rob'to fil' Thom'		xv	
Thom' Fabro ...		xvj	
Alano Lote ...		xviij	
Alano fil' Pycke		xiij	
Nich'o Lote ...		xiiij	
Ric'o Spryng' ...		xvij	
Joh'e de Horseleye		xxiij	
Henr' Droos ...		xj	
Joh'e de Ware ...		xv	}
Ric'o Wychard ...		x	} s'bt'
Rob' to le Wodeward		x	} ibid'm
Henr' de Eton'...		x	}

p'b' Sm^a lxx^s

CHILDES ERCALEWE.

[CHILD'S ERCALL,[58] This was held at *Domesday* by Rainald the Sheriff, and continued in the possession of his successors till the time of William Fitz Alan (I), who, about the year 1138, granted Dodicote, a member of this Manor, to Combermere Abbey. About 1155, Hamo le Strange held Ercall under William Fitz Alan, and during his tenure, granted Nagington, another member of the Manor, to Haughmond Abbey. After Hamo's death, Little Ercall was held by his younger brother Ralph, who made a grant of land there to Wombridge Priory. Ralph le Strange was succeeded in his estates in Shropshire and Norfolk, by his two daughters, Maud, wife of Fulk d'Oirri, and Emma, wife of Philip de Burnham. The right of these two to the manor of Little Ercall was disputed by their cousin John le Strange (II), and the law-suit was decided in his favour in 1200. About 1260, John le Strange (III) made over to his son Roger, "whatever he held in Ercall." This Roger was a man of mark, being Lord of Ellesmere and Cheswardine, Sheriff of Yorkshire, and Justice of the Forests south of the Trent. In 1300, he joined in the letter of the Barons of

[58] Eyton viii. 7.

England to Pope Boniface VIII. Roger died in 1311, leaving no legitimate heirs, and his manor passed through several hands to John de Leybourn, of Berwick, son of Lucia, sister of John le Strange

Roger de Pyvelesdon appears, c. 1220, as a witness of deeds between Nicholas de Audley and the burgesses of Newport.]

	s	d		s	d
Will'o fil' Elye ...		xiiij	Will'o de Kyneleye	iij	q^{u}
Will'o de Addeneye	ij	viij	Will'o Bysshop ...		xij
Will'o le Yongge...		ix	Will'o Pyckesone...	ij	
Rob'to Bysshop ...		xiiijq^{u}	Will'o de Addeney		xx
Rog'de Pywelesdon'	iij				

ATTON'.

[Hungry Hatton,[59] Parish of Child's Ercall.—This was, with the Lee and Goldstone, a member of Child's Ercall, and was held by various tenants, under the Le Stranges.

William de Leye occurs as a defaulter in respect of attendance at the Assizes of 1292, and as on a Hinstock Jury, in 1306.]

	s	d		s	d
Hug' le Rede ...		xiiij	Will'o Lumbard ...		xij
Will'o le Budel ...		x	Joh'e de Strangelf'		viij
Will'o de Leye ...		xijob'	Will'o de Kyngton		viijo'
Walt'o de Leye ...		xiiijq^{u}	Ric'o de Golstone		x
Hug' de Nakynton'		xij	Will'o de Nagynton		viij
Walt'o le Wenche		xxq^{u}			
Thom' Calueser' ...		viij	p'b' Sm^{a}		xxix^{s} ix^{d}
Galfr'o fil' Will'i ...	ij				

COLDE HATTON'.

[Cold Hatton,[60] Parish of Rowton.—This was held at *Domesday* by Gerard de Tournai, and passed after his time to Hamo Peverel. It was early held by the family of Wischard, one of whom, Baldwin, about 1190, gave land at Polford to Shrewsbury Abbey. In 1255, William Wischard held this manor by the service of 20 days' ward in time of war, at the Castle of Shrewsbury, at his own cost, with horse, hauberk, lance, and *chapel-de-fer*. Between 1260, and 1265, William Wischard gave Cold Hatton to Lilleshall Abbey, and the Abbot paid the King, 2s. a year, in lieu of the ward at Shrewsbury Castle.

Richard de More, was probably a son of Richard de More, a tenant of the Abbey, who died in 1301, leaving a son in the wardship of the Abbot.

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59 Eyton viii. 14. 60 Eyton ix. 218.

An Adam Fitz Reginald occurs in 1272, as holding land at Acton, possibly Acton Scott, though *Atton* is a not unusual form of Hatton in old deeds.

	s	d		s	d
Adam fil' Regm'...	ij		Ric'o Haukyn ...		xij
Will'o de Boulwas		xij	Jueta de Boulwas		xij
Ric'o de More ...		xviij	Rog' le Tayllour ...		xij
Joh'e fil' Will'i ...		xij			

LONGEFORD CHURSAL'.

[LONGFORD AND CHESWELL.[61]—The Manor of Longford belonged in Saxon times to the Earls of Mercia. At *Domesday* it was held under Earl Roger by Turold de Verley. Unlike the majority of Turold's manors, it did not pass to the Chetwynds, but was possibly confiscated after Turold's partizanship in Robert de Belêsme's rebellion, as we find it in the hands of Henry I. He granted it probably to Hamo, Lord of Longford, one of whose daughters and co-heiresses, Eva, carried it to her husband Robert de Brimpton, Lord of Brimpton in Berkshire. This Robert gave the Church of Longford to Shrewsbury Abbey, but afterwards quarrelled with them and took from them the Church of Kinnersley. After his death his widow, Eva, gave back Kinnersley on condition of the Abbot renouncing all claim to Longford Church. The De Brimptons held land in Staffordshire, Oxfordshire, Berkshire, and Shropshire. In 1274 Adam de Brimpton (III.) held Longford by the service of providing a Guard with a barbed horse for 40 days whenever the King in person approached Wales. This Adam was, in 1287, a Conservator of the Peace for Berkshire, and in 1300 sat in Parliament as Knight of the Shire for that county. He died in 1315, and was succeeded by his son, the John de "Brunton" of the Subsidy Roll. John de Brimpton from 1319 to 1322, and again in 1327 and 1328, served as Sheriff of Oxfordshire and Berkshire; and in 1327 he was Knight of the Shire for Berkshire. In 1315 the capital messuage and garden at Longford were valued at 3s. 4d. per annum, and a water mill at 6s. 8d. Cheswell was a grange of Lilleshall Abbey, and continued with it till the Dissolution of Monasteries.]

	s	d		s	d	
Joh'e de Brunton	iij		Ric'o de Poddeford		xij	s'bt'
Gilb'to atte Brok'	ij		Will'o de Okynton		vij	ibid'm
Thom' Blakemon		xviij				
Joh'e de Chursal...	ij					
Will'o de Abbeton'		xij	Sm^a	xx^s	ix^d o'	
Walt'o atte Brok'		xiijo'				

[61] Eyton viii. 101.

CHESEWARTHYN'.

[Cheswardine.[62]—*Domesday* mentions this manor and Chipnall together in the Staffordshire Hundred of *Pireholle.* It was then held under the King by Robert de Stafford, and under him by a tenant Gislebert. In Saxon times it had been held by Lady Godiva, who paid from Chipnall a rent-charge of 2s. to the "Church of St. Chad," *i.e.*, Lichfield Cathedral. About 1155 Henry II. granted Cheswardine to Hamo le Strange, who died in 1159, and was succeeded by his brother John. John, about 1170-1, gave the advowson of Cheswardine to the barons of Haughmond. His son, John le Strange (II.), about 1209 confirmed this grant, and added a further gift of a fourth part of the vill of Cheswardine, and the right of common throughout his demesnes there; and also the land of Norslepe, near his Castle of Knokyn, which he had acquired from his cousins, the heirs of Guy le Strange. This land at Norslepe was gained back about 1240 by John le Strange (III.), who gave the Canons a virgate at Cheswardine in exchange. This third John was succeeded at Cheswardine by his younger son Roger le Strange, who, in 1304, obtained a King's Charter for holding a weekly market at Cheswardine on Mondays, and a yearly fair on the eve, the day, and the morrow, of the Translation of St. Swithin—the Patron Saint of the Church. Roger le Strange was succeeded by the John le Strange of the Subsidy Roll. He was of illegitimate birth, but had sufficient control over his estates to alienate Cheswardine from his sister Lucia, and settle it on Hamo, a younger son of Fulk le Strange of Blackmere, through whose heirs it later passed to the Talbots, Earls of Shrewsbury. In 1330, occurs the first mention of a Castle at Cheswardine, which was then reported to be a fortress of little strength.

Hugh le Rede occurs also on the list for Aston.]

	s	d		s	d	
Joh'e Ex^{a}neo ...	ij		Regin' de Addeneye		xij	
Will'o de Marton ...	ij	vj	Will'o le Walsh'mon		xij	
Hug' le Rede ...	ij	viij	Ric'o de Martone ...		xvj	
Ric'o de Madeleye...	ij		Thom' de Hull ...		xviij	
Will'o Cap'll'o ...		xij	Thom' le Wodeward	ij		
Thom' Cl'ico ...		vj	Rob'to Peny ...		xij	
Ric'o Molendinar'...	ij		Simone Heryng' ...		x	} s'bt' ibid'm
Thom' Carpentar'...		xviij	Adam Botte ...		x	
Ric'o Bouche ...	ij					
Joh'e le Tynker' ..		xxij				
Will'o le Palmer' ...	ij		Sm^{a}	xxx^{s}	vj^{d}	
Hamone Bouche ...		xij				

[62] Eyton x. 28.

HYNSTOK'.

[HINSTOCK,[63]—This was held at *Domesday* by William Pantulf, and under him by a tenant, Sasfrid. It passed with the Barony of Wem, from the Pantulfs to the Botylers. In 1306, William, grandson of Ralph le Botyler and Matilda Pantulf, granted 60 acres of heath land and the advowson of the Church of Hinstock to the Abbey of Alcester. Hinstock remained with the Botylers till 1369, when, with the Barony of Wem it passed with Elizabeth Botyler to her husband, Robert de Ferrers.]

	s	d		s	d
Rob'to le Spendr' ...		xviij	Rog' le Spendr' ...		xvj
Will'mo le Spendr'	ij	x	Will'o Cl'ico ...		xxob'
Emma le Spendr' ...	iij		Henr' de Pykeles-		
Adam le Reue ...		xiij	leye		viij
Rob'to le Tayllour...		xiiij	Rob'to de Pykeles-		
Rob'to le Harpour...		xv	leye		ix
			Ric'o de Addeneye	iij	

TYBRIGH'TON.

[TIBBERTON,[64]—This was held at *Domesday* by Roger de Curcelle, but passed afterwards to the Pantulfs' Barony of Wem. It was early held by tenants of the name of De Condover, one of whom, Baldwin, gave a hide in Tibberton to Shrewsbury Abbey. Wombridge Priory also held land here by gift of Ralph Pantulf (c. 1175), and of Alan Pantulf; these Pantulfs of Dawley being tenants of the Pantulfs of Wem. In 1255, Tibberton was held by several tenants, four of whom held three hides by service of ward, at the castle of Wem, with horse, hauberk, lance, and *chapel-de-fer*, at their own cost, in time of war. The other tenant, John de Hales, held one hide by service of ward at Wem, for one month, with bows and arrows. About 1280, we find Lilleshall Abbey with land at Tibberton, but apparently it retained no estate here at the Dissolution. Adam, surnamed Garleck, to whom the Abbot granted a virgate of land, may possibly be the Adam at the Low, of the Subsidy Roll.

The Wombridge Cartulary mentions several tenants here, the De Mestons being among them. In 1383, William de Meston's tenure had descended to William Mille, possibly a son of the Hamo of the Subsidy Roll.]

	s	d		s	d
Joh'e de Mestone		xviij	Ric'o Bochard ...		xiiij
Thom' de Longgeford	ij	ij	Thom' de Mestone		xvob'
Will'o Tuffe ...	ij	iiij	Will'o Pyttok' ...		viij
Joh'e fil' Rog'i ...		xx	Ric'o le Trauenter		ix
Hamone Mille ...		x	Adam atte Lowe...	ij	iiij

[63] Eyton viii, 20. [64] Eyton viii. 46.

VPTONE'.

[Waters Upton.[65]—Roger de Lacy held this at *Domesday*, but it afterwards passed to the Barony of Wem. It is not quite clear how it came to the Pantulfs, as at the close of Henry I.'s reign Pagan fitz John appears as giving land here to Gilbert de Condover, on Gilbert's giving up some Prebendal lands to St. Alkmond's. About 1155, Upton was apparently held under Ivo Pantulf by Walter fitz John, from whom possibly it derived its name of *Walter's*, now *Waters* Upton. His son, Sir William fitz Walter de Upton, c. 1220, gave a meadow at Upton, called Longaye, to Haughmond Abbey, and the tithe of all tolls taken at his mill of Upton; and about 1240 Nicholas de Upton, his grandson, added to the meadow the grant of a piece of ground five feet in width for the Canons to make a ditch between their land and his. Nicholas also bequeathed to Shrewsbury Abbey, together with his body, an annual rent of 5s. to be applied to the use of the Convent Kitchen. After his death Upton went to Coparceners, who, in 1292, were represented by William de Upton and Agnes his wife, Richard de Upton and Dionysia his wife, and Adam de Upton and Emma his wife.]

	s	d		s	d
Will'o de Garmeston'	ij	ix	Joh'e fil' Nich'i ...		xiij
Adam Bercar' ...		xviijob'	Emma relicta Rog'i		xxj
Rob'to Louote ...		xviij	Ric'o de Upton' ...		xxj

DALYLEYE.

[Dawley.[66]—This was held by Earl Roger at *Domesday*, and under him by William Pantulf. It thus passed to the Barony of Wem, and was held by a younger branch of the Pantulfs under the Barons of Wem. The last of these Pantulfs died in 1240, leaving his estates to coparceners. In 1255, these coparceners were represented by William de Caverswall, Richard le Irishe, Michael be Morton, and John de Charnes. William de Caverswall, c. 1258, sold his share of Tibberton and Dawley to Michael de Morton, who was also a Staffordshire landowner. He was succeeded by his son, Michael, and he, before 1316, by William de Morton, Clerk, who, in that year, received royal permission to embattle his house at Dawley. John de Charnes was followed by Reginald de Charnes, who also held land at Prees, and at Charnes in Staffordshire. He held one-fourth of the vills of Tibberton and Dawley, by services of rendering six arrows, barbed and feathered with peacock's plumes, and of appearing twice yearly at William le Botyler's Great Courts at Hinstock. In 1310, he gave to Buildwas Abbey, ten acres of woodland at Little Legh, a member of Shifnal.

[65] Eyton viii. 52. [66] Eyton viii. 41.

In 1292, Richard le Yreis of Dawley gave to Johanna his wife, and William their son, all his lands in Tibberton and Dawley. Probably this would be the Johanna of the Subsidy Roll.

William de Drayton occurs in the latter half of the thirteenth century as a witness of deeds relating to Uppington

The Abbot of Combermere, at this date, held Market Drayton, a manor that at *Domesday* belonged to William Pantulf, and it was possibly by the gift of some other member of the same family that we find him holding so important a place in the list for Dawley.]

	s	d		s	d	
Joh'a ux' Mor' ...	iiij	q^{u}	Thom' Molendinar'		x	
Hug' Shyuer ...		vij	Rob'to le Mortimer		xij	
Joh'e Snow ...		viij	Alb'te de Comber-			
Isabell' Snyuer ...		viij	mer'	xij	iij	
Marg' de Drayton'	ij		Will'o Cok' ...		x	s'bt' ibidm'
Will'o de Drayton'		xviij	Henr' Silyon ...		viij	
Joh'e fil' Marger'		ix	Will'o le Reue ...		viij	
Regin' de Berton'		xxj				
Hug' Fenel ...		xj	Sm^{a}	lxxiij^{s}	ij^{d}o'q^{u}	
Rog' Dros ...		ix				

MAGN^{A} BOULWAS.

[Great Bolas.[67]—The first known lord of Bolas is Ulger Venator the King's Forester, probably some relation of Roger Venator, Baron of Pulverbatch, and of Norman Venator, Lord of Lee Brockhurst. He occurs first at the Court of Earl Hugh de Montgomery, and during the rebellion of Robert de Belesme, was placed in charge of Brug Castle. He, however, soon surrendered to the King, and thus procured his pardon. He was succeeded by his son, William fitz Ulger, and he, by his son, Robert fitz William, who gave a rent of 4s. in Boulewas, to Lilleshall Abbey. His son, Hugh fitz Robert appears in 1214, as having been excused 30 marks of a fine of 100, which he owed "because at request of the King, he had taken to wife the niece of John le Strange." Hugh Fitz Robert afterwards renounced his fealty to King John, but returned to his allegiance under Henry III. He died in 1249, and was succeeded by his son, John fitz Hugh, whose estates at Isombridge, Bolas, and Bromfield, constituted a Knight's fee. John was succeeded by his son, Hugh fitz John, who died in 1292, and was succeeded by his brother Roger fitz John, who demised his Manor of Boulewas to John de Ludlow for 10 years, when himself about to depart to the Holy Land. His son, the John fitz Roger of the Subsidy Roll, was hardly 3 years old when his father died in 1302. He lived till after 1360, and occurs not infrequently in the records of the time. In 1324 he was summoned as

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[67] Eyton viii. 264.

Lord of Bromfield, by the Sheriff of Herefordshire, to a Great Council at Westminster, and in 1349 he and his wife Petronilla are mentioned.]

	s	d		s	d
Joh'e fil' Rog'i ...		xv	Rog' Bercar'		xij
Ric'o Calueser' ...		vj	Joh'e Serjant... ...		xij
Ric'o fil' Pyck' ...		vj	Ric'o Payn		xij
Thom' de Meston ...		vj			

ESNEBRUGG'.

[Isombridge,[68] Parish of High Ercall.—Ralph de Mortimer held this at *Domesday*, but it soon after passed to Earl Roger, and from the Earl to the Chief Forester of Shropshire, when Bolas was made the head of the manor. Hugh fitz Robert, the fourth Forester of Bolas, gave a small grant here to Lilleshall, and about 1230, one of his tenants—Richard Crurder—gave, with his body, half a virgate in Isombridge to Haughmond Abbey. At the death of Hugh fitz Robert, in 1249, among the items he received from Isombridge, beside the carucate he held in demesne, were rents 16s. 3d.; from meadow land, 18s.; two salmon at Christmas, value 2d; one pound of pepper at Christmas, and one pound of cummin at Easter.

The Richard de Upton, Adam de Suggedone, and William de Upton of the Subsidy Roll possibly represent the Richard, Adam, and William who, in 1292, were co-parceners at Waters Upton.

Cecilia, the Chaplain's sister, would be probably sister of the Lord of Bolas' priest at his private chapel of Isombridge.]

	s	d		s	d
Ric'o de Upton' ...	ij		Rog' de Upton ...		xij
Adam de Suggedone	ij		Joh'e Incok ...		xij
Ric'o fil' Ric'i ...		vj	Cecil' Soror' Cap'll'i		vj
Joh'e atte Water ...		xij	Will'o de Upton' ...		ix

CA'YNTON'.

[Caynton,[69] Parish of Edgmond.—This was held under the Lords of Bolas by a family taking its name from the place. At the close of the 13th century William de Caynton held a'so land at Pixley, near Chetwynd. In 1292 he held only two-thirds of Caynton, William de Wilbryton, a minor, holding the remaining portion.]

	s	d		s	d
Hug' Pycke		xij	Will'o Mancorneys ...		vj
Alano de Ercalewe ...		vj			

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[68] Eyton viii. 262. [69] Eyton viii. 373.

CHERYNTON'.

[CHERRINGTON.[70]—Gerard de Tournai held this at *Domesday*. It passed later to Hamo Peverel, whose illegitimate daughter, Seburga, probably carried a right to some portion of it to the De Hadleys, as Alan de Hadley, her son and heir, gave a hide in Cherrington to Wombridge Priory before 1180. Later it was held by a family of De Cherrington, one of whom, Thomas, Lord of Cherrington, before 1234, gave to Wombridge Priory his Fishery of Cherrington in the river Mees, and a little meadow there. Geoffrey Griffin, in 1251, gave also to Wombridge two carucates of land and 4½ acres of forest land; —all his land, with buildings, rents, and men, within and without the vill of Cherrington. Other tenants gave land here to Wombridge—William, son of Adam de Cherrington, gave two virgates; John le Bret one virgate, and Thomas de Mere all his common pasture in Cherrington that Geoffrey Griffin had held.]

	s d		s d	
Rog' Payn	xij	Fiuiano de Chetewynde	xij	
Thom' de Cherynton...	vj	Thom' fil' Will'i ...	x	s'bt'
Adam Tuffe	ix	Will'o Skyle	viij	ibid'm
Hug' Bercar'	ix			
Ric'o de Cherynton' ...	vj	Sm^a xxij^s	vj^d	

ROULTON'.

[ROWTON.[71]—This was held at *Domesday* by Earl Roger, and under him by one Edith. It was afterwards escheated to the Crown, and given by Henry II. to Gervase Goch, the Welsh Lord of Sutton Madoc. Gervase's son Griffin married Matilda, sister and co-heiress of Ralph le Strange of Knockyn; and their son Madoc, in 1255, held Rowton and Ellardine by service of conducting the King in Wales in time of war. Between 1262 and 1265, however, when Madoc de Sutton alienated his estates at Sutton, Rowton and Ellardine to John le Strange (III.) of Ness and Cheswardine, he is stated to have held them by a different service—that of providing 4 foot soldiers in ward of Montgomery Castle for 15 days, at his own cost. From the Le Stranges Rowton and Ellardine went through several hands till 1294, when they passed by purchase—the Le Stranges, however, retaining a mesne right—to the De Ludlows of Stokesay, in whose hands they remained for several generations. The tithes of Rowton and Ellardine were very early given to Wenlock Abbey. The Monks of Shrewsbury, however, as patrons of High Ercall, of which Rowton was a chapelry, in 1234, agreed to pay a perpetual ferm of 2 merks for them, and they were 10 years later annexed to the building fund of the Monastery.

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70 Eyton viii. 195. 71 Eyton ix. 239.

William Frauunceys occurs as a Juror in 1324, and Thomas Fraunceys about 1310. Hamo Geffecok may possibly be the same as Hamo de Ellardine, who occurs in the same capacity in 1293.]

	s	d		s	d
Will'o Cl'ico ...		xv	Ric'o Dolfyn ...		ix
Thom' le Blak' ...		xviij	Will'o Dolfyn ...		x
Hug' de Etone ...		vj	Will'o de Boulwas ..		ix
Rog' de Poddeforde...		ixo'	Adam Bercar' ...		vij
Will'mo Fraunceys ..		x	Hamane Geffecok' ...		vj
Joh'e Dolfyn ...		xij	Ric'o Rastard ...		vj
Sibill' q' fuit ux' Rog'i		ix			

ELWARTHYN.

[Ellardine.[72] Parish of High Ercall.—This was among Gerard de Tournai's manors at *Domesday*. Its later history is the same as that of Rowton, though in 1085 it was classed with another of Gerard's manors, Cold Hatton.

Thomas Madoc was probably the son of Madoc de Ellardine, who occurs from 1249 to 1278. William Cresset may possibly be the man of that name, who, in 1292, was indicted for murder, and other evil deeds, committed in Bradford Hundred.]

	s	d		s	d	
Thom' Madoc ...		xv	Joh'e Molendinar' ...		ix	
Regin' Russel ...		viij	Thom' Haukyn ...		ix	
Hug' Bysshop ...		x	Will'o Mille		vj	
Rog' de Poddeford ...		vj	Will'o Russel... ...		ix	s'bt'
Rob'to othe Hull ...		xij	Joh'e fil' Joh'is ...		viij	ibid'm
Rog' le Fader... ...		x				
Will'o Cresset ...		vj				
Will'o Haukyn ...		xiij	Smª	xxj^s	j^d ob'	
Will'o de Hydeslond...		vj				

NEWEPORT.

[Newport.[73]—This did not exist at *Domesday*, and is first mentioned in the time of Henry I., by whose charter it was founded. It possessed a Church almost from the first, as before 1148 we find it in the possession of the Monks of Shrewsbury. In 1227, Henry III. conferred Newport on Henry de Audley, who had already held the royal manor of Edgmond for some ten years, and it remained with the Audleys for many generations. The most important feature of Newport, (or Newborough, as it was at first called), was a Vivary, or fishery, and the burgesses held their liberties by the service of conveying fish from it to the King's Court. The Abbot of Lilleshall,

[72] Eyton ix. 239. [73] Eyton ix. 129.

the Prior of Wombridge, the Abbot of Buildwas, and the Prior of Ware, at various times held property in Newport. Lilleshall and Buildwas retained an interest here till the Dissolution.

William Rondulph was a man of considerable importance, and occurs frequently in matters referring to Newport and the neighbourhood. Very many of the names on the Subsidy Roll are mentioned in the paper on the "Historical Records of Newport," in volume viii. of the Shropshire Archæological Society's *Transactions*, from which it appears that the burgesses had considerable public spirit, and managed their affairs with energy.]

	s	d		s	d	
Will'mo Rondulph...		xij	Rog' le Cok' ...		xij	
Jordano Brond ...	vij		Will'o le Coup'e ...	ij	vj	
Joh'e le Spycer ...	iiij	vj	Will'o atte Lake ...	v		
Will'o Dydan ...	ij		Joh'e Lumbard ...	iij		
Ric'o le Marchald ...	ij	vj	Hug' le Cook' ...	iij		
Galfr'o Pynsonn ...	ij		Thom' de Cune ...		vj	
Will'o Dene ...	iiij		Ric'o de Chetewynde		xij	
Henr' de Madeleye...	ij		Ric'o le Shepeherde	iij		
Will'o Haket ...	ij	vj	Joh'e le Glouer' ...		xviij	
Ric'o Gech	vj		Radulph' le Chalun-			
Petro de Couene ...	ij		ner		xij	
Jul' le Walcar' ...	iiij		Will'o le Herdemo'...	ij		
Nich'o de Sal'op ...	vj		Ric'o lyghtfot ...	ij	ij	
Will'o de Chatewall'	iij		Adam Gillesone ...		xiij	
Will'o Spaynel ...		xij	Rob'to le leu'e ...		xij	} s'bt'
Will'o de Beodeford		xij	Adam Rondulf' ...		xij	} ibid'm
Will'o Sweteblod ...	ij		Petro de Houle ...		x	}
Will'o Molendinar'..	iij					
Will'o de Stone ...		vj				
Joh'e le T'nour ...		xij	Sm^a iiij^{li}	x^s	iij^d	
Henr' de Hemme ...	iij	viij				

WEOLYNTONE'.

[WELLINGTON.[74]—In Saxon times Earl Edwin held this, and at *Domesday*, Earl Roger de Montgomery had it in his own hands. In 1140 it was in Royal hands, when Walcot mill and 3 carucates of land were given to Haughmond Abbey by either King Stephen or the Empress Maud. The latter also about the same date gave Aston-under-the-Wrekin to Shrewsbury Abbey. Wellington was held under Henry II. by Simon fitz Simon, Custos of Stretton Castle, who left the manor somewhat impoverished. Simon's sons had an interest for a short time here. Then in 1194, Wian, son of Jonas de Powis, Lord of Overton in Flintshire held it till 1210 when Thomas de Erdington received a grant of it from King John

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[74] Eyton ix. 40.

His son-and-heir, Giles de Erdington, in 1244, obtained leave to hold a weekly market here on Thursdays, and a yearly fair. Sir Hugh Burnel, his successor at Wellington, in 1283 obtained a renewal of this charter, allowing him to hold two fairs—on the vigil, day and morrow of St. Barnabas (June 10—12), and the vigil day and morrow of the Decollation of St. John the Baptist (August 28—30). An Inquest of this date incidentally mentions that in the time of King John, Arleston had 24 hearths, while Wellington had only 14. Wellington remained with the Burnels for some generations.

John de Praers occurs frequently as a witness of deeds of the close of the 13th century. In 1282 he purchased a message and 6 bovates in Apley, in addition to his own land at Dothill, granted by Giles de Erdington to his father or grandfather—an earlier John de Praers.]

	s	d		s	d
Rob'to le Barcar' ...	iij		Will'o de Kynardes-eye	iij	iiij
Rog' Smert' ...		xv	Adam fil' Matill' ...		xij
Will'o Buny ...		xv	Ric'o fil' Galfri' ...		xij
Thom' le Frene ..		xiiij	Joh'e de Preers ...	ij	
Thom' fil' Petri' ...		xx	Rog' Olkyn ...		xiiij
Will'o Aye ...		xviij	Thom' fil' p'po'iti ...		xij
Hug' fil' Thom' ...		xiiij	Joh'e de Laneleye...		xiiij
Rog' Piscatore ...		xvj	Ric'o fil' Thom' ...	ij	
Hug' le Bret' ...	ij		Thom' de Corstone...		xiij
Adam Flambard ...		xij	Ric'o Prounce ...		xvj
Ric'o Bercar' ..		xviij	Henr' Bryd ...		xij
Thom' fil' Ric'i ...	ij		Rog' de Sywaldesdon' ...		xij } s'bt'
Thom' Duffe ...		xij	Adam Dagonn ...		xij } ibid'm
Ric'o fil' Isabell' ...		viij			
Adam le Stubber' ...	ij				
Thom' de Hemme...		vj	Sm^{a}	xlj^{s}	j^{d}

EGEMUNDONE.

Edgmond.[75]—This was held at *Domesday* by Earl Roger, who some ten years later, founded a church here, which he gave to his Abbey of Shrewsbury. It afterwards came into the hands of Henry II. as a manor of Royal-demesne, and the income from it was used for various annuities and pensions. It continued with the King till 1217, when Henry III. granted it to Henry de Audley at the rent of a *mewed* sparrow hawk, yearly paid to the King. This rent included Newport, which had been built on land belonging to the Manor of Edgmond.

John Knode, possibly a son of Hugh Knode of the Subsidy Roll, was vicar of Edgmond in 1378.]

[75] Eyton ix. 114.

	s	d		s	d
Hug' knode ...	iiij		Rog' Syward ...	ij	iij
Adam Rob't ...	ij	iij	Rob'to Adam ...		xviijqu
Will'o Rolf ...		xij	Ric'o le Longge	ij	jo'qu
Ric'o fil' Sibill'...	ij	j	Ric'o le Palmer'		xij
Ric'o knode ...		xviijo'	Rob'to Holewey		xvqu
Adam de Adde-			Cristiana Broun		xiiijqu
ney		xiiij	Joh'e Bryd ...		vjqu

ADDENEY.

[ADENEY.[76] Parish of Edgmond.—This was in 1206, granted by King John to the Abbey of Croxden, (Staffordshire), in lieu of an annuity of 100s., previously given to the Monks out of the Royal Exchequer. In 1255, one of the Abbey's tenants, Clement de Audoney, had given his land to the Knight Templars of Keele. In 1287, the Monks of Croxden gave Adeney to Buildwas Abbey, receiving in exchange the Grange of Caldon, in Staffordshire. The Monks of Buildwas retained Adeney till the Dissolution.

William de la Grene occurs on an Edgmond Inquest in 1292.]

	s	d		s	d
Rob'to Wylham ...	ij		Ric'o Hycok' ...		xij
Adam Nichol ...	ij		Will'o Benete ...		xij
Will'o de la Grene ...		xiiij	Will'o Benne ...		xiiij

PYKSTOK'.

[PICKSTOCK.[77] Parish of Sambrook.—This township was partly in Edgmond, and partly in Chetwynd parish, and it is only occasionally mentioned in connection with the more important members of the Manors. The Audleys held the Edgmond part of Pickstock, the Chetwynds, the other. The chief tenants took their name from the place, and occur frequently on Edgmond Jury Lists. Roger Bercar received a grant of land in Pickstock, between 1290 and 1300. In the deed, mention is made of Roger-on-the-Grene, possibly the father of Robert fitz Roger of the Subsidy Roll.]

	s	d		s	d
Rob'to de Pykstoke	vj		Rob'to fil' Rog'i ...	iiij	
Adam knotte ...	v		Rog' Dawesone ...		xviij
Rog' Bercar' ...	vj		Marger' Benet ...	ij	

ASTONE.

[CHURCH ASTON.[78] (and Chetwynd Aston).—In 1155, Henry II. granted three virgates of land here to Robert Pinzun, by the service of providing two trusses of hay for the King's chamber, whenever he

[76] Eyton ix. 121. [77] Eyton ix. 125; and viii. 98. [78] Eyton ix. 122.

should sleep at Edgmond. Robert Pinzun's grandson, Reginald, gave two virgates of this land to Shrewsbury Abbey, binding himself to still perform the service. Lilleshall Abbey also held a virgate here, granted them between 1200 and 1225, by Roger de Badger. Both Abbeys held property here at the Dissolution. The remainder of Aston was in lay hands, being held under the De Audleys. In 1274, it was held by Geoffrey de Thorp, by rent of a pair of white gloves, value 1d., payable at Christmas.

Geoffrey Rondulph was a son of William Rondulph, of Newport. He had two brothers, Simon, and Adam, both men of some importance, holding considerable property in the county.]

	s	d		s	d	
Thom' de Astone	ij		Joh'e Wylot' ...	ij		
Nich'o atte Walle	ij		Rob'to le Leu'e ..	iij		
Will'o de Stoctone	ij	ob'	Galfr'o Rondulph'	ij		
Thom' de Ethelarton'		viij	Will'o de Hales...		xvo'	
Agn' vidua ...		xiijo'q[u]	Jul' Bu'geys ...		viij	
Ric'o de Suttone	ij	iiij	Adam Syward ...		xx	s'bt' ibid'm
Ric'o kay ...	ij	viij	Will'o de Addeney		xviij	
Adam Bercar ...	ij	iiij	Sm[a]	iiij[li] iiij[s] j[d]		
Ric'o Wys ...	ij					

CHETO'WYNDE.

[CHETWYND.[79]—Turold de Verley held this at *Domesday*. Before the Conquest it had been held by the Countess Godiva. Ten of Turold's 13 manors were afterwards held under the Fitz Alans, by the family of Chetwynd, who took their name from this, their chief manor. Adam de Chetwynd, who occurs in 1180, is the first of the name we find mentioned. In 1255, Chetwynd was held by service of providing three men-at-arms at John Fitz Alan's Castle at White-minster, (Oswestry). The Chetwynds were a numerous and wealthy family, holding large estates in Staffordshire and Shropshire. The John de Chetwynd (III.) of the Subsidy Roll was a man of considerable importance. In 1314, he was included in a military summons against the Scots; in 1322, his arms appear on the Roll of the Battle of Boroughbridge; in 1324, he was summoned to the Great Council at Westminster, and in the two following years he occurs as a Commissioner of Array in Cheshire, Shropshire, and Staffordshire. In 1326, the Bishop gave license of non-residence to Reginald de Chetwynd, Rector of Chetwynd, that he might be in personal attendance on Sir John de Chetwynd, whom we find two months later at Clun, with Edmund, Earl of Arundel. Sir John de Chetwynd lived till after 1351, but his son Reginald died some time before, leaving

[79] Eyton viii. 81.

an only daughter, Joan, who took the great property of the Chetwynds to her husband, Sir Richard de Peshale.

William Clerk may be the same as William Clerk, of Newport, who occurs c. 1300.]

	s	d		s	d
Joh'e de Chetewynd	ij		Joh'e le Smyth' ...		xij
Alic' le Locsmy'th...	iij		Adam Smalemon ...		viij
Ric'o Bercar' ...		xviij	Will'o Cl'ico ...		xij
Will'o le Herdemon		xij			

STOCTONE.

[STOCKTON.[80] Parish of Longford.—This, though in the parish of Longford, was a member of Chetwynd, and in 1281, was partially held in demesne by John de Chetwynd (II).]

	s	d		s	d
Nich'o p'po'ito ...	iij		Rob'to de Horselowe	ij	
Rob'to Aftmar' ...		xviij	Pet° le Hayward ...		xx

BEASTONE.

[BEARSTONE.[81] Parish of Woore.—This was held at *Domesday* by Turold de Verley, and afterwards passed to the Chetwynds, who held it in demesne. In 1281, John de Chetwynd's estate at Bearstone was valued at £5 7s. 10½d. yearly, with four Cottages rented at 4s. 9d., and £5 16s. 8d. from Bearstone Mill.

John and William de Staundon possibly took their name from Staundon, in Staffordshire, where the Chetwynds held property.]

	s	d		s	d
Joh'e Molendinar'...		xij	Will'o atte Yate ...		viij
Thom' fil' Ric'i ...		xviij	St'ph'o le Breer ...		xij
Joh'e de Sondbache		xv	Will'o Thomasone...	ij	vj
Ric'o Cabel ...		ix	Will'o Mareschal ...	ij	
Marg' vidua ...		xiiij	Joh'e de Staundone		xij
Will'o fil' Ric'i ...		viij	Will'o fil' Rog'i ...		xviij
Ric'o Hycok' ...		xvj	Will'o de Staundone		xx
St'ph'o Stobard ...		xviij	Rog' atte Holebrok'		xviij

ETHELARTON'.

[ELLERTON,[82] Parish of Cheswardine.—This was, probably, at *Domesday*, a member of Sambrook, and became associated with Chetwynd with it. It was held under the De Chetwynds, by a family who took their name from the place. One of them, Thomas de Edelarton, was, in 1262, a Regarder of the Forest. Elyas de Edelarton also occurs on a Jury in 1253. Possibly he would be the father of William Elyas, of the Subsidy Roll.]

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[80] Eyton viii. 90. [81] Eyton ix. 372. [82] Eyton viii. 33.

	s	d		s	d
Will'o Bouche ...		xvj	Henr' Tyrry ...		xx
Will'o Elyes ...	ij		Joh'e de knygh'ton		xij
Adam Juggan ...	ij		Rog' Bouche ...		xiiij

PYWELESDON'.

[Pilson, Parish of Chetwynd.[S3]—This was at *Domesday* one of Turold de Verley's manors. In King Edward the Confessor's time it was held by Earl Edwin, and was worth 8s. per annum. Turold found it waste, and it still remained so in 1085. Later it was considered as merely a member of Chetwynd: but its tenants—the De Pivelesdons—were a family of distinction, who constantly appear in the records of the county. Hamo de Pivelesdon occurs in 1191, and in 1241 Roger de Pivelesdon was Clerk of the County. This Roger died before 1270; but another Roger de Pivelesdon, a collector of tax in Wales for the French war, was, in 1293, hanged and beheaded by the Welsh in the Insurrection of Madoc. The Roger Jordan of the Subsidy Roll was Roger, son of Jordan de Pivelsdon, who, in 1301, was an Assessor and Collector in Shropshire of the tax of *the fifteenth*.]

	s	d		s	d
Rog' Jordan ...		xiij	Rog' Enote ...		vj
Will'o de North'bur'		xij	Henr' Dros ...		vj

SAMBROK.

[Sambrook.[S4]—Turold de Verley held this at *Domesday*, and a knight held it under him. Later, it was held under the Chetwynds, by a family named Waldyng, one of whom, Roger Waldyng, was, in 1262, a Regarder of the Forest of Mount Gilbert. John Waldyn of the Subsidy Roll, would be of this family. Thomas de Pykesley took his name from the hamlet of Pixley, half of which was a member of Chetwynd.]

	s	d		s	d	
Ric'o de Oldefeld ...		xij	Henr' Braas ...		xij	s'bt ibid'
Thom' de Pykeles-leye		xij	Joh'e Waldyn ...		xij	
Henr' Tunstall' ...		xij	Will'o de Beastone		x	
Joh'e de Nakynton'		xviij	Sm^a	lx^s	j^d	
Will'o Eynkyn ...		xiiij				

WODECOT' LYNDON'.

[Woodcote and Lynn.[S5]—This was held at *Domesday* by Robert Fitz Tetbald, who had here a Saxon tenant, Tochi. Later, Woodcote passed with Robert's Sussex Honour of Petworth, to Joseline de Louvain, and so to the Percies. It was held by tenants named De Woodcote, one of whom was living in 1170. They were probably

[S3] Eyton viii. 95. [S4] Eyton viii. 93. [S5] Eyton ix. 11.

descendants of Tochi, the *Domesday* tenant. About 1220, Robert de Woodcote (I.) made a grant of land in Shakerley to Lilleshall Abbey.

In 1278, the third Robert de Woodcote died, having held his lands of Henry Percy, by rent of 10s. yearly. This Robert's son, Thomas de Woodcote alienated his estates to William Rondulf of Newport. William's eldest son, the Geoffrey Rondulf of the Subsidy Roll was among the chief burgesses of Shrewsbury. He was a Bailiff of the town six times between 1290 and 1323, and was returned as a burgess of Parliament nine times between 1295 and 1318. At the beginning of the fourteenth century, Geoffrey Rondulf and Edmund de Morton had a lawsuit respecting Woodcote, by which Edmund recovered two-thirds of the manor. This Edmund was descended from Michael de Morton, and a sister of Robert de Woodcote (III.) Adam de Morton and Richard de Woodcote were probably younger branches of the families of those names.]

	s	d		s	d	
Galfr'o Rondulph ...		xij	Ric'o de Salte ...		xij	
Edmund' de Morton'		xij	Adam de Morton'...		xij	
Joh'e Rondulf' ...		xij	Walt'o de Lyndon'		xij	s'bt'
Will'o Gamel ...	iij	vj	Ric'o de Wodecote		x	ibid
Gilb'to de Hynkeleye		xij				
Rob'to de Lyndon'	ij	iiij	p'b' Sm^a	xvj^s	ij^d	
Will'o Bosse ...	ij	vj				

LYLLESHULL'.

[Lilleshall.[86]—This was at *Domesday* held by the Church of St. Alkmund, Shrewsbury. It had belonged to it in Saxon times, though, in 1085, Godebold, a Norman priest, seems to have had almost entire control over it. In the early part of the 12th century, Richard de Belmeis, Bishop of London, and Viceroy of Shropshire, was Dean of St. Alkmund's. He was succeeded as Lord of Tong by his nephew, Philip de Belmeis, and as Bishop of London, and Dean of St. Alkmund's, after some interval, by a younger nephew, Richard de Belmeis (II.) Philip de Belmeis, before 1145, founded Lilleshall Abbey. The Canons first settled at Lizard Grange, then moved to Donnington Wood, and finally built their Abbey in the Wood of Lilleshall. Richard de Belmeis (II.) transferred to this newly-founded Abbey the greater part of the property of St. Alkmund's. which then sank from the position of a collegiate Church to that of a scantily endowed Vicarage. Lilleshall Abbey flourished and became possessed of much property beside its original endowments, its income from all sources being returned by Abbot Robert in 1535, at £326 0s. 10d. The Abbot had many tenants in Lilleshall, or Lilleston, as the village was sometimes called, and tradition speaks of the village as having once been much larger than at present. Alan de Garmeston and Roger le Harper occur about 1275 as witnesses of a deed between

[86] Eyton viii. 210.

William de Hales, Abbot of Lilleshall, and Henry de Meryton. William de Hull was left a minor at his father Robert de Hull's death in 1284. He was in ward to the Abbot for five years, till William Clerk, of Newport, his stepfather, bought his wardship for 10s.

A Richard le Bere occurs in 1256, in a lawsuit concerning land at Donnington Wood. His grandson, the Richard of the Subsidy Roll, was in ward to the Abbot from 1270 to 1275, but was allowed by request of John de Cherlton to take his land when he was of age, without being obliged to take a wife of the Abbot's choosing, he being betrothed to Bulga, daughter of Master John de Cherleton. He occurs as Richard *Urse*, i.e., Bear, as witness of the same deed as Alan de Garmeston and Roger the Harper. The estate of the Beres lay at Muxton in Lilleshall parish.]

	s	d		s	d
Ric'o le Beor' ...	ij		Joh'e Moys ...		xiiij
Will'o in le Lone...		xvj	Thom' Gylbert ...		xv
Rog' le Harpour ...		xiiij	Henr' Russel ...		xviij
Will'o le Wodeward		xiiij	Nich'o Bercar' ...		xvj
Will'o le Reue ...		xvjob'	Ric'o Bysshop ...		x
Gilb'to Clappes ...		xij	Johanne le Shepeherde		xx
Joh'e Elkyns ...		xiiij	Joh'e Dros ...	ij	
Joh'e le Smyth' ...		xiij	Adam de Hales ...		x } s'bt' ibid'm
Will'o Heyne ...		x	Will'mo de Hull'...		viij } s'bt' ibid'm
Joh'e le Breust'e ...		xij			
Alano de Garmeston'		xij			
Ric'o Hamond ...		xijo'			
Joh'e Gylberd ...		xiiij	p'b' Sm^a	xxvij^s	xj^d
Will'o Elkyns ...		xvj			

EYTONE.

[Eyton-on-the-Weald Moors.[87]—This was held at *Domesday* by William Pantulf, and under him by Warin, who was, not improbably, in some degree related to him. The Robert De Eyton, who in Henry II.'s reign held the three manors Warin had held in 1085, was probably his descendant and heir. About 1220, Peter de Eyton, the son or grandson of Robert, allowed the Canons of Lilleshall to make a stank in the Humber-brook, which divided the Abbot's Grange of Honington from Peter's Manor of Horton, and Baldwin de Hodnet's Manor of Preston. About the same date Peter de Eyton entered into an agreement with the Abbot as to rights of woodland and moor in the Wildemoor. About the year 1225, Peter ratified a grant of his ancestor, Robert de Eyton, who had given Buttery, in the parish of Edgmond, to Shrewsbury Abbey. Peter was succeeded by his son William, who died before 1255, leaving his son Peter, a minor in ward to Peter Peverel. The Manor of Eyton was then held by service of

[87] Eyton viii. 26.

one Knight at Wem, for 40 days in time of war, at his own charges. William's widow, Matilda, married Walter de Pedwardine, a man of some importance, who, in 1267, was made Fermor for life of the King's Hundred of Bradford. Peter de Eyton (III.) came of age about 1272, and became a Knight, and a man of considerable note in the county. He was Knight of the Shire for Salop at the Parliament held at York, in 1298, and at that of Lincoln in 1301. He was succeeded by his son Peter (IV.), who frequently occurs as a witness of Wombridge charters, and who, about 1320, granted to the Canons there a right of road through his land at Leonard's Lee. In 1325, he was a Commissioner for the raising of Archers in Shropshire and Staffordshire.

The John de Eyton of the Subsidy Roll was his son, and the William de Eyton was probably of the same family, possibly a brother or cousin. Richard de Legh may have been some relation of Roger de Lye, who was rector of Eyton-super-Wyldmore, about this date,]

	s	d		s	d
Joh'ane de Eytone		xviij	Will'o de Eytone...		viijqu
Will'o Roger ...		xvij	Ric'o de Legh' ...		xiiij
Adam Page ...		xvj			

BROCTONE.

[Bratton,[88] Parish of Wrockwardine.—This was held at *Domesday* by William Pantulf, and was held under him by Warin. Its after history was identical with that of Eyton. In 1299, Sibil, late wife of Hugh Burnel, (she probably was an Eyton), gave to her son William Burnel all her tenement in *Brocton près de Welinton* to hold for his life, with remainder to his sisters, Alice, wife of Walter Beysin, and Petronilla, wife of William de Ercalwe, and the heirs of William and Petronilla.]

	s	d		s	d
Pet°uill' de Ercalewe		xviij	Hug' le Wyse ...		xvij
Will'o Malmesbur'...		xv			

HORTON'.

[Horton,[89] Parish of Hadley.—William Pantulf also held Horton at *Domesday*, and Warin held it under him. Like Eyton it descended to the De Eytons, but it is later associated with Preston-on-the Weald Moors, and the most important tenants bore the name of De Preston. About 1224, Roger de Preston, younger brother of Baldwin de Hodnet, gave half a virgate in Horton to Lilleshall Abbey, and his nephew Odo de Hodnet confirmed the grant. Sabina de Horton, daughter of Pagan de Preston also gave to Lilleshall, a few years later, a messuage, croft, and meadow in Horton.

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88 Eyton viii. 36. 89 Eyton viii. 38.

Richard de Horton occurs frequently on local juries from 1264 to 1301, and as a witness of a deed of Luke, Abbot of Lilleshull, concerning land at Horton.]

	s	d		s	d
Ric'o de Horton' ...		xvij	Rob'to Wyot ...		xviij
Louekyn Eynon ...		xv			

HADLEYE.

[Hadley.[90]—Rainald the Sheriff held this at *Domesday*, and Goisfrid held it under him. This Goisfrid within ten years after 1085 gave half a hide here to Shrewsbury Abbey. He was succeeded here by William de Hadley (I.), the husband of Seburga, daughter of Hamo Peverel. William and Seburga, with Alan their son founded Wombridge Priory in their wood of Hadley, and Alan later granted to it land at High Hatton, and at Cherrington. Alan de Hadley died in 1194, leaving an only daughter and heiress, Cecilia, wife first of Roger Corbet (I.), and afterwards of Baldwin de Hodnet. Her descendants, the Corbets of Hadley and Tasley held this manor for many generations. In 1255, Hadley was held of the fee of John fitz Alan, for one sparrow hawk, payable at the feast of St. Peter ad Vincula, yearly, and by service of a man-at-arms for 40 days in time of war at the Castle of Oswestry, at the cost of Roger Corbet. This Roger (II.) was succeeded by his son Thomas Corbet (II.), a Knight and Verderer of the King's Forests, who, in 1297, was summoned to attend muster at London, to perform military duty with horse and arms in parts beyond the seas. His son, the Roger Corbet of the Subsidy Roll, was in 1300, Sheriff of Salop, and was returned to more than one Parliament. He was also Commissioner of Array, and a Conservator of the Peace. In 1323, he charged his manor of Hadley with an annual rent, wherewith the Canons of Wombridge were to purchase wine for the celebration of masses in their Church for ever. Sir Walter de Huggeford is one of the witnesses of this deed.]

	s	d		s	d	
Rog' Corbet ...	iiij		Joh'e fil' Marg' ...		xij	
Ric'o Aleyn ...		viij	Agn' relict' Will'i		xij	
Thom' fil' Joh'is ...		x	Ric'o sup la Grene		xij	} s'bt'
Will'o de Hattone		x	Will'o atte Croce...		x	} ibid'm
Joh'e Serjaunt ...		xij				
Ric'o Rolf ...		xij	p'b' Sm^a	xxvij^s	v^d q^u	
Ric'o atte Cuene...		x				

LEGH' COMBREY.

[Lee Gomery,[91] Parish of Wellington.—This was held at *Domesday* by Rainald the Sheriff, under Earl Roger, and Toret, the original Saxon land-holder, held it under him. Within 50 years after

[90] Eyton vii. 352. [91] Eyton vii. 339.

Domesday, it was in possession of the De Cambrays, from whom it took its earlier name. John de Cambrai, son of Alured, who was lord of Lee in 1167, died before 1199, leaving his son Roger a minor. In 1212, Baldwin de Hodnet paid 4 merks and "one good palfrey, to have custody of the land of Roger, son of John de Cambrai, together with the marriage of the said Roger." Roger died not long after this, and his property apparently went to remotely collateral heirs, of whom Thomas Tuchet was chief. In 1255, Robert, the son of Thomas Tuchet was dead, and his heirs were in the custody of John Mansel, Chancellor of England and Treasurer of York, reputed in his day to be "the richest Clerk in the world." Lee Cumbray was then held of the King by service of a man-at-arms with hauberk, helmet, and lance, for 40 days at his own cost, in time of war with Wales. Thomas Tuchet (II.), the son of Robert, about the year 1269, gave the Canons of Wombridge permission to hew stone in his quarry at Ketley, and to convey it away for their buildings and repairs, whenever necessary, on condition that they should yearly, on St. Valentine's Day, perform solemn services for the souls' health of Robert Tuchet, of Sir John Maunsell, and for the souls of the grantor and his wife, Margery, whenever they should depart this life. Thomas Tuchet was among those summoned for foreign service in 1297, and he received military summons against the Scots in 1301 and 1314. He held land in Derbyshire, Cheshire, and Rutlandshire, and was an important man. He was succeeded in 1315, by his son Robert, who was summoned against the Scots in 1316 and in 1322.]

	s	d		s	d
Adam fil' Will'o ...		xx	Will'o de Preston' ...		xj
Ric'o de Astone ...		xv	Joh'e William ...		ix
Pet°uill de Legh' ...		xx	Adam de Eyton ..		xix
Pet°uill' ux' Joh'is ...		xvij			

WHATINESHAL'.

[WAPPENSHALL,[92] Parish of Wellington.—This was a member of the Manor of Lee Cumbray, and between 1187 and 1197, John de Cambrai gave to the Canons of Wombridge a virgate of land here, with 8 acres and a meadow in addition.]

	s	d		s	d
Adam Vinote ...		xxj	Thom' Butes... ...		xv
Adam Hore... ...		xviij			

KETTELEYE.

[KETLEY[93].—This was also a member of Lee Cumbray, and has little history apart from it. Probably Bartholomew and Benedict de Leye were among the tenants at Malins Lee, another member of Lee Cumbray.]

[92] Eyton vii. 348. [93] Eyton vii. 348.

	s d		s d	
oh'e le Gateherd ...	xx	Bend'co de Leye ...	ixq^{u}	
Vill'o Aye	xij	Will'o le Wrughte ...	xiijq^{u}	
Vill'o le Hayward ...	xxj	Agath' Wylotes ...	xv	
Vill'o fil' Ric'i ...	ix	Will'o de Dalileye ..	xv	
Rog' Wynehay ...	xx	Thom' Aleyn ...	xij	s'bt' ibid'm
Rog' de le Wrekene ...	xix	Hug' Wylotes ...	x	
Matill' le Bonde ...	xvij			
Barth'o de Leye ...	ix	p'b' Sm^{a}	xxx^{s} vj^{d}ob'	

SLEPE. CRUGOLTON.

[Sleap and Crudgington,[94] Parish of High Ercall.—These two members of High Ercall early became the property of Shrewsbury Abbey, by gift of Hamo Peverel, probably in 1136. They continued with the Abbey till the Dissolution.

Roger, son of Alan, may have been a son of Alan Rotarius, who about 1260 held land at Sleap, under Richard, son of Reginald de Frankton.]

	s d		s d
Vill'o Lutecok ...	xiij	Will'o Wegges ...	xiiij
Vill'o fil' Rog'i ...	xiiij	Dyonis' Wade ...	xiiij
Katerina vidua ...	xiij	Will'o de Kynardeseye	viij
Rog' fil' Alani ...	xv	Ric'o Wade	xv
Elya Wegges... ...	viij	Ric'o Newemon ...	xiiij
Rog' othe Grene ...	vj	Thom' fil' Regin' ...	xiiij
Marg' vidua	viij	Joh'e fil' Rog'i ...	vj
Tybot' Wylkyns ...	xiiij		

KYNARDESEYE.

[Kinnersley.[95]—This was at *Domesday* one of the manors of Gerard de Tournai, one of Earl Roger's followers, who probably took his name from Tournai-sur-Dive, in the neighbourhood of the Earl's Norman Vicomté. Hamo Peverel married Sibil, a daughter of Gerard de Tournai, but on her death without children her estates were escheated to the Crown. About 1135, Hamo and Sibil gave Kinnersley to Shrewsbury Abbey, and some ten years later, in a Charter passed at Marlborough, William Peverel of Dover confirmed this his uncle's gift. This manor continued with the Abbey till the Dissolution. Roger, son of Agnes, may be a son of Agnes, wife of Richard de Momerfeld, who, in 1271, sold a noke of land at Kinnersley to Shrewsbury Abbey, and all her share of land in the meadows and moors, which lay between the foss of Hunderhale and the Severn. William the Clerk may possibly be William de Baggesore, the rector of Kinnersley from 1321 to 1343.]

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[94] Eyton ix. 102. [95] Eyton viii. 126.

	s	d		s	d
Rog' Yreppe		xx	Will'o Fremon ...		xvij
Rog' Simond		xiij	Adam de Boterey ...	ij	
Rog' fil' Rob'ti ...		vj	Will'o Cl'ico		viij
Rob'to de Slepe ...		vj	Will'o Aleyn		x } s'bt'
Rog' fil' Agn'		xvj	Ric'o Aleyn		viij } ibid'm
Rog' Flemmyges ...		xij			
Isabell' vidua... ...		vj			
Rob'to fil' Rob'ti ...		xx	Sm^a	xxx^s	vj^d
Will'o fil' Rob'ti ...	ij				

WROCWARTHYN.

[Wrockwardine,[96] South Bradford Hundred.—In Saxon times this was a Royal Manor, and the head of the Hundred of Recordine. In Norman times it passed to Earl Roger, and lately became, under Henry II., a Manor of Royal Demesne. About 1175, the king assigned it to Roger de Powis and Jonas his brother. The sons of Roger continued to hold an interest in the manor till 1200, when it was bestowed on Hamo le Strange, as an equivalent for the Leicestershire Manor of Foston, previously granted him by King John, before his accession to the throne. In 1203, we find John le Strange (II.), his elder brother, holding Wrockwardine at the king's pleasure. In 1231, John le Strange obtained a grant from the king to his son, John le Strange, Junior, of this manor, to be held in fee and inheritance for a rent of £8. This John (III.) about this same time ratified his father's gift to Wombridge Priory, of land at Wrockwardine Wood, lying lengthways between Watling Street and Hethegrene, bounded on the one side by the Grantor's wood, and on the other by a water course, running between Stamforde in Watling Street and Hethegrene. Some 20 years later, he assigned the Manor of Wrockwardine to his son Hamo, who, in 1170, accompanied Prince Edward on the Crusade, and perished in the expedition. Hamo gave Wrockwardine into the hands of his younger brother, Robert, who in 1275 obtained a grant of it from the king, and a quitclaim of all right in it, from his elder brother, John le Strange (IV.), of Knockin. He died the following year, and was succeeded by his son John, who was for some years a minor in ward to the Bishop of St. Asaph. He died in 1289, leaving his brother, Fulk le Strange, his heir, who was already lord of Sutton Maddock, and later of Corfham and of Longnor. Fulk died in 1324, leaving his son, John le Strange, his heir, who, in 1333, obtained a grant of Free-Warren in his demesnes at Wrockwardine. Adam Chapelyn may be the same as Adam de Hetheye, who in 1341 was appointed first Vicar of Wrockwardine by the Abbot of Shrewsbury.]

[96] Eyton ix. 18.

	s	d		s	d
Joh'e de Str^{a}ngelf'	iij		Adam le Spencer...		xx
Ric'o fil' Henr' ...		xijo'	Adam Chapeleyn...		xvob'
Adam Lochard ...		xxijo'	Ric'o Bercar' ...		xix
Joh'e Pastey ...		xij			

ADDEHUESTON.'

[Admaston,[97] Parish of Wrockwardine.—This was a member of Wrockwardine, and belonged mainly to the Le Stranges, though as early as the 12th century, the Burnells possessed an interest here. In 1292, Sibil Burnell, widow of Sir Hugh Burnell, and mother of Philip Burnell, the nephew and heir of the Chancellor, held 100s. rent in Admaston.]

	s	d		s	d
Will'o atte Rok' ...		xiij	Will'o de Parys ...		xviij
Hug' Bolas... ...		xvj	Adam Lechemon ...		xvo'
Amyan fil' Gilberti		xijob'			

ALDESCOTE.

[Allscot,[98] Parish of Wrockwardine.—This was also a member of the Le Stranges' Manor of Wrockwardine. About 1176, when the manor was in the hands of the king, Henry II. granted Allscot Mill to Haughmond Abbey, to which the fishery of Isombridge already belonged. About 1235, the Abbot of Haughmond gave to the Church of Wrockwardine 4 acres belonging to Allscot Mill, and the Rector in return allowed the Abbot to take turves and soil from Gretholers Moor for the repairs of his stank at Allscot.]

	s	d		s	d
Joh'e Am'yan ...		xvo'q^{u}	Ric'o Gilbert ...		xiiij
Rog' Cok'... ...		xxq^{u}	Joh'e Tubbe ...		ixo'

LETONE.'

[Leaton,[99] Parish of Wrockwardine.—This was another member of Wrockwardine, with little or no separate history. With another hamlet, Ness, it belonged to the Le Stranges. Thomas de Leton occurs in 1278 as fined half a merk for some judicial writ, but this may not be the same, as the name De Leton was common to more than one family.]

	s	d		s	d
Thom' de Leton ...		xvq^{u}	Will'o le Goos ...		vjo'q^{u}
Will'o fil' Walt'i ...		xij	Will'o Madoc ...		vj
Adam fil' Tybot' ...		xiijo'	Will'o Bysshop ...		vjob'
Ric'o Flee		viij	Will'o fil' Ric'i ...		vijq^{u}
Will'o de Nesse ...		vjo'			

[97] Eyton ix. 38. [98] Eyton ix. 36. [99] Eyton ix. 26.

CLOTLEYE.

[Clottley,[100] Parish of Wrockwardine.—This was held under the Le Stranges by tenants who took their name from the place. Walter de Clotley attests a deed relating to Tibberton between 1175 and 1180, and Henry de Clotley occurs in 1237. Ralph de Clotley held Clottley under John le Strange in 1285, and was living in 1300.

In 1292, a Thomas de Walcot appears as the chief bailiff of the Manor of Condover. Possibly he was the Thomas of the Subsidy Roll.]

	s	d		s	d	
Thom' de Walcote...	ij		Will'o fil' Gybbe ...		x	s'btax'
Henr' de Clotleye ...		vj	Ric'o de Suggedon		viij	ibid'm
			Sm^a	xxxiij^s	v^d ob' q^u	

STYRCHLEYE.

[Stirchley,[101] South Bradford Hundred.—This was an outlying member of the *Domesday* Manor of Longford. The Fitz Torets claimed to hold it under the lords of Longford, and about the year 1160, it was held by Peter fitz Toret under Robert de Brimpton, and under him again, by a rent of 3 dwts. of gold, by Osbert de Stirchley. Osbert granted a parcel of land here to Wombridge Priory, and Richard, his successor, probably made a similar grant to Buildwas Abbey, while a second Osbert, about 1250, granted a half-penny of rent in Stirchley to Lilleshall Abbey. This latter Osbert sold the Manor to Buildwas Abbey, including the capital messuage, and two mills. The Abbot of Lilleshall, and the Priors of Wombridge and Wenlock, however, both continued to hold some interest in Stirchley.

John de Trescote was probably the same as John, son and heir of William de Perton, of Perton and Trescot, near Tettenhall, in Staffordshire, who, in 1280, held a messuage and 59 acres in Stirchley under the Abbot of Buildwas. In 1310, Walter de Perton, son of John de Perton, was instituted Vicar of Stirchley, at the presentation of the Prior and Convent of Wenlock.]

	s	d		s	d	
Abb'te de Buldewas	iiij		Rog' le Sayar ...	vj		
Will'o le Sky'ner...	ij	q^u	Ric'o de Oulemor'...		x	s'b't
Joh'e de Trescote	xij	o' q^u	Will'o Fabro ...		viij	ibid'm
Will'o de Sutton...	xj					
Adam Dode ...	x		Sm^a	x^s	x^d	

EYTON' ALB'TIS.

[Eyton-on-Severn,[102] Parish of Wroxeter.—This was held in Saxon times by Earl Leofric, and after the Conquest was given by the

[100] Eyton ix. 39. [101] Eyton viii. 114. [102] Eyton viii. 279.

Norman Earl Roger to his newly-founded Abbey of Shrewsbury, with which it remained till the Dissolution. Dryton or Drayton, Rushton and Donnington were all members of Eyton. The first named was held for several generations by tenants taking their name from the place.]

	s d		s d	
Joh'e de Draytone...	ij	Joh'e fil' Will'i ..	vij	
Ric'o de Lyth' ...	xij	Joh'e Pyckyn ...	viij	
Rog' Waryng' ...	vjq^{u}	Joh'e de Cherleton'	xvjob'	
Thom' Madoc ...	ix	Ric'o Garlek' ...	viij	
Joh'e fil' Ade ...	viij	Adam Pyronn ...	ix	
Ric'o Wyons ...	x	Thom' Alcok' ...	viij	
St'ph'o Sharp ...	xv	Joh'e de Pyrhull ...	vjob'	
Ric'o Waryng' ...	vij	Ric'o fil' St'ph'i ...	vij	
Hug' fil' Cecil' ...	vij	Will'o Wyot' ..	x	
Joh'e fil' Ric'i ...	viij	Nich'o Gerard ...	xiiij	
Will'o de Morton' ...	vij	Ad' fil' Agn' ...	vj	
Will'o de Garmeston'	viij	Joh'ane Greg' ...	x	
Will'o Aleyn ...	xij	Alano le Pocar' ...	x	} s'bt'
Ric'o Aleyn ...	x	Henr' Waryng' ...	vj	} ibid'm
Petro de Rushton'...	ix			
Will'o Pyckyn ...	viijo'			
Joh'e fil Pet' ...	ix	Sm^{a}	xxv^{s} iij^{d}ob'q^{u}	
Bened'co Pyckyn ...	viij			

LEGH'TON.

[Leighton,[103] South Bradford Hundred.—This was held at *Domesday* by Rainald the Sheriff, who, probably, later had under him as tenant the ancestor of the Leighton family, who for so long held the manor. This Tihel de Leighton was dead in 1165, and was succeeded by his son Richard. His son, a second Richard, about 1215, gave to Buildwas Abbey the pasture of Ewewere, near the Severn. His successor, Richard (III.) sided with the Barons in the time of King John, but returned to his allegiance under Henry III. William de Leighton, Constable of Oswestry, his son, in 1255, held this manor under John fitz Alan by service of a knight at Oswestry Castle for 40 days in time of war, at the tenant's charges. Sir William was succeeded by a son Richard (IV.), who in 1284, made several small grants to Buildwas Abbey. His successor, the Richard of the Subsidy Roll, came into collision with the ecclesiastical authorities, and was for some time under sentence of excommunication. He was a man of some importance, a Knight, and Commissioner of Levies in Shropshire. He was returned to five Parliaments between 1313 and 1318, and was summoned to the great Council at Westminster in 1324.

[103] Eyton vii. 325.

There were two contemporary Thomas Cressets, both of whom occur in 1339 as witnesses of a deed relating to land at Haughton, 'late belonging to Richard de Leighton,' one being there described as of Withiford, the other of Haughton. Thomas Cresset, of Leighton, also occurs in 1347, when Edward Burton, of Longner, exchanged an acre of land at Garmston with him. The Mill of Leighton belonged to the Monks of Buildwas by a gift of Robert de Wodecote, an under-tenant of the lords of Leighton.]

	s	d		s	d
Ric'o de Legh'ton ...	ij		Joh'e Molendinar' ...		xij
Thom' Cresset ...		xv			

GARMESTON.'

[Garmston,[104] Parish of Leighton.—This was a member of Leighton, and was held under the De Leightons by tenants taking their name from the place. Henry de Garmston occurs on various juries from 1281 to 1304.]

	s	d		s	d
Henr' de Garmeston'		xviij	Adam Selk' ...		xij
Will'o de Dounton'		xiiij	Will'o Selk' ...		xij

ETONE.'

[Eton Constantine,[105] South Bradford Hundred.—This was held at *Domesday* by Rainald the Sheriff. From him, apparently, it passed to the Fitz Alans, whose tenants here from an early date were the De Constantines, from whom it derives its name. They were a family of considerable importance, holding estates at Oldbury and Fulwardine. Thomas de Constantine (I.) took the Barons' side in the struggle with King John, but returned to his allegiance under Henry III. He was a Knight, and one of the Verderers of the King's Forests. His wife, Isabel, was sister and co-heir of Robert de Girros, of Fitz. Their son, Thomas (II.) was also a knight, and one of the four coroners of Shropshire. In 1255, he held Eton by service of a Knight at Oswestry for 40 days in time of war, at his own cost. Thomas de Constantine left an only daughter, married to Sir Adam de Montgomery. The only son of Adam and Isabella died without issue, and the manor of Eton passed through various hands to the Thornhills. A younger branch of the Constantines, however, continued to be under-tenants here.

William le Despenser occurs on a Berwick jury in 1298, and Richard his son had charge of the chapel of Eton from 1301 to 1349. William de Harley is mentioned in 1346, as formerly holding land near Garmston, adjoining an acre which Thomas Cresset exchanged with Edward Burton of Longner.]

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[104] Eyton vii. 336. [105] Eyton viii. 1.

	s	d		s	d
Will'o le Spencer ...		xviij	Ric'o Rotar' ...		xiiij
Will'o de Harleye ...	ij				

P'U^A BULDEWAS.

[LITTLE BUILDWAS,[106] South Bradford Hundred —This was at *Domesday* a member of Rainald the Sheriff's manor of Wroxeter. It was given to Buildwas Abbey soon after its foundation by the first William fitz Alan, and this gift was ratified and increased by his son, a second William. It was held under the monks by a family of De Buildwas, by the service of riding with the Abbot anywhere within the four seas at the Abbot's charges. The last Alan de Buildwas left an only daughter, Alice, wife of Edmund de Leynham, who, in 1303, granted the manor fully to the Abbot and Convent of Buildwas for ever. Sir Walter de Beysin is one of the witnesses of this deed. The manor then contained a capital messuage, six cottages, 120 acres of arable, and five acres of meadow land.

Walter le Spencer occurs in 1331, 1336, and 1346, as a witness of various deeds. He was probably a son of William le Spencer (or, more correctly, Despenser) of Eton Constantine.]

	s	d		s	d	
Emerico le Walcar' ...		xij	Ric'o fil' Joh'is ...		x	s'bt'
Ric'o Mandepas ...		ix	Walt'o le Spencer ...		viij	ibid'm
Joh'e de Chestershyr'	ij	iiij				
			Sm^a	xix^s	ij^d	

WYTHYNTON'.

[WITHINGTON,[107] South Bradford Hundred.—This was at *Domesday* held under Earl Roger by Fulcuius, but apparently it was escheated to the Crown soon after. Later, it was held in two moieties, the one, under the Fitz Alans, the other, directly under the King. Both were held by one tenant, one of the Haughtons of Cleobury North. Roger fitz Henry, the first mentioned of this family, before 1172, gave Withington mill to Haughmond Abbey. His son, Thomas fitz Roger was succeeded by a son, Robert, who in 1255, held Withington by the service of conducting the Welsh embassies from Shrewsbury Castle to Montford Bridge. Later, in 1282, this service seems to have become extinct, and the manor was held simply by the service of providing an Esquire with a barbed horse at Oswestry for 40 days. A second Robert de Haughton was summoned, in 1297, to perform military service in parts beyond the seas. In 1300 and 1301 he was a Commissioner for summoning the knights of Shropshire and Staffordshire against the Scots. He died in 1304, leaving a son, Thomas de Haughton (III.) his heir. He then held a messuage and half-virgate in Withington

[106] Eyton vii. 320. [107] Eyton viii. 75.

under the heir of Richard fitz Alan, and four carucates there under Philip Nugent. This Thomas de Haughton was a minor at the time of his father's death. He became a knight, and was a Commissioner of levies in Staffordshire. In 1325, he was among those ordered to accompany Earl Warren to Guienne.]

	s	d		s	d	
Ric'o de Mutton' ...		xiij	Radulph' de Haghmon		vj	
Ric'o de la Ree ...		xij	Agn' de Rodenhurst'		xij	
Joh'e de Leyes ...		xviij	Thom' Molendinar' ...		xij	
Pet^{o} Cort'		vj	Joh'e de Mer' ...		viij	} s'bt' ibid'm
Will'o Godyer ...		viij	Henr' le Reuesone ...		viij	
Will'o de la Hall ...		xvj				
Will'o Sauage ...		viij	Sm^{a}	xj^{s}	x^{d}	
Henr' Rob't		xv				

VFFYNTON.'

[UFFINGTON,[108] South Bradford Hundred.—At *Domesday* this was held under Earl Roger by Helgot, who gave his name to another Shropshire manor, Castle Holgate. Helgot gave a fishery here to Shrewsbury Abbey, together with Monkmoor, which apparently was then considered part of Uffington. The manor seems to have been held under the lords of Castle Holgate by relations, one of whom, Richard de la Mare, was the ancestor of the later Barons of Holgate. This Richard, before 1172, gave to the monks of Haughmond, Pimley mill, half a virgate and a noke in Uffington, and Ledelacre, which lay between Uffington and Sundorn. Robert de la Mare, his son, died at Benevento in 1192, whilst on a crusade. On his death-bed he bequeathed the whole of Uffington to Haughmond Abbey. In spite of disputes with Barons of Holgate, the Abbot continued to hold Uffington, appearing twice a year at Castle Holgate, as tenant of the manor. When Holgate passed to the Knights-Templars, there was a slight change in this service, and in 1292, apparently the Abbot obtained permission to transfer his yearly 'appearances' to the court of Bradford Hundred. The Abbey retained its property here till the Dissolution.]

	s	d		s	d
Thom' de Preston' ...		xviij	Ric'o Pepyngges ...		xij
Will'o Pepynges ...		xx	Joh'e de Hastan ...		vj
Thom' le Chatour ...		vj	Thom' Launce ...		xij
Adam Bred aut Ale		viij	Ric'o de Muridon' ...		xij

DOUNTONE.'

[DOWNTON,[109] Parish of Upton Magna.—This was at *Domesday* a member of Rainald the Sheriff's manor of Upton Magna. Between 1135 and 1160 it was conferred on one Marscot, a follower of the Fitz Alans, of knightly degree, who not improbably was by birth of Scotch

108 Eyton ix. 4. 109 Eyton vii. 275.

descent, and associated with William fitz Alan (I.) through his brother Walter, Seneschal of Scotland in the reign of Stephen. Marscot, from whom his manor of Eton Mascot derived its name, between 1155 and 1160, gave Downton to Haughmond Abbey, and some 50 years later, William fitz Alan (II.) added to this gift other land at Downton, and a wood there.

William Vaughan was a burgess of Salop, to whom, with Alice his wife and William their son, the Abbot granted a life lease of land at Downton, at a rent of 5s.]

	s	d		s	d
Will'o Vaghan ...	vj		Ph'on de Dounton'		vj
Iby de Dounton' ...		xij	Henr' de Offeleye ...		vj
Joh'e God		vj	Adam de Pembeley		vj

WALCOT.'

[Walcot,[110] This was originally a member of the royal manor of Wellington, and was given to Haughmond Abbey by the Empress Maud. It consisted of three carucates of land and a mill.]

	s	d		s	d	
Benet de Walcot' ...		x	Walt'o Tolymer' ...		xviij	
Ric'o Rummeneye ...		x	Will'o Spychfat ...		xviij	
Ric'o Notesone ...		x	Will'o de Vffynton ...		x	s'bt' ibid'm
Joh'e le Reue... ...		x	Nich'o de Wythyford		viij	s'bt' ibid'm
Henr' Molendinar' ...		xiiij				
Joh'e de Ree		ix	Sm[a]	xxvij[s]	ix[d]	
Emma de Wythynton'		xiiij				

RODYNTON.'

[Rodington,[111] South Bradford Hundred.—This was held at *Domesday* by the Saxon Toret, under Rainald the Sheriff. Later we find a Norman, Guomar le Rotur, the chief tenant, who, before 1200, granted a meadow here to Haughmond Abbey. A contemporary of his, Ranulf, son of Gilbert de Rodington, also made several grants to the Canons. His father, Gilbert, was probably the Fitz Alan's Forester, and the office seems to have descended to his grandson, Henry de Rodington. In 1255, Rodington was held by Isabella de Rodington, Richard de Flotebruc, John de Apley, and Ranulf de Rodington, by service of ward at Oswestry for 30 days in time of war, with one horse, a hauberk, helmet, and lance.

At the time of the Subsidy Roll, Isabella de Rodington was represented by Philip Mavesin, of Berwick Mavesin; Richard de Flotebruc, by his grandson, Thomas, son of Jordan; John de Apley, by James the Tailor; and Ranulf de Rodington, probably, by Roger de Rodington. Richard, parson of Rodington, was son of John de Alberbury. He became Rector of this Church in 1299, though then only a sub-deacon.]

[110] Eyton ix. 61. [111] Eyton viii. 373.

	s	d		s	d
Ph'o de Beorewyke'...		xx	Jacobo le Tayllour ...		xij
Rog' de Rodynton' ...		xij	Will'o de Shettone ...		xv
Thom' fil' Jordani ...		xviij	Joh'e Holle		xij
Ric'o p'sona de Rodynton'		ij	Ric'o Boleuych ...		vj

RODENE.

[Roden,[112] Parish of High Ercall.—Roden was originally a member of Rodington, but passing later to the Stantons, of Stanton-on-Hine-heath, it was considered as part of the 'Fee of Stanton.' The heiress of the Stantons married Thomas de Lee, and in 1312 they entailed the manor of Roden on their eldest son, John, the John de Lee of the Subsidy Roll. He became a Knight and a Commissioner of Array for Shropshire. He was Knight of the Shire at the Parliament of 1322, and was summoned to a Great Council at Westminster in 1324. His wife was Matilda, daughter of Henry de Erdinton. Adam le Heir may have been the father of John le Heyr, Incumbent of Roden Chapel in 1369.]

	s	d		s	d
Joh'e de Lee... ...		xv	Henr' le Trauenter ...		xiiij
Alano de Rodene ...		xv	Adam le Heir ...		vj
Thom' fil' Joh'is ...		xiiij	Joh'e fil' Thom' ...		xij
Joh'e p'po'ito ...		xij	Ric'o fil' Thom' ...		xij

RODENHURST.

[Rodenhurst,[113] This also belonged to the Fee of Stanton, and has little or no history apart from Roden.]

	s	d		s	d
Will'o Botte... ...		xij	Hug' atte Water ...		vj
Joh'e le Masonn ...		xij			

SUGGEDON.

[Sugden,[114] Parish of Rodington.—This was a member of the *Domesday* manor of Rodington, and was held by Guomar de Rodington. Later it was held by a family of De Sugden, probably his descendants. A moiety of Sugden, however, was held by the hereditary foresters of Bolas. In 1282, Richard de Sugden and Alice his wife gave a messuage and carucate in Sugden to Hugh Burnel, and in 1287, William Brid and Alice his wife granted to Henry de Tyrley a messuage, 23 acres, and half a meadow there.]

	s	d		s	d	
Henr' de Tyrleye ...		xviij	Gilb'to de Rodene ...		x	s'bt' ibid'm
Alic' de Suggedon' ...		xiij	Thom' fil' Ric'i ...		viij	
Joh'e de Houton' ...		vj				
Marg' le Walcar' ...		vj	Sm^a	xxv^s	x^d	

112 Eyton vii. 386. 113 Eyton vii. 386. 114 Eyton vii. 382.

VPTON.'

[UPTON MAGNA,[115] South Bradford Hundred.—This was one of the most important of Earl Roger's manors, and was held under him at *Domesday* by Rainald de Baileul, Sheriff of Shropshire. Rainald's predecessor had been Warin the Bald, who is said to have given the tithes of Upton to the Earl's newly-founded Abbey of Shrewsbury. He had probably died some years before 1085, as his widow Amieria, niece of Earl Roger, was then married to Rainald, who held Warin's Shrievalty. Rainald was a man of note among the Normans, apparently a noted warrior from the part he took in the Crusade against the Moors in Spain in 1118, and his haughty refusal to surrender his Norman stronghold, Le Château Renouard, to Henry I. Rainald was probably succeeded in his English Shrievalty by Hugh, the son of Warin and Amieria, who seems to have made way during the reign of Henry I. to Alan fitz Flaad the ancestor of the Fitz Alans. William fitz Alan (I.), his son was the founder of Haughmond Abbey, which stood in his manor of Upton. In the wars of Stephen's reign he was castellan of Shrewsbury, and held that castle against the king for nearly a month. He was a benefactor to most of the religious houses in Shropshire, especially to Shrewsbury Abbey, where he was buried in 1160. He was succeeded by William fitz Alan (II.), his son by his second wife Isabel de Say, of Clun. This second William was also a benefactor to Buildwas and Shrewsbury Abbey, and to Haughmond, where he was buried in 1210. His son, a third William, died at Clun in 1215, and was succeeded by his brother John fitz Alan (I.) who suffered for the part he took against King John, by the burning to the ground of his castle of Oswestry by the angry king. He died in 1240, and was succeeded by his son John (II.) who, by his will, dated at Wroxeter, in 1267, gave to Haughmond Abbey, with his body, the mill of Muleford and two carucates of land in Upton Magna. The dower of his widow, Matilda de Verdon, was also partly derived from Upton. Their son, John fitz Alan (III.), died in the prime of life in 1272, and was buried in Haughmond Abbey, where his tombstone, and that of his wife, Isabel de Mortimer, still remain. Their son Richard became Earl of Arundel, in addition to the dignities and estates already possessed by his family in Shropshire, Staffordshire, Warwickshire, Cheshire, Wiltshire, Gloucestershire, and Oxfordshire. He died in 1302, leaving a son, Edmund, Earl of Arundel, his heir, who died upon the scaffold, in 1326, and so, probably, was not buried in Haughmond Abbey, as he had wished. In March, 1326, Walter de Hibernia bound himself to Edmund, Earl of Arundel, to 'provide and maintain 6 wax candles of 6 pounds weight each, at the tomb of the said Earl Edmund, wherever in the Abbey of Haughmond he might happen to be buried; to be renewed every Easter, so that the candles might burn in the vigils and masses in which the candles about the tomb of Earl Richard were accustomed to be burned.' Walter de

[115] Eyton vii. 202.

Hibernia was of Upton, and the finding of these candles was a charge upon his land there.]

	s	d		s	d
Henr' Ball'o		xij	Thom' Fily		viij
Hug' le Tallour ...		x	Hug' de Wythynton'		viij
Rog' Botte		viij	Rob'to Piscator' ...		xij
Alano Cay'm ...		vj	Ric'o Molendinar' ...		vijqu
Rob'to Cay'm ...		vj	Will'o Scoff'... ...		xiiij
Thom' de Aula ...		vj	Will'o Hyke... ...		xiij
Hug' Waldeyn ...		viij			

REE.

[Rea,[116] Parish of Upton Magna.—This was a member of Upton Magna, and was held, in 1155, under the Fitz Alans, by Robert fitz Halufri, and under him by Roger fitz Hunald, his brother. Roger before 1160, gave all his land of *Aqua* (Rea) to Haughmond Abbey, with which it remained.

In 1390, the Abbot of Haughmond had a suit against Henry de Rea, concerning a tenement in Rea. Possibly this was a son of the Henry of the Subsidy Roll. It can scarcely be the same person, as Henry de Ree and Walter de Burton were both among those who in 1303 were called to give evidence as to the age of John Mauvesyn, of Berwick. Walter de Burton was a frequent witness of deeds between 1290 and 1326, and was a juror for Condover Hundred.]

	s	d		s	d
Henr' de Ree ...		xij	Walt'o de Burton' ...		xij

HUNKYTON.'

[Hunkington,[117] Parish of Upton Magna.—This was also a member of Upton Magna, and was held under the Fitz Alans by the Lees, of Lea, near Pimhill. The first we find of the name, Reyner de Lee, of Alderton, was a knight and deputy sheriff of Shropshire under William fitz Alan (I.) He held land at Lea, Alderton, Hunkington, and Weston near Clun. Hunkington probably descended to his son John, who married Petronilla de Draiton, and to their son John, who married Alice Botterel.]

	s	d		s	d
Will'o Pym		xij	Ph'o Gylberd ...		viij
Ric'o fil' Hug'		x	Will'o le Fremon ...		vj
Will'o Kempe ...		vj	Adam de Clone ...		viij
Alic' vidua		ix			

WROKCESTR.'

[Wroxeter,[118] South Bradford Hundred.—This was one of Rainald the Sheriff's manors at *Domesday*, and passed later to the Fitz Alans,

116 Eyton vii. 271. 117 Eyton vii. 273. 118 Eyton vii. 309.

by whom it was held in demesne. John fitz Alan apparently died here in 1267. John le Peynour would probably be an ancestor of the family of Poyner so long associated with this neighbourhood.]

	s d		s d
Will'o fil' Sibill' ...	xiij	Will'o de la Grene ...	x
Ric'o de Broctone ...	xv	Hug' le Har'e ...	xvij
Joh'e le Pey'nour ...	xvj	Joh'e le Hare ...	xix

OP'YNTONE.

[UPPINGTON,[119] South Bradford Hundred.—This was held at *Domesday* by Gerard de Tournai. After the death of Hamo Peverel and his wife, Sibil de Tournai, it was escheated to the crown, and was granted by Henry II. to Roger Mussun, who had been employed by the king in conveying his horses over the sea. Roger gave the Church of Uppington and a quantity of land there to Wombridge Priory. He died about 1190, leaving a widow, Galiena de Mussun, and nine daughters, among whom his estates were divided.

Richard de la Bury, father of the Richard of 1327, was the representative of one of these ladies in 1292. He then held five nocates of land by inheritance, and five by purchase. John Coly then held five by purchase, while Richard Corbrond, (possibly the father of the William of the Subsidy Roll) held five by inheritance. Later, in 1341, William Brid occurs as holding one nocate. Adam le Coc and his wife Matilda, and John le Rider and his wife Isabella, both occur in a deed of Richard de la Bury (III.) in 1323. Richard de Bury's interest in Uppington afterwards passed to Sir Roger Corbet, of Hadley. The Canons of Wombridge gradually acquired, by small grants and purchases, the greater part, if not the whole, of this manor, and it remained with the Priory till the Dissolution.]

	s d		s d	
Ric'o de le Bury ...	xij	Ric'o fil' Ric'i ...	x	s'bt' ibid'm
Adam le Coc ...	xvj	Hug' fil' Reg'm ...	x	
Will'o Bryd	xv	Will'o Corbrond ...	xij	
Joh'e le Ridar' ...	xiiij			
Joh'e Coly	xviij	Sm^a	xxxiij^s ij^{d}q^u	

ATYNCH^AM.

[ATCHAM,[120] South Bradford Hundred.—This manor belonged at *Domesday* to St. Alkmund's, Shrewsbury, having been part of its possessions in Saxon times. After the foundation of Lilleshall Abbey, and the alienation to it of the property of St. Alkmund's, this became an estate of that Abbey. Atcham bridge was built by the Abbots of Lilleshall between 1200 and 1222, and they received a toll of a penny for every laden cart of Salop that passed over it, and a half-penny for

[119] Eyton viii. 151. [120] Eyton viii. 239.

by whom it was held in demesne. John fitz Alan apparently died here in 1267. John le Poynour would probably be an ancestor of the family of Poyner so long associated with this neighbourhood.]

	s d		s d
Will'o fil' Sibill ...	xiij	Will'o de la Grene ...	x
Ric'o de Broctone ...	xv	Hug' le Har'e ...	xvij
Joh'e le Pey'nour ...	xvj	Joh'e le Hare ...	xix

OPYNTONE.

[Uppington,[119] South Bradford Hundred.—This was held at Domesday by Gerard de Tournai. After the death of Hamo Peverel and his wife, Sibil de Tournai, it was escheated to the crown, and was granted by Henry II. to Roger Musson, who had been employed by the king in conveying his horses over the sea. Roger gave the Church of Uppington and a quantity of land there to Wombridge Priory. He died about 1190, leaving a widow, Galiena de Musson, and nine daughters, among whom his estates were divided.

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	s d		s d	
Ric'o de le Bury ...	xij	Ric'o fil' Ric'i ...	x	a'te' ibid' m
Adam le Coc ...	xvj	Hug' fil' Reg'in ...	x	
Will'o Bryd ...	xv	Will'e Corbrond ...	xij	
Joh'e le Ridar' ...	xiiij			
Joh'e Cely ...	xviij	Sm^a	xxxiij^s ij^d q^a	

ATYNCH'M.

[Atcham,[120] South Bradford Hundred.—This manor belonged at Domesday to St. Alkmund's, Shrewsbury, having been part of its possessions in Saxon times. After the foundation of Lilleshall Abbey, and the alienation to it of the property of St. Alkmund's, this became an estate of that Abbey. Atcham bridge was built by the Abbots of Lilleshall between 1200 and 1222, and they received a toll of a penny for every laden cart of Salop that passed over it, and a half-penny for

[119] Eyton viii. 151. [120] Eyton viii. 239.

every other cart. In 1269, the Abbot of Lilleshall received permission to hold a yearly fair at Atcham, on St. Giles' Day (September 1), and in 1276, to hold one on St. Augustine's (May 26), and two following days. The Canons of Lilleshall retained Atcham till the Dissolution.]

	s d		s d
Ric'o Mabbesone ...	xvij	Ric'o Fabro	vj
Ric'o Coco	xvj	Rog' le Wyse... ...	x
Henr' le Trauent' ...	xvij		

OKYNTON'.

[UCKINGTON,[121] Parish of Atcham.—This was also a manor of St. Alkmund's, and passed in the same way to Lilleshall Abbey. The Canons had a mill at Duncot, a member of Uckington, and about 1200, they obtained a fishery here from Philip de Nugent. William fitz Alan (II.) gave to the Abbey 30 acres in *Elfstaneshull*, which was probably in this neighbourhood. Uckington remained with the Canons till the Dissolution.]

	s d		s d
Will'o le Frensh' ...	xviij	Will'o Pyck' ...	xiiij
Rob'to atte Lone ...	xv	Henr' fil' p'po'iti ...	vijq^{u}
Hug' Rosesone ..	xv	Joh'e de kynardes-	
Joh'e Bryght ...	xij	eye	viij
Rog' le Trauenter...	ix	Hug' le Masonn ...	ix
Ric'o Baret ...	xq^{u}	Rog' Fabro ...	xij
Will'o Gylbert ...	vijq^{u}	Ric'o Gr^{a}untsonn...	xij
Joh'e Bysshop ...	viij	Alano de Bolynghal'	xij
Hug' de Hennecot'	ix	Joh'e S'toup' ...	xij
Alano de Hennecot'	xij	Ric'o Geffrey ...	xq^{u}
Thom' le Trauenter	xq^{u}	Ric'o Madoc	vj
Thom' le Kene ...	xiiij	Joh'e Michel ...	xq^{u}
Joh'e le kent' ...	xviij	Will'o Molendinar'	ix

PRESTONE.

[PRESTON BOATS,[122] Parish of Upton Magna,—This member of Upton Magna was held at *Domesday* by Rainald the Sheriff, and after him by the Fitz Alans. Rainald had a tenant Ricardus, who possibly was an ancestor of the De Stantons, of Stanton on Hineheath, who later held Preston under the Fitz Alans. The De Stanton tenant here in the middle of the 13th century was Richard de Preston, Clerk to the Abbot of Shrewsbury, and a man of importance in the affairs of the Abbey Foregate. He gave, about 1240-1250, an acre of land at Preston to Haughmond Abbey, that the Canons might draw marl from there for the improvement of their land at Uffington. About the same time, William de Doniton, another tenant here, gave

[121] Eyton viii. 237. [122] Eyton vii. 268.

the Canons a piece of land that they might make a road to their fishery (or weir) in the Severn. The estates of the Stantons passed to John de Lee, husband of Petronilla de Stanton, and continued with their descendants.

Hugh de Say seems to have been of Morton Say. A Hugh de Say held land there in 1317.]

	s	d		s	d
Hug' le Say		ij	Will'o de la War' ...		xij
Will'o Godyer ...		xiiij	Walt'o Fox		viij
Will'o fil' Ric'i ...		xij	Joh'e de Suttone ...		xx
Thom' fil' Walt'i ...		xij			

BEOREWYK'.

[BERWICK MAVISON,[123] Parish of Atcham.—This was another of Rainald the Sheriff's manors. During Henry I's reign it was bestowed on a feoffee, not improbably on Henry Malvoisin, who occurs as a witness of Shropshire deeds from 1175 to 1190. He was probably connected with the Staffordshire family of Malvoisin, who held Malvesyn Ridware under the Fitz Alans. He gave the tithes of his demesne of Berwick to the Abbey of Lilleshall, in whose house he chose that he and his wife Avelina, and his heirs should be buried. He was succeeded by his son Herbert, a knight and one of the four Coroners of Shropshire. He died in 1240, leaving a son, Alan, who survived him scarcely two years, whose son Saer Malvoisin, in 1255, held the manor by service of a horseman with hauberk, helmet and lance, at Oswestry Castle for 40 days in time of war at his own cost. Saer seems to have been also lord of Cotes, near Stafford. He was a regarder of the Forest of Mount Gilbert, but was presented at a Forest Assizes for unlawfully taking a stag, and was, for a short time, imprisoned at Shrewsbury. He died in 1283, leaving a son, Peter, who was one of the Foresters of Shropshire. Peter died in 1299, leaving his son John a minor, and a curious inquest was held in 1303, to determine his exact age. John Malvoisin died in 1323, leaving a son of the same name, the John son of John of the Subsidy Roll. In his time the capital messuage at Berwick was described as being in a ruinous state. Probably Johanna, widow of John, was his mother.

The Malvoisins of Berwick also held land at Mindtown.]

	s	d		s	d	
Joh'e fil' Joh'is ...		xij	Ric'o fil' Mabill' ...		x	
Joh'is relict' Joh'is ...		x	Ric'o Donne		xij	s'bt' ibid'm
Joh'e fil' Thom' ...		xij	Will'o Russel ...		x	s'bt' ibid'm
Thom' le Frer' ...		x	Hug' de Preston' ...		xij	s'bt' ibid'm
Will'o Bernard ...		x				
Ric'o Cl'ico		x	Sm^a	xlvij^s	ob'	
Will'o Russel ...		x				

[123] Eyton vii. 387.

MAGNA[A] ERCALEWE.

[HIGH ERCALL,[124] South Bradford Hundred.—This was held in Saxon times by Earl Edwin, and after the Conquest by Earl Roger, whose son, Earl Hugh, gave two-thirds of the tithes here to Shrewsbury Abbey. In the reign of Henry I., Hamo Peverel was invested in this manor, and after his death, in about 1136, it descended to his nephew, William Peverel (II.) Between 1141 and 1148, William Peverel, and Hamo's other co-heir, Walcheline Maminot, gave Bradford Mill, in the Manor of Ercall, to the newly-founded Abbey of Haughmond. William was a warm partisan of the Empress Maud, and very useful to her cause. He was killed in the crusade of 1147, leaving four sisters his co-heirs.

Ercall was at this time held under the Peverels by William de Hadley (II.), the son of Hamo's illegitimate daughter, Seburga, and William de Hadley (I.) He was the second son of William and Seburga, and is frequently called William de Ercall. He made several grants of tithes and land to Wombridge Priory. He was succeeded by his son William de Ercall (II.), who became the Abbot of Haughmond's tenant of Bradford Mill, and made himself a mill in the stream between Ercall and Rowton. His successor, a third William de Ercall (and fourth William de Hadley), gave a ninth of the tithes of Ercall to the White Nuns of Brewood, and land near his Court of La More (Moortown) on which to make a weir. His son, John de Ercall, was a knight, and a man of some importance. In 1265, he had a grant of a weekly market at Ercall, and a yearly fair to be held on the eve, day and morrow of the Nativity of the Virgin (September 7, 8, and 9). During Sir John de Ercall's tenure of this manor, the over-lordship passed from the co-heirs of Peverel to Bishop Burnel. William de Ercall (IV.), his son and successor, married Petronilla de Burnel, a niece of the Bishop, the Petronilla de Ercalewe of the Subsidy Roll. In 1297 and in 1301, he received military summons, in the former year for foreign service, and in the latter for the war with Scotland. Between 1284 and 1300, he gave half a virgate of land and a garden in Ercall, for the celebration of certain masses in the Church of St. Edward, of Ercall. He died in 1304, and was succeeded by his son, William de Ercall (V.), the William de Ercalewe of the Subsidy Roll. In 1323, he was a Commissioner to levy archers in Salop and Staffordshire, and was returned to Parliament in 1324, 1325, 1326, and 1327. About 1334, he endowed the Chapel of All Saints, in the Cemetery of High Ercall, with a messuage, 6 acres of land, 2 acres of meadow, and rights of pasture in Ercall. William de Ercall (V.) died about 1345, and Ercall then passed to the De Caverswells, and from them to the Newports.]

	s	d		s	d
Will'o de Ercalewe...	ij		Adam Cole ...		ix
Pet°nill' de Ercalewe		xij	Hug' Lonecok' ...		x

[124] Eyton ix. 62.

	s d		s d	
Joh'e fr'e p'sb'ri ..	viij	Thom' le Hop'e ...	viij	
Jota vidua	xij	Joh'e Lawe	x	
Joh'e de Dothull ...	xij	Hamone le Hayward	xij	
Hamone le Bole ...	xv	Rob'to Houle ...	xiij	
Hug' le Scoriar' ...	xv	Hug' Bryd	ix	
Alano Bole... ...	xij	Alano atte More ...	xiij	
Joh'e de Tyne ...	xiiij ob'	Will'o fil' Sibill' ...	ix	
Will'o Cubell' ...	xij	Rog' de Slepe ...	vj	
Will'o le Yungg' ...	xiij	Rob'to Cubell' ...	x	} s'bt'
Will'o Baldewyne ...	xij o'	Will'o Cubbell' ...	viij	} ibid'm
Thom' de Mokelton	xv			
Adam Cu'bell' ...	xij			
Alano de Peppelowe	ix	Sm^a	xxvj^s x^d	
Rob'to le Hayward...	vj			

STAUNTON' SUP' HYNE HETH'.

[STANTON-ON-HINE-HEATH,[125] North Bradford Hundred.—This was held at *Domesday* by Rainald the Sheriff, and under him by Ricardus, the probable ancestor of the De Stantons, who afterwards held this manor, from which they took their name. William de Stanton, lord of Stanton from 1221 to 1236, gave the advowson of the Church there, with a messuage and 3 acres of land to Haughmond Abbey. In 1255, Stephen de Stanton (III.) held the manor under the Fitz Alans by service of a knight for 40 days at Oswestry, at his own cost. Stephen de Stanton (III.) died before 1284, leaving an only daughter, Petronilla, afterwards the wife of Thomas de Lee, and the Stanton estates passed to their son, Sir John de Lee, ancestor of the Lees of Langley. Thomas de Lee died in 1318, and apparently Hugh de Say held Preston Boats and Stanton in 1327, under John de Lee, of Roden. Possibly he married Thomas's widow, whom we know to have been living as late as 1332. William de Titteleye, in 1331, was found to have unjustly dis-seized John, grandson of Reyner de la Lee, of a messuage, carucate, and 28 acres of meadow in Stanton.]

	s d		s d	
Hug' le Say... ...	iij	Rob'to fil' Hug' ..	xij	
Rob'to Fr^aunce ...	iij	Agn' relict' Thom' ...	viij	
Will'o de Tytteleye...	ij	Thom' fil' Will'i ...	x	} s'bt'
Ric'o Aleyn	iij	Thom' fil' Hug' ...	viij	} ibid'm
Ric'o fil' Henr' ...	ij			
Will'o de Agna ..	ij			
Joh'e fil' Hug' ...	xv	p'b' Sm^a	xx^s iij^d	
Ric'o de la Pole ...	x			

p'b' Sm^a totius Hundr' $\overset{xx}{iiij}$ vj li x^s viij^d

[125] Eyton ix. 292.

NOTES ON SHROPSHIRE BIRDS

By WILLIAM E. BECKWITH, Eaton Constantine.

Continued from p. 402 of Vol. XI

WHEATEAR, *Saxicola Œnanthe.*

The Wheatear finds the flat surface of North Shropshire so little suited to its taste, that, except on a few of the border hills about Oswestry, Whixall Moss, and one or two other localities, it must be almost exclusively considered a spring and autumn migrant; the few birds that remain to breed bearing but a small proportion to the numbers that pass by at these seasons.

In the South, however, it is a common summer visitor to the Clee hills, and the adjoining high ground, the Longmynds, the Stiperstones, and all the hills and moorlands in the south west of the county. Amongst the first of the birds of passage, a few Wheatears arrive in March, and usually stay in enclosed districts till the beginning of May, then they retire to their upland breeding grounds, whence they return in July or August, and remain a month or more before migrating. Although in the autumn I have never observed this bird later than the 7th October, in some parts of England it occasionally remains through the winter.

During its migration, the Wheatear is generally found about low hills or in large fields, and nearly every year some are to be seen on the banks of the Severn between this village and Cressage. It has also a singular propensity for frequenting cemeteries, where, perhaps, the numerous tombstones remind it of the rocks among which it is wont to dwell. In spring, I have often seen three or four of these birds together, or scattered parties of nearly a dozen in one field, but in autumn they are usually alone.

On its first arrival, and during the early summer, the male Wheatear, with his bluish grey back, black wings, white tail-coverts, and fawn-coloured breast, is a handsome-looking bird; and not less attractive are his sprightly movements, as he flits from clod to clod, or along a low hedge, almost always alighting upon the topmost spray of a tree or bush. After the breeding

season the gay dress is exchanged for one of reddish brown and in autumn the young and the old birds are not unlike in plumage, but the pure white upper tail-coverts which form a white patch, and are very conspicuous when the bird is flying serve at all times to identify it. On Whixall Moss, a large tract of peat and heather adjoining, and partly within the county of Flint—a tract, which in Bagshaw's *Gazetteer*, 1851 was computed to cover upwards of 5,000 acres, but which has of late been much restricted by cultivation and planting—the Wheatear breeds in some numbers, building in ruined peat stacks the broken sides of peat pits, and tufts of heather. The birds thus adapting their habits to the locality, and differing in this respect from their relatives who dwell upon hills, and who usually place their nests in rabbit-burrows, among loose rocks or under thick gorse bushes.

On Haughmond Hill, near Shrewsbury, one or two pairs of Wheatears nest annually ; and, as this hill is a breeding place of both Stonechats and Winchats, all the three British species of *Saxicolæ* are to be found together. The eggs of the Wheatear can, however, always be distinguished from those of the two others ; as, not only are they larger, but they are almost invariably of a spotless blue.

Professor Newton has pointed out that the old saying "*No May without a Wheatear*," cannot apply to a bird which arrives in this country in March ; but must refer to the early wheat-plant coming into ear. In the cold late summer of 1888, when the apple was scarcely in bloom by the middle of May, I could not find any wheat in ear before the 12th June. In ordinary years it would be earlier, and in the South of England, if the old style of reckoning be adhered to, the wheat is always out in May.

GRASSHOPPER WARBLER, *Salicaria locustella.*

In summer this Warbler is sparingly, but generally distributed throughout the county, and is often to be heard—for it is seldom seen—both in low-lying situations and in ravines running among hills ; although owing to its shy half-nocturnal habits, it is so easily overlooked that it appears to be rare.

No place is too thick for this creeping mouse-like bird. It delights in the coarse aquatic herbage, growing by the sides of water-courses and ditches that pass through fields of mowing-grass and clover, or underneath the shade of some tangled hedge : it takes up its abode on the banks of streams that, descending from high ground, wind half-hidden among brakes of gorse and heather ; or it frequents the vicinity of pools, where briars and sedges afford it ample concealment. In haunts such as these a pair are usually to be found, and nowhere more frequently than along the valley of the Severn ; but, except in the morning and evening, and until long after dark, its peculiar creaking notes are seldom uttered.

And the time of its singing, combined with its great powers of ventriloquism, the notes appearing to be sometimes at a distance, then, close at hand, now on this side, now on that, renders the finding of the bird no easy task, whilst it also gives the impression that several individuals are answering each other.

If quietly approached, when trilling forth its reeling song, it may be descried, perched on the outer spray of a bush, or clinging to the stem of some plant. Here, if undisturbed, it continues singing for a length of time, but on the slightest alarm, drops into the cover below, from whence, when all is quiet, it again steals forth, and, uttering a few short notes at intervals, climbs back to an elevated position, before recommencing its song.

Some years ago, Mr. Pinches found Grasshopper Warblers regularly among the gorse brakes and young plantations on the sides, and at the foot of the hills round Church Stretton—localities where Mr. Bodenham, in after years, often noticed them.

The nest of this Warbler is usually very difficult to find; so carefully is it concealed in the midst of a tuft of grass, or under long rank herbage.

In Bull's *Birds of Herefordshire*, the Rev. Clement Ley states that he has "found its nest in hedge-rows and ditches, but more often in open clover fields, supported by the stems of the clover, as the Reed Warbler's nest is supported by the stems of the reeds."

In Wales, this bird appears to be rare. Mr. E. Cambridge Phillips, in a note to the *Field*, June 19th, 1886, records two instances of its nest having been found in Breconshire, but considers it scarce there; and Mr. Thomas Ruddy, the very intelligent gardener at Palé, near Corwen, who has paid great attention to the Natural History of the district, informs me that he has never heard it in that neighbourhood, though Mr. More says it is thinly scattered through the Welsh counties. Eyton, too, appears not to have noticed this bird, as there is no mention made of it in his *Fauna of Shropshire and North Wales*.

The Grasshopper Warbler was first described as a British species by Pennant, from an example received out of Shropshire. For Gilbert White, who knew it well, pointed out to him, in a letter, dated April 18th, 1768, that Ray's description, which had been sent him by Johnson, did not refer, as Pennant supposed, to this bird, but to one of the *reguli non cristati*, doubtless, to the Wood Wren.

SEDGE WARBLER, *Salicaria phragmitis*.

On its arrival in April, and for some time afterwards, the Sedge Warbler is by no means restricted to watery places, but is frequently to be heard in thickets and gardens on high ground, these resorts being usually deserted for lower ones before the breeding season. I have several times, however, known its nest to be built among gorse and in evergreens, at some distance

from water. Its favourite haunts are the sides of rivers, brooks, pools, and ditches, no matter how small, provided there is a rank growth of vegetation, among which it finds both concealment and food. In June, 1883, for several successive evenings, I noticed a pair of Sedge Warblers in a boggy place near Leighton; and on examining the sedges, found that they swarmed with a small shelled mollusk *(Succinea amphibia)*, upon which the birds were feeding.

This bird is less shy than many of the Warblers, and oftens begins to sing vigorously when disturbed. At other times its song, like that of the Grasshopper Warbler, is first to be heard from the bottom of some bush, increases as the bird climbs upwards, and is babbled forth when it gains the top, or, as it flies off to another retreat. It also sings at intervals throughout the night. The Sedge and Reed Warblers are frequently mistaken for each other; but the latter is a much more rare and local species, and differs from the common bird both in plumage and in song. There is, too, a remarkable difference in their mode of building; and the nest of the present bird is never suspended in any way between the twigs or stems that support it. Sometimes it is built upon the ground, usually among briars and tangled grass, and occasionally in a high bush. One day in June, 1884, I found seven Sedge Warblers' nests by the side of the small brook known as the Ranslett Brook, that for some distance separates this parish from Wroxeter. Of these one was built in a wild rose, more than six feet from the ground, and the others low down among briars. The nests were composed outwardly of fibrous roots, moss, and grass, and lined with finer roots, hair, feathers, and the down off the catkins of the willow; some of them being much more strongly and neatly built than others. They contained altogether thirty-four eggs, six being the largest and three the smallest number in a nest. I took a specimen from each, and, on comparing them, found that they closely resembled each other; for though the size and the ground colour varied slightly, the black hair-like streaks were present in all, and there was less difference between them than is often seen in eggs from the same nest.

REED WARBLER, *Salicaria arundinacea.*

The Reed Warbler, though a plentiful species during summer in favourite localities, is seldom found, except by meres and large pools. In North Shropshire, it breeds in considerable numbers, by Shrawardine pool, Fennemere, Marton, the Berth, and other pools near Baschurch; by most of the meres round Ellesmere, Osmere and Blackmere meres near Whitchurch; and occasionally in reed beds along the river Tern, and on the Wealdmoors about Eyton and Kinnersley. Mr. C. R. Gawen also kindly informs me that he has known it breed in osier beds, near Newport; and

in the summer of 1888, I heard several birds singing by the pools at Tong.

In the south, owing to the scarcity of such haunts, it is comparatively rare, though it occurs by the pools in Oakley Park, and at Walcott, Bomere pool, and Marton pool near Chirbury. A pair or two are also now and then to be found by some reed-bed, mill pool, or sluggish stream, but I cannot agree with Eyton's statement that it is more common than the Sedge Warbler, as its decided preference for places where the Reed *(Arundo Phragmitis)* flourishes confines it to certain localities; whilst the Sedge Warbler is found throughout the county. This appears to be equally the case in North Wales; for Mr. Ruddy, in a list of birds which he has kindly sent me, as observed by him in Merionethshire, characterises the Sedge Warbler as common, but has not hitherto observed the Reed Warbler in that district.

The nest of the Reed Warbler, which is generally suspended between the culms of the reed, is a very beautiful structure. Five now before me, taken from Almond and Berrington pools, differ little in shape, three of them being hung between four, and two, between three of the stems. They were outwardly composed of fibrous roots, moss, and leaves of the reed, the lining consisting entirely of the flower-stalks of that plant. Their most remarkable feature is the great depth of the nests in proportion to the width; two of them being five inches deep and only two and a half inches wide across the top, while the others are a little deeper and wider. Thus each of them would afford a safe cradle for both eggs and young ones, no matter how much the reeds might be bent by the wind; and so firmly were they woven round the supporting stems that they could scarcely be separated. Indeed, Montagu states that he has seen the bird sitting upon her eggs when every gust forced it almost to the surface of the water. The nests above-mentioned, contained 18 eggs, slightly larger, and of a lighter brown than those of the Sedge Warbler, with dark olive spots instead of black streaks.

When first blown, they were suffused with a greenish yellow tinge, not unlike that seen in the Whitethroat's eggs, but darker.

Although it is only by reed-surrounded pools that this bird is to be looked for with certainty, it occasionally changes its habits in a remarkable way, taking up its abode in gardens, sometimes even at a distance from water, and building, like the last species, among shrubs. Hewitson mentions nests that were sent to him from Bath, which were built in evergreens near the river. And in the *Zoologist* for 1864, p. 9109, Mr. Robert Mitford gives the following account of finding its nests in gardens at Hampstead, Middlesex, which is extremely interesting as not only instancing

its habit of building away from water, but also as showing that this usually shy bird sometimes becomes tame and familiar:— "This very pretty little Warbler," he says, "I had only associated years ago with what I then thought its only haunts, such as reed-beds in fens, marsh ditches, and river banks—in short, wherever reeds were to be found; but the last few years I have become more intimately acquainted with it in quite another aspect, namely, so near London as Hampstead, where I have a garden, far away from water in any shape, and bordered on two sides by a high road, yet here for some years it has not failed to appear about the middle of May, much later than the arrival of our common warblers, and for the last three years a pair have bred in the garden, the first year in a corcorus, the nest, as in reeds, being firmly attached to three stems; the last two seasons in a lilac in the same manner. The lilac is close to my hall door, and neither the noise of children or dogs disturbed them in their labours, and the male sang cheerily through the day, invariably accompanying the female in her search for materials for the nest, but never, that we could see, assisting her in actually carrying such matters, or in constructing the nest itself. They were so far from exhibiting any shyness in their habits, that they rambled over the standard roses, and were constant visitors to the balcony of a Venetian window, which was full of plants, and near which some of us were usually sitting. These nests were fastened and held together by any little bits of twine and thread, or hair that they could pick up in the vicinity of the house. Mr. Bond suggested the other day that we might have two species of bird at present under this name, but the eggs were exactly similar to those taken from reeds, and at Bath, where the River Avon is bordered by gardens, I have formerly found their nests in shrubs near the water, but I confess I was much astonished to find this bird *entirely* away from water, and so near London.

I may add that last summer I found four pairs of this bird here breeding in gardens under similar circumstances. The young, I observed, were very much fed on aphides taken from a sycamore, the adjoining tree to that containing the nest. As soon as the eggs were hatched, the male nearly discontinued his song, gave up his idle life, and devoted himself to his parental duties."

NIGHTINGALE, *Philomelo luscinia*.

The song of the Thrush, the Blackcap, and the Garden Warbler, and even that of the Sedge and the Reed Warbler, all of which sing after dusk, and some of them far into the night, is by so many people mistaken for that of the Nightingale, that the task of estimating the numbers of the sweetest songsters that visit us, or of tracing their distribution through the county, is an extremely difficult one.

Year after year notices of the occurrence of the Nightingale appear in the various local newspapers; but these, on investigation, almost invariably prove incorrect, while reliable evidence shows it to be a rare and very local visitor.

At the same time there is no doubt that, occasionally in spring, a bird which is still bent upon migrating, tarries for a while in some one of our woods, from whence for a night or two it pours forth its melody.

The only part of Shropshire which the Nightingale visits with any degree of regularity, and where it remains to breed, is the Valley of the Severn between Buildwas and Bridgnorth. And even in this favoured district its coming is very uncertain, sometimes only two or three, and probably never more than seven or eight pairs being found. Some few years ago Mr. R. E. Anstice knew of three pairs near Madeley Wood, but, writing in 1888, he said they had not been heard there lately. In the summer of 1882, Mr. Bourne computed that there were at least five pairs about Coalport, Apley Park, and Linley; while in 1888, the Rev. W. H. Wayne heard two or three birds singing near Willey Rectory, where he had previously heard one in 1882.

The Nightingale has also been heard in the upper parts of Coalbrookdale.

With regard to other places, Rocke says, "there have been instances of its appearance at Kingsland, and in the Quarry Walk, in Shrewsbury." In 1867, one was undoubtedly heard at Meole Brace, which was believed to be breeding there; and others have occasionally been known to frequent the rough ground between that village and Hanwood.

Dovaston, in the *Magazine of Natural History* for 1832, mentions having once or twice heard a Nightingale near West Felton; and the Rev. J. B. Meredith heard one at Nescliffe in May, 1884, and another in his garden at Kinnerley, in May, 1888.

It occasionally occurs also on the borders of the county. Garner, in his *Natural History of the County of Stafford*, published in 1844, states that it has been heard in Lord Bradford's park at Weston, a locality where Colonel the Honourable F. C. Bridgeman informs me a pair bred in the summer of 1871.

Eyton, writing of the Nightingale, says that it frequents during summer the southern borders of the district, by which he probably means the south of this county, but that he could not trace it further northward than the Wrekin. And it is curious that it appears to have scarcely ever been heard further north than this in Shropshire, though it has been found in more northern counties.

Walcott, in his *Synopsis of British Birds*, says that the Nightingale "has been observed to be met with only where the cowslip grows kindly," an assertion that Montagu partly approved,

although it fails in the case of Shropshire, where the cowslip *(Primula veris)* is very common, the bird very rare.

In North Wales, the Nightingale appears to be almost unknown, but in the *Field* for January 13th, 1883, the Rev. F. O. Philpott records that one was heard in a wood by the Severn, near Abermule, in 1880; that in 1881 he heard one there himself, and that in 1882 he was informed, on good authority, that there was one in the old spot, and another in the immediate neighbourhood. I regret to say, however, that writing to me in 1888, Mr. Philpott said he believed none had been heard there for the last two or three years

BLACKCAP, *Curruca atricapilla.*

This bird is a common summer visitor, frequenting most of our woods and copses, where there is thick underwood, but preferring those where moisture produces rank vegetation, the sides of streams where tangled masses of briars abound, clumps of rhododendrons and evergreens in shrubberies, and more rarely, brakes of gorse or hilly woods.

In such places, its notes towards the end of April, and in May and June, may be heard at intervals throughout the day; but it is in the morning and the evening, and sometimes after night-fall, that its beautiful song, almost rivalling that of the Nightingale, is poured forth in its full sweetness.

Although it appears to have been always generally distributed in this county, the Blackcap has, in recent years, increased in numbers, and this has perhaps, been the case to even a greater extent in the neighbouring counties of Wales. For, writing to me in 1888, from Churchstoke, Montgomeryshire, the Rev. F. O. Philpott says, "certainly many of the smaller birds have spread into Wales of late years. The Blackcap is fairly plentiful here now, but was one of the birds I used to miss when I first came from Worcestershire, fifteen years ago."

Mr. Ruddy, also, writing from Palé, near Corwen, says that it is common in that district. The nest of the Blackcap is usually built near the outside of a thick bush, or in evergreens. It is loosely constructed of coarse grass and roots on the outside, and lined with finer grass and a few hairs. The eggs are often so like those of some varieties of the Garden Warbler that collectors should be very careful to identify the parents. On the 4th of June, 1888, I found three Blackcaps' nests within sixty yards of each other, in a small wood by the Severn. They were all built in wild rose bushes,into which the hen birds crept,on my approach, and then began to croak and scold. There were five eggs in each of these nests.

The Blackcap was one of Gilbert White's favourite birds. Writing of it to Pennant, he truly says that the cock "has in common a full, sweet, deep, loud, and wild pipe; yet that strain is of short

continuance and his motions are desultory; but when that bird sits calmly and engages in song in earnest, he pours forth very sweet, but inward melody, and expresses great variety of soft and gentle modulations, superior, perhaps, to those of any of our Warblers, the Nightingale excepted."

The Blackcap is said to be fond of garden-fruits, such as currants, raspberries, and cherries. If this is the case, it does not, like other species, stray far from its usual haunts in search of them; for in this garden, which lies in an open country, I have never been able to detect one, either old or young. It is particularly fond of elder berries; and when this fruit abounds, frequently prolongs its stay far into October. Instances are also recorded of its having occurred during the winter months; but at this season care should be taken not to confuse the Marsh Titmouse with the male Blackcap, which, in plumage, it slightly resembles.

GARDEN WARBLER, *Curruca hortensis.*

This bird, though by no means so common as the Blackcap, is found in much the same localities. It is, however, more retiring during the breeding season, and prefers those covers where there are high trees, among the branches of which it delights to flit in much the same manner as the Willow Wren, a bird for which Rocke states he believes it is often mistaken. The Garden Warbler is a lovely songster, its vocal powers almost equalling those of the Blackcap. In warm weather, in May and June, it sings at intervals throughout the night. Commencing with one or two low notes, it suddenly pours forth a loud, deep, and mellow song, which it continues for ten or fifteen minutes. In the numerous dingles at the foot of the Wrekin, in nearly all of which there is an echo, this outburst of melody on a calm still night is perfectly startling, and at first it is difficult to realize that it proceeds from so small a bird.

The Garden Warbler is evenly distributed throughout Shropshire, and Mr. Philpott finds it also on the borders of Montgomeryshire, where he considers that of late years it has increased in numbers. It does not, however, proceed far into Wales, as neither Yarrell nor More could obtain any evidence of its occurence there; and so recently as the year 1888, Mr. Ruddy informs me that he has never observed it in Merionethshire.

After the breeding season, both old and young throw off all shyness, and rove about the country, visiting gardens in search of fruit. Here they do some damage by pecking currants, gooseberries, raspberries, and cherries, but chiefly confine themselves to those which are over-ripe and ought to have been gathered. They also do good by devouring the minute caterpillars that infest late crops of peas. Amongst wild fruits

they eat elderberries, like the Blackcap, as well as blackberries, and the berries of the mountain ash.

WHITETHROAT, *Curruca cinerea.*

Next to the Willow Wren, this is the most numerous of the small sylvan birds, commonly called Warblers, that come from southern climes in spring to spend the summer in this country. During its stay here, there are few places where this amusing bird may not be found; as even on the higher hills it often frequents brakes of gorse and briars. Its habit of constantly rising from some bush or hedge for a few yards in the air, with a desultory jerking flight, and singing a few short notes, renders it very noticeable. The Whitethroat gives the impression of being a busy, meddling bird, when, with throat puffed out, and the feathers on its head erected into a semi-crest, it hurries about, threading quickly through the bushes, and greeting an intruder with numerous scolding croaks. Indeed, altogether, its self-important airs and half-comic gestures give it a ludicrous appearance. Though the nest of this bird is to be found in various situations, it is rarely ever built more than two or three feet from the ground. Occasionally it is partly suspended between the stalks of coarse plants, but more frequently it is hidden among briars, nettles, and long grass. I have several times known it rear its young, notwithstanding many dangers, in ditches by the sides of public roads, which seem indeed, to be rather a favourite site for its nest. Unlike the next species, however, it seldom builds in gardens or near houses, preferring to retire, during the breeding season to woods, hedges, commons, and the margins of pools.
The eggs, which are usually five in number, have a peculiar greenish yellow ground colouring, which, as well as their size, distinguishes them from those of the Lesser Whitethroat. After the young can fly, these birds visit gardens, to feed upon the smaller kinds of fruit; but, as even then they live principally upon insects and caterpillars, they are more serviceable than otherwise to the gardener.

LESSER WHITETHROAT, *Curruca sylviella.*

In Shropshire this pretty Whitethroat has of late years greatly increased in numbers, and it is now a common summer visitor, quite as often to be found breeding in gardens and shrubberies as in woods and hedges. Its habits, indeed, are familiar, and it is a tame confiding bird, creeping through bushes and along hedges, singing at intervals, but rarely rising into the air.
The alarm note, too, is very unlike the Whitethroat's; for when its nest or young are in peril, it utters a rapid series of angry *chats*, somewhat resembling the noise made by knocking two small stones together.

I have frequently found its nest eight or nine feet from the ground, and usually built in a low shrub, and not among nettles.

The nest is a tiny frail structure, composed outwardly of grass and the fine stalks of plants intermixed with lichens, and lined with a few hairs. The eggs are much smaller than those of the common Whitethroat, with the ground colour nearly white or stone colour, and never suffused with greenish yellow.

In gardens, this bird does a little, but inappreciable harm by eating gooseberries, currants, and other fruit ; before the ripening of which its food is entirely insectivorous.

Like the Garden Warbler it appears to be of rare occurrence in Wales. Mr. Cambridge Phillips has never observed it in Breconshire, though it is stated to have occurred in that county ; and Mr. Ruddy has been equally unsuccessful in Merionethshire.

WOOD WREN, *Sylvia sylvicola.*

This and the two following species resemble each other in many respects, yet in others, they exhibit remarkable differences of habit. The Wood Wren, during the breeding season, is found in open woods of some years' growth, or among clumps of trees—preferring those where the oak, beech, ash, and sycamore grow. The Willow Wren, on the contrary, frequents woods and copses of all kinds, as well as hedges, the sides of streams, and gardens ; and is, in fact, at home anywhere that it can find bushes or even clumps of gorse and heather to play amongst, while the Chiff-chaff hides in thicker woods and evergreens. And when, as is frequently the case, all three birds are found inhabiting the same wood, and are to be heard almost at the same time, their difference is very marked ; for whilst the peculiar shivering notes of the Wood Wren are heard from the tree tops, the sweet laughing song of the Willow Wren comes from the bushes around, and the more retiring Chiff-chaff repeats its name from the shelter of the denser covert. For seven years in succession, I found a Wood Warbler's nest near the same spot in a dingle, at the base of the Wrekin, the site chosen being a sunny bank, where the grass was rather short, at the foot of a large tree. The nest was composed outwardly of coarse grass a little moss, and lined with fine grass, and occasionally a few hairs, but without so much as a single feather. And this latter feature forms apparently an invariable distinction between the nests of this and the two next birds ; for though the outward architecture is much the same, and all are covered with an arched roof or dome ; the Willow Wren and Chiff-chaff use feathers chiefly in the lining of theirs, while the Wood Wren invariably rejects them. The eggs in these seven nests—except on one occasion, when there were only four—were six in number, with very dark or purplish red spots on a white ground. One year, wishing to identify

them beyond doubt, I caught the hen bird in a light butterfly net, in which I detained her for some time, and was pleased to find, on subsequently visiting the nest, that she had not forsaken it. Before migrating, Wood Wrens, especially the young birds, visit gardens, where their food is generally insects, though they occasionally take small fruit. This bird is generally distributed throughout Shropshire, being plentiful in favourite localities ; in Yarrell's *British Birds* it is stated that the Wood Wren breeds in all the counties of England and Wales, but Mr. E. Cambridge Phillips says it is very rare in Breconshire, and Mr. Ruddy has not hitherto observed it in Merionethshire.

WILLOW WARBLER, *Sylvia trochilus*.

Of the migratory Warblers that spend the summer months here the Willow Wren is by far the most numerous ; and its sweet merry laughing notes are everywhere to be heard, even in the ravines that run up the sides of many of our high hills. In the summer of 1880, I well remember finding several nests of this bird in the glens on the Longmynds, one of which was almost entirely, and very prettily, lined with bits of wool instead of feathers. And this habit of building on hill-sides does not appear to be unusual, for the late Robert Gray, in his *Birds of the West of Scotland*, remarks,—"I have found the nest of the Willow Warbler in Shemore Glen, Loch Lomond-side, at a considerable elevation, and placed in the grass among tufts of heather, the structure in these cases being lined with the feathers of black game, grouse, and pheasants."

Still it is most appropriately styled the Willow Wren ; for no bird delights more to dwell by the sides of streams, where it plays and feeds among the various kinds of willows. I have frequently found its nest by the side of public roads, in the grass between the roadside and the ditch. The confiding "Peggy," as it is locally called, also builds in flower-beds, among peas and strawberries, and on lawns where the grass has been permitted to grow ; and it will allow its nest to be almost pulled to pieces, or even removed to a short distance, before deserting it.

A few years ago I wished to identify a series of Willow Wren's eggs, and accordingly captured the old birds upon their nests ; but in no single instance did they forsake them.

The eggs are of nearly the same size as those of the Chiff-chaff, but the spots are of a lighter red, in fact, almost rust-coloured.

Gardeners assert that the Willow Wren does great damage among fruit, and that it also eats young peas, so destroy it and its nest whenever they get an opportunity. I have never, however, been able to detect it pecking into pea pods, though it is constantly engaged in picking insects off the plants.

When the Warblers take fruit, they prefer that which has long been ripe, and is becoming worthless from incipient decay.

Currants, gooseberries, raspberries and cherries, are, in this state, favourite delicacies with many of them, but if the remains underneath the trees be examined, it is difficult to say what part the bird has eaten. The fruit itself has been pecked to pieces and scattered about, and the stones or seeds have also been left; so that it seems as if the sweet juice only had been sucked out. If this proves to be the case, these birds differ in taste from the Thrushes, Tits, and others, which eat the fruit itself.

CHIFF-CHAFF, *Sylvia rufa.*

The Chiff-chaff, though not so plentiful as the Willow Wren, is very common in woods, copses, and shrubberies, delighting in those where the trees are of a moderate height and the underwood thick, or in clumps of laurels, rhododendrons, and other evergreens.

The earliest of the small summer migrants to reach our shores, this lively bird is frequently to be heard by the middle of March, and is usually plentiful by the end of that month. It also stays late in autumn, and is the only migrant that sings up to the time of its departure, though the subdued notes we hear in September and October are very unlike the cheerful ones uttered in spring, and seem to say that the bright summertide has gone, and that it is time to bid us farewell.

The Chiff-Chaff just as frequently builds in a low bush as upon the ground, differing in this respect from both the Wood and the Willow Wren. Another very usual place for its nest is the top of one of the larger sedges that in marshy places form large tufts. The materials employed are also rather different from those used by the two birds just mentioned, and the outside is chiefly composed of moss and dead leaves, so as to resemble the nest of the Common Wren, or even a bunch of rubbish.

The adults of the present species closely resemble the Willow Wren, but they are slightly smaller, with a more sober brown plumage untinged with yellow. The legs and claws, too, are dark brown, nearly black, and not pale brown. The young of the two birds are very much alike, and can only be distinguished by careful examination.

The Chiff-Chaff is the last of the family commonly called Warblers that spend the summer months here, and enliven our walks, whether in fields or groves, either by their lively actions or their sweet song. The number of them, so far as Shropshire is concerned, is not large, but others have occurred in Britain, some of which may yet be added to our local avifauna—the most likely seasons to look or listen for them being the periods of their migration in spring and autumn. These birds are not an easy class for the beginner to study, as the foliage is sufficiently expanded before their arrival to partly conceal them, and this in addition to their restless habits and sober-coloured

plumage, makes their identification difficult. A good memory for rural sounds is also indispensable to enable the observer to recall his studies of former years, and several summers will have elapsed before he can at a moment distinguish between the song of the Sedge and the Reed Warbler, the Blackcap and the Garden Warbler,—not mistaking either of them for the Nightingale,—and assure himself that the *reel* of the Grass-hopper Warbler does not proceed from a cricket. It is also important to know the birds by sight as well as by their song—no easy matter when they are usually concealed in a covert or flitting among the branches of trees.

GOLDEN CRESTED REGULUS, *Regulus cristatus.*

A frequenter of woods and shrubberries where the various kinds of yew and fir trees grow, this, the smallest of British birds, luxuriates among the exotic firs that have of late years been planted with such lavish hands.

In its restless habits and manner of searching after food it sometimes reminds one of the small Warblers, sometimes of the Tits, in whose company it is often found; and it appears to form a natural link between the two families.

The Gold Crest, though common throughout the year, is much more numerous in winter than at other times; and, as large numbers have been known to arrive on our coasts in autumn, there is no doubt that this tiny bird crosses the German Ocean, like the Fieldfare, Redwing, and other migrants. On this interesting feature in its economy, Selby contributed a short paper to the *Memoirs* of the Wernerian Natural History Society for 1824. In this paper he records the satisfaction with which, in the autumn of 1822, he had witnessed the arrival upon the coast of Northumberland, of a multitude of Gold Crests, "fatigued and spent by their distant, and for so diminutive and to appearance delicate a bird, almost incredible flight. This happened after a severe gale, which commenced on the 24th October, 1822, at North-east, and continued during the whole of the 25th; but which, for some hours previous to its conclusion, veered about to the East and South of East. On the morning of the 26th, they were seen to arrive by hundreds upon the beach, so fatigued and overcome by the unfavourable change of wind, the length of their journey, or both combined, as to drop the moment they reached land, unable to rise or escape their pursuers. Some idea may be formed of the incredible numbers which came over in this flight, furnished in all probability by the forests of the northern parts of Europe, when I mention that I have traced it to have extended from beyond Berwick, northwards along the whole line of coast as far as Whitby, in Yorkshire; but how much further to the north or south of that point I have not yet ascertained.

With the same gale we received a great importation of Redwings, and Fieldfares, and a very abundant flight of Woodcocks, all known as emigrants from the northern parts of Europe ; but none of these appear to have suffered from fatigue to the same extent as their diminutive companions." Mr. Cordeaux, in his *Birds of the Humber District*, also says that on the coast of Yorkshire and Lincolnshire, the autumnal migration of this species is as well established as that of the Woodcock, and that, from its preceding that bird by a few days, it is known as the Woodcock-pilot. He adds, further, that the North-sea fishermen have told him that it often alights on their smacks, and in foggy weather perishes by hundreds.

Wonderful instances these, of the power that migratory instinct imparts to the tiniest of birds, compelling them to cross the sea at one of the most stormy seasons of the year, and to lose many of their innocent lives in their perilous passage.

The nest of the Gold Crest is one of the most beautiful and elegant of the homes of our native birds. Very small in structure, it is composed of lichens, fine moss, spiders' webs, hairs, and small feathers firmly woven together, and usually, instead of being built among the branches of a tree, it is so cleverly suspended beneath them that they serve for an awning—a position that is well represented in the vignette at the end of the article on this species in Yarrell's *British Birds*.

Occasionally, however, the nest is placed on the upper surface of a branch or among the small twigs like that of other birds.

Gold Crests love to frequent shrubberies and gardens, where cedars grow, and often build among them. Although so small, they are of a very hardy nature, for in severe weather I have observed small parties cheerily searching after food in trees high up on the Wrekin. This species is plentiful in North Wales.

FIRE CRESTED REGULUS, *Regulus ignicapillus*.

Unlike the preceding species, the Fire Crest is rare in this country, to which it is almost entirely a winter visitor ; for though the first British example was caught by a cat, near Cambridge, in August, 1832, and Dr. Turnbull procured one in East Lothian, in the summer of 1848, these are the only instances of its occurence, except in winter.

The difference, however, between this bird and the Gold Crest is so little known, and, except at a short distance, so difficult to determine, that it is impossible to speak with any certainty of the frequency of its appearance.

I have before noticed five examples found in Shropshire, and am now able to add two more. The first, a very beautiful adult male, belonging to Miss Clara Fisher, Bridgnorth, was killed at Wheathill, a small village, near the Clee Hills, on the 21st December, 1881 ; and the second, a young male of the year,

which passed into the late Mr. John Shaw's possession, was caught on the Wyle Cop, Shrewsbury, on the morning of the 16th December, 1882.

It is somewhat singular that, of these seven specimens, three should have been obtained in the town of Shrewsbury; two having been killed in a garden on Swan Hill, and the other, as related above. Except in the year 1863, when one was killed in Shrewsbury, and another at Hawkstone, all have occurred in different years, the first being the year, 1854.

Mr. J. E. Harting, in his *Birds of Middlesex*, has clearly pointed out the distinguishing characters by which this bird may be known from the Gold Crest:—"It is erroneously supposed," he says, "by many that the only difference between the Gold Crest and the Fire Crest consists in the crest of the latter being of a more flaming yellow than that of the former. If this were so, the difficulty in distinguishing the two species would be great. A much clearer difference than this, however, exists. The Fire Crest invariably has a white line both above and below the eye, and a black line running through the eye; hence Temminck calls it *Roitelet a triple bandeau.* These three lines are absent in the Gold Crest."

As far as is known of its habits in this country, the Fire Crest seems nearly allied to the Gold Crest in its ways, as well as in plumage, being usually found either in company with it, or with Titmice, and, like the latter, appearing fond of the vicinity of houses. In Yarrell's *British Birds*, there are some notes on this species from the pen of the late Mr. J. D. Hoy, one of which is to the effect that "Its call-note can be readily distinguished among a host of the common species, being shorter, not so shrill, and pitched in a different key, so that it is easily discovered."

THE PIPE ROLL FOR THE THIRD YEAR OF KING HENRY II., 1157.

By R. LL. KENYON.

William Fitz Alan renders account of the firm of Shropshire.

1.—In the treasury £84 12ˢ 6ᵈ.
2.—And in his own superplus 18/8.
3.—And in fixed alms to the Knights Templars 1 silver marc.
4.—And in fixed alms to the Canons of Brug 10/- and to the Monks of Malvern 2/-.
5.—And to the Sick of Shrewsbury 30/-.
6.—And in payment of the Porter of Brug 30/5.
7.—And in payment of the Porter & Warder of Shrewsbury 60/10.
8.—And in the custody of the Castle of Strattun £4.
9.—And in lands granted to Hugh de Piers £42.
10.— & to Cadwalladr £7 of the King's imprest.
11.— & to the Abbot of Haghmond 71ˢ/4ᵈ.
12.— & to the Monks of Shrewsbury 68/8.
13.— & to Robert de Girros 35/-.
14.— & to Hamo l'Estrange £4.
15.— & to Wido l'Estrange 110ˢ/-.
16.— & to Earl Reginald 113ˢ/4ᵈ.
17.—And in payments (soltis) to William himself £93 6 8 by the King's writ (per breve regis).
18.—And in gifts by the King's writ to Maddoch £8 10ˢ.
19.— & to Gervett 40/-.
20.— & to Hoel son of Joaf 40/-.
21.—And in payment of the King's Archers (liberatione archiariorum Reg.) in the army 47/-.
22.—And he has of superplus £12 14ˢ 9ᵈ.
23.— Richard de Bealmes owes 10 marks of silver for a law-suit (loquela) between him & Alan de Uppedun.

24.—Hugh de Dena gives account for 20/- of pleas (placitis) of the Earl of Leicester. He has paid it into the treasury & is quit.

25.—Engelard gives account of 20 marks for the wardship of the land of his nephew.

26.— In payment for 30 bacon pigs and 86 loads of corn (summis frumenti) paid to Geoffrey Monk £8 0s. 4d. And he owes 106s 4d.

27.—And the same Sheriff gives account of 113s 9d of Danegeld. In the treasury £4 7s 6d.

28.— & in remissions (perdonis) by the King's writ to Walter de Dunstanville 26s 3d. And is quit.

29.—And the same Sheriff gives account of the firm of the land of Girard de Turnai of £7 6 3. In the treasury 66s/-.

30.— And to Gerverd Coch £4 0 3 by the Chancellor & the Earl of Leicester. And is quit.

I have numbered the Clauses in this Pipe Roll for convenience of reference, and proceed to comment on such of them as were not explained in connection with the Pipe Roll of the previous year.

1.—The sum paid into the treasury was a great improvement on last year, when £8 3s. 8d. was all the treasury got out of the Sheriff, the royal manors having all had to be restocked in that year after the devastation of the civil wars.

2.—*His own "superplus"* was the balance due to him as shown by last year's accounts, 18s. 8d.

4.—The *"fixed alms" to the Canons of Brug*, i.e., Bridgnorth, *and to the monks of Malvern*, make up the 12s. entered last year as "fixed alms," but without the names of the grantees. The 10s. represented a third part of the tithes of the parish of Morville, which included Bridgnorth. Earl Roger de Montgomery, in 1086, had founded a Church, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene, for six Canons at Quatford, said to have been built on the spot where he first met his (second) wife, Adelais de Pusey ; and had granted to it these and other tithes. The foundation was transferred to Bridgnorth, either by Roger's son, Robert, who founded the Castle and Borough of Bridgnorth, or by Henry I.,

who obtained Earl Robert's fief by the forfeiture of the latter in 1102. This charge of 10s. was, in 1176, made payable by the Borough of Bridgnorth, instead of the Sheriff of Shropshire. (*Eyton* i., 106, 321).

The 2s. to the Monks of Malvern was the royal firm charged on Dowles, a parish in the extreme south east of the county, close to Bewdley. Dowles itself had been granted to Malvern Priory by Wydo, son of Helgot the founder of Castle Holgate, and in 1127 Henry I. released to the Priory his firm of 2s. on their land. (*Eyton* iii., 174). Malvern was a Benedictine Priory, subject to Westminster Abbey.

17.—The writ for the *payments to William himself* would be that called "Liberate" from its use of that word, which means "pay" or "deliver." It was under the great or privy seal, and was directed either to the Chief Justiciar and Barons of the Exchequer, or more usually to the Treasurer and Chamberlains of the Receipt. (*Madox Exchequer* i., 389). This year, 1157, was that in which Henry invaded North Wales from Chester, at the instigation of Cadwalladr, as was mentioned under the Pipe Roll of last year; and no doubt this large payment of £93 6s. 8d. to the Sheriff was for the expenses of the King's soldiers passing through, or starting from Shropshire. There is nothing to show that Fitz Alan himself accompanied the King on this expedition. Other payments on account of the same war follow.

18.—*To Maddoch*, £8 10s. These Pipe Rolls do not trouble themselves much about ceremonious titles. Madoc was the reigning Prince of the half of Powis land, called Powys Vadog. According to Humphrey Lhoyd, he was "ever the King of England's friend, and was one that feared God and relieved the poor." He had married a sister of Owen, Prince of North Wales, but "envied at the libertie of North Wales, which knewe no lord but one," and was, with Cadwalladr whom we have already mentioned, the principal instigator of Henry's invasion of North Wales in this

year, 1157. He guided the King's navy to Anglesey, where he landed some troops who were cut to pieces by the inhabitants, a defeat which led to the precipitate retreat of the fleet, and induced the King to make peace with the Prince of North Wales. Madoc is also said by Humphrey Lhoyd to have built the Castle of Oswestry in 1148, and Leland writing in Henry VIII's time says there was a tower there, called Madoc's Tower. Oswestry was included in the old boundaries of Powys land, and was nominally part of Powys Vadog; but it had probably not often been in the hands of the Welsh Princes since the time of Offa. It was held by Edward the Confessor and by Earl Roger de Montgomery, and a castle was built there under the government of the Earl. It is not improbable that the castle may have been taken by Madoc in Stephen's reign, and that he may have rebuilt or added to it, but in 1160, when Madoc died, Oswestry was in the hands of William Fitz Alan, to whom it had probably been restored on his re-appointment to the Shrievalty of Shropshire by Henry II. Madoc however held Brogyntyn, close to Oswestry, and left it to his illegitimate son Owen, called thence Owen Brogyntyn, whom we immediately find to be in receipt of large sums of money from the King. (*Pennant's Tours in Wales* i., 278.; *Eyton* x., 320—322; xi., 44).

19.—Gervase, or Iorwerth Goch, was Madoc's brother, and held Mochnant is Rayader under him. His name occurs again at the end of this Pipe Roll, and his history will be found in paragraph 30.

20.—Howel ap Joaf, ap Cadogan, ap Athlestan Glodryth (?) is mentioned by Lhoyd as having, in 1162, destroyed the Castle of Walwern in Cyvelioc, belonging to Owen, Prince of North Wales, who was "wonderfully displeased thereat," and gathered his power, and came to Llanthinam in Arustly of which Howel was the lord, and attacked and routed him at Severn side. It appears from this entry that he had assisted King Henry against Owen in 1157.

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21.—The *payment to the King's Archers* was, no doubt, a payment on behalf of the treasury to the archers raised in or passing through Shropshire for the Welsh campaign.

22.—After all the payments, there was a balance in the Sheriff's favour of £12 14s. 9d., to be credited to him next year. The firm of the county was therefore this year £265 5s.

23.—An entry in the Pipe Roll for 1160, excusing payment of Richard de Bealmes's debt, calls his suit a "plea of seizin," i.e., as to a right to possession of land. Richard de Bealmes held Donington under his cousins of the same name, who were Lords of Tong. The latter established a grange at Ruckley for the Abbey of Buildwas, and Richard granted to the same Abbey 3 acres of land and a right of common pasture in Donington. Alan de Uppedun was Lord of Upton Cressett, and the law-suit probably referred to land in Meadowley, in which both litigants appear to have had an interest. (*Eyton* i., 140, 150; ii. 175).

24.—I do not know who Hugh de Dena was. There was a family de la Dene in Broseley throughout the 13th century. (*Eyton* i., 156; ii. 38). Robert, Earl of Leicester, was Chief Justiciar of England from 1156 till his death in 1168 (*Itin. of Hen. II.*, index; Dugdale's *Chronica*, 2). Hugh de Dena evidently had had some law-suit before him, and his fees payable to the Crown amounted to 20s.

25.—Engelard was the Castellan of Stretton Castle, whose biography has been given under the Pipe Roll of 1156. His elder brother, Richard de Pichford, seems to have died in 1157, leaving his son, another Richard, a minor, and therefore, as a tenant in capite, a ward of the Crown. Engelard evidently bought the wardship from the King for 20 marks, i.e., £13 6s. 8d.; that is to say, he acquired the right to hold his nephew's lands till his nephew became 21, without giving any account of their profits, subject, however, to all burdens upon them, and to providing for the maintenance and

education of the nephew himself. Pitchford itself was not held by Richard in capite, but as mesne tenant, and, therefore, Engelard would not get possession of it. His tenures in capite were Little Brug, or Southbridge, a suburb of Bridgnorth, which he held by the service of finding dry wood for the King's chamber in Bridgnorth Castle as often as the King should come there, Albrighton, near Shifnal, Bishton (now part of Albrighton), Cantlop, near Pitchford, Lee Brockhurst, near Wem, and Colmere, near Ellesmere. Richard's minority lasted only a short time, for before 1172 he had granted Pitchford Mill to Haughmond Abbey. He also in some way acquired Cosford, near Albrighton, and made a grant there to Buildwas Abbey. He died about 1176. His descendants held the property till 1300, or a year or two before that, when they sold Albrighton, their principal possession, to John, Lord Tregoz, from whom it passed to his son-in-law, John de la Warre. In 1301, they sold Pitchford to Walter de Langton, Bishop of Lichfield, and the only possession of the family in Shropshire after this was at Cantlop, where a Nicholas de Pichford was tenant in capite in 1343. (*Eyton*, passim).

26.—Out of the 20 marks due from him, Engelard states that he has paid for 30 bacon pigs and 86 loads of corn, delivered to Geoffrey Monk, £8 0s. 4d., leaving only 106s. 4d. due from him. A seam (summa) of corn contained eight bushels, and was supposed to be the load of a horse, but there were several different measures called "seams." Geoffrey Monk (it seems to be his name, not his profession) was one of the King's Marshals, and often appears as receiving payments at Court, on the King's behalf, from 1155 to 1166. (*Itinerary of Henry II.*)

27.—The 113s. 9d. of Danegeld is the amount entered in the Roll of last year as still owing by the Sheriff, who now completes his account of it.

28.—Walter de Dunstanville inherited Shifnal, and estates in Sussex, from his father Alan, to whom they

seem to have been granted by Henry I., and who died about 1156. From his uncle Robert, Alan's elder brother, he inherited in 1168 about 27 manors in Wiltshire, and some property in Surrey. He also owned large estates in Normandy. His father and uncle had both been partisans of the Empress, and his uncle was constantly at court with Henry II. Their father seems to have been one Reginald de Dunstanville, who married Adeliza, daughter and heiress of Humphrey de Lisle, who held the 27 manors in Wiltshire at the time of *Domesday*, but this Reginald was dead before 1124, and what relation he was to Reginald de Dunstanville, Earl of Cornwall, illegitimate son of Henry I., does not appear; but some manors in Wiltshire held by the Earl, which escheated to the Crown on his death in 1175, were restored in 1190 to Walter de Dunstanville, who was evidently some near relation. Walter was with Prince John in 1192, and suffered forfeiture, probably for taking part in his treason, in 1194, and died soon afterwards. He was not only excused his Danegeld of 26s. 3d. in Shropshire in 1157, but also that assessed on him at the same time in Sussex; and in 1158 he was excused a donum, and in 1162 another Danegeld, in both counties. He was a great benefactor to Wombridge Priory, in this county, and gave to it, among other gifts, his two mills of Ideshall (i.e., Shifnal) and Patesford, in the manor of Shifnal, and Lee, in the same manor, including 20 acres of wood, thenceforth and now called Prior's Lee. In one of his charters to this Priory he expresses a wish to be buried there, and a monument which was removed from Wombridge to the Abbey Church, Shrewsbury, in 1825, of a knight in armour, is believed to be of him. In spite of his forfeiture, Shifnal descended to his son and grandson, and to that grandson's daughter and heiress, who married Robert de Montfort, who died about 1274. Their son, William de Montfort, sold it in 1309-10. (*Eyton* ii., 268, &c.)

29, 30.—The land of Gerard de Turnai consisted not

only of the nine manors enumerated as his in my explanation of the Pipe Roll of 1156, but of 18 altogether in Shropshire, those not there mentioned being Hatton near Shifnal, Stockton, Sutton Maddock, Ruthall in Prior's Ditton, Cherrington, Chesthill (which included Tern Hill), Kinnersley, Shawbury, and Uppington. Of them all, Sutton was the largest and most important, and was granted in this year, 1157, together with Ellardine now part of Child's Ercall parish, to Gervase Goch, whose name occurs earlier in this same Pipe Roll as the recipient of a gift of 40s. from the King. The firm of these two manors was £4 0s. 3d., more than half of that charged on the whole 18 manors of Gerard de Turnai. Gervase, or Iorwerth, was a younger son of Meredyth ap Blethyn ap Convyn, the last prince of all Powis. His brothers, Madoc and Gruffyth, divided the Principality between them, and Gervase held Mochnant is Rayader under Madoc. Of Madoc I have already spoken. Gervase, like his brother, assisted Henry in his invasion of North Wales, and captured and burnt the Castle of Yale; but the mention on the Pipe Roll that the transfer of these manors to him was "by," i.e., by order of the Chancellor (Becket), and the Earl of Leicester (Chief Justiciar), looks as if they had given a decision in his favour on some legal claim he had made out to the property. It was granted to him, however, on the singular tenure of being the King's "Latimarius," or Interpreter between England and Wales. He remained faithful to Henry, and in 1166 was deprived by his nephews, then Princes of Powis, of all his lands in the Principality. He appears as selling 15 horses for £14 6s. 8d. to the King in 1166, and in 1168 as victualling the Castle of Chirk at the King's expense; and in that year he was granted the very high annual salary of £91, which he received till the middle of 1177, when he probably died. His English property passed successively to his sons, Madoc and Griffith, both of whom, like their neighbour at Shifnal, Walter

de Dunstanville, were benefactors of Wombridge Priory, to which Madoc gave the advowson of the Church of Sutton, and Griffith gave several pieces of property in Sutton and Brockton, including Sutton Mill and Berdelay Wood. Both of them, also, in their deeds of gift expressed a wish to be buried in that Priory. One of the witnesses to Madoc's deed is Walter de Dunstanville, Clerk, who is afterwards described as Parson of the Church of Ideshal (Shifnal); one of Griffith's gifts is witnessed by him, and one by his namesake the Knight, owner of Shifnal, so that we may safely assume that these gifts to Wombridge were greatly influenced by the Dunstanvilles. Griffith married Matilda, a daughter and co-heiress of Ralph le Strange, Lord of Knockyn, and obtained with her the townships of Dovaston and Kinaston. From this marriage, the Kynastons of Hardwicke claim to be descended, taking their name from this township of Kinaston, which is now in the parish of Knockyn. Griffith himself described himself as "of Kinerton," i.e., Kinaston, in a charter of about the year 1200. He held Sutton on the same tenure as his father did, that of being the King's Interpreter, and was succeeded by his son Madoc, who owned it for upwards of 40 years, and at last sold it to John le Strange, Lord of Ness. It is, probably, from this Madoc that the place got the name of Sutton Maddock, Sutton referring, perhaps, to its position in the southern quarter of the Saxon parish of Ideshale or Shifnal. (*Eyton* ii., 103, &c.)

So ends the Pipe Roll of 1157.

THE PIPE ROLL FOR THE FOURTH YEAR OF KING HENRY II., 1158.

By R. LL. KENYON.

William Fitz Alan gives account of the firm of Shropshire.

1.—In the treasury £129 8^s by tale.
2.—And in his own superplus £12 14^s 9^d.
3.—And in alms newly-granted to the Knights Templars 1 mark of silver.
4.—And in alms granted to the Canons of Bridgnorth 10/- & to the Monks of Malvern 2/-.
5.—And to the sick of Shrewsbury 30/-.
6.—And in payment of the Porter of Bridgnorth $30^s/5^d$.
7.—And in payment of the Porter & Warder of Shrewsbury $60^s/10^d$.
8.—And in the custody of the Castle of Stratton £4.
9.—And in payment Bertumii Arbalestarii (the Crossbow-man) $30^s/5^d$.
10.—And in lands granted to Hugh de Pirariis £42.
11.— & to John l'Estrange £7 10^s of the King's imprest by the King's writ.
12.— & to the Abbot of Haghmond 71/4.
13.— & to the Monks of Shrewsbury 68/8.
14.— & to Robert de Girros 35/-.
15.— & to Hamo l'Estrange £4.
16.— & to Wido l'Estrange 110/-.
17.— & to Earl Reginald 113/4.
18.—And in payment of Hoel son of Oen £4 18^s by the King's writ.
19.—And in the King's Court (in Camera Curiæ) to Ralph fitz Stephen 40 marks of silver by the King's writ.
20.—And to Maddock 40/- by the King's writ.
21.—And to Oen son of Griffin 5 marks of silver by the King's writ. And is quit.

22.—Richard de Bealmes owes 10 marks of silver for a plea of seisin.

23.—Engelard gives account of 106s/4d for wardship of the land of his nephew. He has paid it into the treasury and is quit.

24.—The same Sheriff gives account of 70 marks of silver of a tallage on the County (de dono Comitat). In the treasury £39 15s 2d.

25.—And in remission by the King's writ to Nigel de Broc 5/-.
26.— & to Fulk fitz Warin 12d.
27.— & to the Monks of Billewas 4s/2d.
28.— & to Earl Reginald 14/2.
29.— & to Walter de Dunstavill 16/-.
30.— & to Gilbert de Laci £4 4 9.
31.— & to William the King's brother 6/9.
32.— & to the Knight's Templars 2/7.
33.— & to the Abbot of Cumremara 6d.
34.— & to the Sheriff 3/2.
Total £6 18 2. And is quit.

9.—The first new item in this Roll is the pay of the Crossbow-man, who gets 1d. a day, the same as the porters of Bridgnorth and Shrewsbury. He probably had to keep in order the crossbows used in the Shropshire garrisons, as we find another "Arblaster" engaged to do in Shrewsbury, 100 years later, at a salary, for some short period, of 14d. (*Owen and Blakeway* i., 124). The second Lateran Council had lately (1139) but ineffectually promulgated the following decree, "We prohibit, under anathema, the future use against Christians and Catholics of that art, deadly and hateful to God, of crossbowmen and archers."

Crossbows are said to have been introduced into England by the Normans at the battle of Hastings, and crossbow-men are often mentioned in *Domesday.* The long bow superseded the crossbow in England in the time of Edward II., but the latter was always the favourite in France. Henry VIII. encouraged the long bow, but absolutely prohibited the use of the crossbow. (See *Rees's Cyclopedia*).

11.—John le Strange now takes the place occupied the last two years by Cadwalladr. John le Strange was

brother of Guy and Hamo, mentioned in the Pipe Roll of 1156. Cadwalladr having been restored to his Welsh possessions in 1157, it appears that the grant to him was now transferred to John le Strange, and an entry in a subsequent Roll further shows that the grant was of land in Ness, the firm charged on it being increased from £7 to £7 10s. John le Strange was the eldest of the three brothers. Their father, Roland le Strange, the first of the family of whom we have any mention, held one Knight's fee at Hunstanton, in Norfolk, under William fitz Alan, in the reign of Henry I., and married Matilda, daughter of Ralph fitz Herlewin, of Hunstanton, who held five Knight's fees in Norfolk, under William de Albini Pincerna. Matilda's two brothers dying without issue, John le Strange inherited their property in Norfolk as well as that of his father. He was in Shropshire with William fitz Alan in 1155, and at that time probably, and certainly shortly afterwards, held under him the Shropshire manors of Middle, Ruyton, Wykey (now part of Ruyton, but then independent), Kynaston, Maesbrook, Moreton, Melverley and Acton Scott. Before 1172, he got in addition, also under Fitz Alan, Glazeley, Abdon, Berrington, and Longnor; before 1160, he inherited from his brother Hamo, Cheswardine, which he held in chief from the Crown, and that part of Betton which took from them and still retains the name of Betton Strange. This was held under Shrewsbury Abbey, and the other part of Betton, being retained in the hands of the Abbey, is still called Abbots Betton. The grant to John le Strange in this year of Ness, included the then independent manor of Kinton. His tenure in Shropshire under Fitz Alan was by the service of two Knights' fees; for Ness he owed one Knight's fee, and for Cheswardine half a Knight's fee to the Crown. He was continually with Fitz Alan, and with his brother Guy who succeeded Fitz Alan as Sheriff of Shropshire, and we find him in conjunction with Guy receiving, in 1168, a present of £70 from the King, and in 1171,

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£20 for paying soldiers on the Welsh Marches. He gave the Churches of Hunstanton and Cheswardine, and a mill and some land in Middle, and the mill of Ruyton, to Haughmond Abbey, and some land in Norfolk to Shrewsbury Abbey. He died in or just before 1178, and was succeeded by a long line of descendants. They held Ness, or Ness Strange, as it came to be called, and Middle and Knockin, till the reign of Edward IV., in the 17th year of whose reign, John le Strange, Lord of Knockin, died, leaving an only daughter and heiress, Joan, who married George Stanley, son of the first Earl of Derby. John le Strange's descendants, who acquired Knockin from the daughters of his brother Guy, were regularly summoned to Parliament as Lords Strange of Knockin, from 1299. The Barony passed by inheritance to the Earls of Derby, and is now in abeyance among the descendants of the three daughters of the fifth Earl. (*Eyton; Dukes; and Nicolas' Peerage*).

The rest of the list of "lands granted" is the same as last year.

18.—Howell was son of Owen Gwynedd, Prince of North Wales, and nephew to the Cadwalladr mentioned in previous Pipe Rolls. This Howell "for his prowesse in the field, and his discretion in consultation, was counted the floure of chivalrie, whose presence also was thought onlie sufficient to overthrowe anie hold." He distinguished himself chiefly in the domestic feuds of Wales. In 1145 he and his brother Conan quarrelled with their uncle Cadwalladr, whereupon "they called their strength unto them and entered the county of Merioneth, where the people fled to the sanctuaries to save their lives. These two young Lords made proclamation that no man should hurt those that would yield to them; whereupon the people that had fled returned to their houses without hurt. Then they brought all the country in subjection to them, and led their army before the castle Cynvael, which Cadwalladr had built and fortified, wherein was the Abbot of

Tuygwyn, or Whitehouse, to whom the Lord had committed the defence of his castle. Then Howel and Conan summoned the fort with great threatenings, but they within defied them ; whereupon Howel and Conan promised the Abbot Mervyn great rewards, to let them have the house. But he (like a faithful servant, whom neither terrible menaces nor pleasant profers could move to untruth, but as his lord trusted him so would he continue still, and not deceive his expectations), denied them of the same, choosing rather to die with honour than to live with shame. With which answer the young Lords were greatly offended, that a priest should stay their prosperous proceedings, and thereupon assaulted the castle so sore, that after they had beaten down the walls they entered by force, and slew and wounded all the garrison, saving the Abbot, who escaped away privily by means of friends whom he had in Howel's army." In 1147 Howel captured Cadwalladr, and kept him in prison till 1151, when he escaped and conquered part of Anglesey, but was expelled by Prince Owen, his brother, and fled to England. After the peace between Owen and King Henry in 1157, the latter seems to have taken Howel into his pay, at £36 a year, beginning six weeks before the end of the year for which this Pipe Roll accounts, i.e., before Michaelmas 1158. In 1159 the full salary was paid, and Howel and Conan assisted the Earl of Bristol to raise the siege of Carmarthen, which was being attacked by Rees, Prince of South Wales ; but the salary was stopped in the middle of the following year, 1160, though his father seems to have been faithful to his alliance with Henry till 1163 or 1164. His father died in 1169, and Howel, who was illegitimate, claiming his inheritance, was defeated and killed by his brother David. (Lhoyd's *Hist. of Cambria.*)

19.—The payment in the King's Court would be for the expenses of a progress which the King seems to have made through several counties in the summer of 1158. Ralph fitz Stephen was one of the King's chamberlains. (*Itinerary of Henry II*, p. 36.)

20.—Of Madoc, Prince of Powis, an account is given under last year's Pipe Roll, when he received £8 10s. The pacification of Wales made it unnecessary to continue the payment.

21.—Oen, son of Griffin, was Owen Gwynedd himself, Prince of North Wales, as to whom much has been said in the notices of his brother Cadwalladr and his son Howel. He "was fortunate and victorious in all his affairs; he never took any enterprise in hand but he achieved it." When Henry II. invaded Wales in 1165, Owen, with the Princes of South Wales and Powis, watched him from the Berwyn mountains, and "kept the king so straitly, that neither forage nor victual might come to his camp, neither durst any soldier stir abroad. And to augment their miseries there fell such rain that the king's men could scant stand upon their feet upon those slippery hills. In the end the king was compelled to return home without his purpose, and that with great loss of men and munition, besides his charges." Henry never again attacked Owen, who proceeded to take and rase to the ground several of the castles built by Henry in Wales, including Rhuddlan and Prestatyn. (Lhoyd's *Hist. of Cambria*).

This ends the account of the firm of the County, the items of which come to £265 6s. 1d.

24.—The tallage of 1156 had been 40 marks, and there had been none in 1157. This one of 70 marks was, therefore, a heavy imposition, but it was not all paid, for several persons were excused their quota.

25.—Nothing is known of Nigel de Broc, except that he released to Ranulf de Broc some claim on land at Angemar (probably in Normandy). He must have been a relation of this Ranulf, who in right of his wife was tenant in capite of Great Berwick, near Shrewsbury, and of Chetton, to whom Henry committed the execution of the decree of banishment against Becket's kindred, who farmed the estates of the See of Canterbury during Becket's banishment, and at whose Castle

of Saltwood Becket's four murderers slept on the night before the murder. He remained in office and in favour with the King for several years afterwards. (*Eyton* i., 167).

26.—Fulk fitz Warin at this time held land in Gloucestershire, Cambridgeshire, Essex, and Hertfordshire, and in this same year received a present of 40 marks from the King, and was excused 12s., his quota of the donum of Essex and Hertfordshire. He appears to have been tenant of Mostyn, Alderton near Middle, and Alberbury, in Shropshire, but held none of them in chief from the Crown, and would therefore pay no tallage in respect of them. He, probably, also held Whittington under William Peverel, who was certainly his superior lord in Cambridgeshire, and whose estates escheated to the King about this time, so that the tenants of them might have been talliated; but for some reason he was soon dispossessed of Whittington, which was in 1160 in the King's own hands, and though his son claimed it, and got judgment in his favour in the Curia Regis, it was not till 1204 that, on payment of a heavy fine, it was restored to his grandson. Fulk's father, the first of the family of whom we know anything, was Warin de Metz of Lorraine, who witnessed a deed connected with Wenlock Priory at Castle Holgate, about 1115, and was, perhaps, at that time Lord of Broseley, which afterwards seems to have passed to his younger son William and his descendants. He was allied by marriage to the Peverels, and related to the Le Stranges. (*Eyton* ii., 2; vii. 68; xi. 30).

27.—Buildwas Abbey appears to have been founded by Roger de Clinton, Bishop of Chester (which then included Lichfield), about 1135, for the Savigniac order of monks, an order which branched off from the Cistercians about 1112, and was reunited with them in 1147. Their first house in England was Furness, founded about 1127, by Stephen de Blois. Combermere was also theirs, founded in 1133, and perhaps the accession of Stephen de Blois to the throne in 1135

may have been one of the Bishop's inducements to found an Abbey for the order favoured by the new King. The Bishop gave to it the town of Buildwas, and one of the witnesses to his Charter was William fitz Alan, the Sheriff whose account we are now considering. King Stephen confirmed the grant while engaged in the siege of Shrewsbury in 1138, and added an exemption from all taxes charged on the one hide of land on which Buildwas stood. It is to this exemption that effect is given in this Pipe Roll, and in this and the previous year the monks are also excused a Danegeld and a donum assessed on Brockton, a property in the Parish of Sheriff Hales, in Staffordshire, given to them by a retainer of William fitz Alan's, and still called, from having been one of their houses, Brockton Grange. William fitz Alan himself gave them Little Buildwas. (*Eyton* vi., 317).

30.—Among the Norman Barons who fought at Hastings was Walter de Lacy, who took his name from Lassy in the diocese of Bayeux, and whose services were rewarded by a fief in Herefordshire, Shropshire, and elsewhere. In Shropshire he got Stanton, which from him or his family got its present name of Stanton Lacy, Ludlow, and other manors. He died in 1085, and was succeeded by his eldest son Roger, the builder, probably, of Ludlow Castle, but rebelling against William Rufus, Roger was exiled, and succeeded by his brother Hugh, who endowed Llanthony Abbey, and was a benefactor to Gloucester Monastery, of which another brother, Walter, was Abbot. Hugh left a sister, Emma, whose son was the Gilbert de Lacy mentioned in this Pipe Roll, but Henry I. ignored her claims, and took possession of the Lacy estates in England. Gilbert was then probably a child. In 1138 we find him in England, fighting on the side of the Empress against Stephen, but in 1146 he seems to have made his peace with Stephen, and to have got possession, by favour of Stephen, of part of the Lacy estates, in Herefordshire. He recovered Ludlow and Stanton, either in Stephen's

reign or quite at the beginning of Henry II's, and that he was in favour with the latter monarch is proved by his being excused his proportion of the donum this year, 1158, not only in Shropshire, but also in Herefordshire and Gloucestershire. In 1160 he had become a Templar, and he died not long afterwards. The author of the *Gesta Stephani* calls him a " prudent man, farsighted and active in all military actions, brave and skilful." Both Stanton and Ludlow remained with his descendants, and eventually passed to an heiress who married Roger de Mortimer, Earl of March, the murderer of King Edward II. (*Eyton* v., 4, 233 ; *Itinerary* 49).

31.—What estate William the King's brother had in Shropshire I do not know. He accompanied the King to England on his accession, and was constantly with him both in England and France until his death at Rouen, on Jan. 30, 1164, on which his lands in Norfolk and Suffolk came into the King's hands. In 1155, at a Great Council at Winchester, the King proposed to conquer Ireland and give it to his brother William, but the Empress opposed the project, and long before Ireland was actually invaded William had died. (*Itinerary*.)

33.—The Abbey of "Cumremara," or Combermere, was founded, as already stated (see 27), in 1133. Within a few years after its foundation, probably, William fitz Alan gave to it Dodicote in Child's Ercall ; and some time in the early part of Henry II.'s reign Ivo Pantulf, Lord of Wem, gave to the same Abbey Bromhall, Shifford and Clive, which were all then considered to be in Shropshire, though the two former, now called Broom Hall Grange and Shifford's Grange, are in Staffordshire, while Cliff Grange is still part of Sutton, in Shropshire. These three Granges, however, may have been given later than 1158, and the 6d. donum remitted to the Abbey will have been the charge on Dodicote. All these properties, as well as some later acquired ones in Shropshire, were retained by Combermere Abbey till the Dissolution. (*Eyton* viii., 52, ix., 163, 193).

CHURCHWARDENS' ACCOUNTS OF THE TOWN OF LUDLOW.

Transcribed by LLEWELLYN JONES.

Thes ben the Receytis that Ric' Thornton & John Merc'[1] hav' receyved unto the use of the Church of Ludlowe.

fferst of the Stewards of the [2]yeld tco kariag of stones fro' hughley—& the to have stones or what ye church may spare ...	vjs.	viijd.
It. Rec' of the executo^rs of John hosier to ye same cariag	vjs.	viijd.
It. of Sir John hoper to ye same cariage ...	iijs.	
It. of John hycokes for ij skelettis ...		xixd.
It. for stones in ye church yerd of John sp'cheford[3]...		xijd.
It. of R'c Thornton barbo^r	vjs.	viijd.
It. rec' of the executo^rs of John hosier to mende ye clokke & ye quer' dore ...	iijs.	
It. rec. of the same executo^rs to paie ye maist'[4] mason for too weks wages ...	vjs.	viijd.
It. for bordis to make moldis hewyng & planyng	ijs.	iiijd.
It. rec' of ye Wif of Ric' Gothale of Clongonwas[5]		xijd.
It. rec' of ye execut' of John hosier to ffelton q^ua rell[6]	xviijs.	
It. rec. of maistres fflegge in part of a mor[7] sum'		xxd.
It. rec' of Oldstrete & Galdeford by ye hand of W. m'cer & W. hardwike	xxxs.	
It. rec' for a gown y^t alson ludford bequest	xvijs.	

[1] Mercer. [2] Guild. [3] Sparcheford. [4] Master. [5] Clungunford.
[6] Quarry. [7] Larger Sum.

It. rec' of Willam Shipston & Simon Chalon'[1] for iij crafts[2] to our lady Chaunsell ... iijs.
It. of Alsom' Shermon for a chike yt come into hir house ... ... jd.ob
It. rec' of the p'son[3] of Ludlowe to paie ye laborers ... ... xls.
It. rec' of the executo'rs of John hosier to karieng of stonys fro ffelton by ye hand of John Dale ... ... vjs. viijd.
It. rec' of John Dodmor to help paie ye new mason... ... ... vjd.
It. to ye same of Sir John hoper... ... vjd.
It. rec' of Joh' Dodmor of ye biquest of ye vicar of didelbyry ... ... xxs.
It. rec' of Willam Grene for a pott ... iiijd.
It. of a Worsshipfull man yt Weddyd . . . . .
. . by ye labor of Ric' Bowdeler .. ... xijd.
It. rec' for ye Estr Tapre ... ... iiijd.
It. rec' of Sir John hoper to paye Thomas Rawlyns for v vodr[4] ... ... xxd.
It. rec' of Edward Bayton ... iiijd.
It. rec' of John Dodmor bailly upon the Jewell ... ... vli.
It. rec' of Willam Bowier for his moder in law pytte ... . vjs. viijd.
It. rec' of Willam hoke for his moder in lawe in full paieme't ... ... ijs.
It. rec' of Nicholas Dyer for ... ... iiijd.
It. rec' of John Dale to paie Th' Rawlyns for v vodr ... ... xxd.
It. of John Dale to paie Thomas Raulyns... iiijs. ijd.
It. rec. of John hoper to ye quarrio'rs hire ... xijd.
It. rec' of John Adams bailly to help forth ye quarriers ... ... xxd.
It. rec' of Sir John hoper to paie Th' Raulyns for xx vodr... ... vjs. viijd.
It. ye Smyth of Chaddisley hath guantied a nobell & hath paied ... ... xxd.
It. rec' of Johan Colewale ... .. iiijs.
It. rec' of Wat' Cachepoll for part of a holy lof ... ... iiijd.

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[1] Challoner. [2] Crests. [3] Parson.
[4] 5 Fother, i.e., 5 Waggon loads.

It. rec' of that was gadered to ye Gabell wt Beawpe & John Crymes yefte[1] ...	lijs.	viijd.
It. rec' of the Crafte of the Corvesers[2] ...	iijs.	iiijd.
It. rec' of my maist' beawpe for stonys ...	iijs.	viijd.
It. rec' of Isabell Dyer of P'share[3] frely yeven		xijd.
It. rec' of Marg'y Knyzton to paie for cariage	viijs.	iiijd.
It. r' of Sir John hoper & Robt Barbor for John ffletcher in p't of paiement of ijs. ...		xijd.
It. of Sir John hoper to paie for iij dosen lyme	iijs.	
It. rec' of Wat' honybrigge for stonys ...	ijs.	ijd.
It. Willam Sutton		iiijd.
It. rec' for hapron founde of Alson' Shermon		vd.
It. rec' for ij pott sold to John Wrothe ...		ijd.
It. rec' of gaderyngs at div'se tymes wt ye church box	iijs.	
It. rec' of ye bequest of Ric' kynston by ye hand of Joh' Dale	xvjs.	viijd.
It. rec' for a greyndyngston of hew lokier...		ixd.
It. rec' for a vodr stones of W. Shipston ...		vjd.
Sma tol	xx—li iijs	ixd ob.

P' J. Wilkis & Johem Barbor

Recept' p' Custodes ecclie à festo sci mich'is Archi' a° rr Edwardi quarti nono usq' idm festu' extuc px' sequtr

fferst of thexecuto'rs of John hosier ...	xs.	
It. for a gowne of John milward wif ...	iiijs.	jd.
It. rec' of the Erle of Pembroke	xs.	
It. rec' for a horsse of my lord of Glouc'yeffte	iiijs.	xd.
It. rec' of Wardeyn for ye pytte of Jenot Collwall	vjs.	viijd.
It. rec' of ye Wardeyn for dette of ye seid Jenott	vjs.	viijd.
It. rec' of ye yefte of ye Wardeyn ...	vjs.	viijd.
It. rec' of Ric' Sherman for iiij treen to him sold	xijs.	
It. rec. of ye xecuto'rs of John hosier ...	xvjs.	viijd.
It. rec' at Estern	xliijs.	xjd.
It. rec' of Jeffrey Sherman		xijd.
It. rec' of Annes Beaupie for iiij Asshelers ...		xvjd.

[1] Gift. [2] Cordwainers. [3] Pershore.

It. rec' of ye Stewards of the Drap's[1] ... vjs. viij*d.*
It. rec. of thexecuto^{rs} of John hosier ... xxvjs. viij*d.*
It. rec' for iij treen sold to Ric' Sherman ... vijs.
It. rec' of Maude Bromwich for hir husbands pitte ... ... vjs. viij*d.*
It. rec' of Ric' Barbo^{r} for his wifs pitte ... vjs. viij*d.*
It. rec' for ye pitte of John Stanb'ue ... vjs. viij*d.*
It. rec' of Simon Chalon' for Stones ... x*d.*
It. rec' of ye drap's for ye taske of ye ridyngs of q^{ua}rell ... ... vjs. viij*d.*
It. rec' of ye Taillors for ye same ... vjs. viij*d.*
It. rec' of ye Smythes for ye same ... vjs. viij*d.*
It. rec' of ye Diers & Barbo^{rs} ... ... vjs. viij*d.*
It. rec' of ye Bakers for ye same ... ... vjs. iiij*d.*
It. rec' of ye Bocho^{r}s for ye same ... iiijs. ij*d.*

It. rec' of John' Barbo^{r} for a fother stone... xij*d.*
It. rec' of Agnes Beaupie for a fother stones at ye q^{ua}rell ... ... xvj*d.*

Rec' of John milward ... ... vjs. viij*d.*
It. rec' for a borde solde to Ric' Boudeler ... vj*d.*
It. rec' of ye Corvesers Crafte ... ... vjs. viij*d.*

S^{ma} xj*li.* xviijs. iiij*d.*
It. de Elemosinis fact' p' div's' p'sonas hoc a^{o} xxxjs. ix*d.*ob'
Et h'ent in surplus iiijs. iij*d.*

P' J. Wilks & Johen Barbo^{r}

Expens' fact', p' Custod' eccl'ie à festo sci' mich'is archi' a^{o} rr' Edwardi quarti nono usq' id'm festu' extu^{c} px' seq$^{ut'}$

In p^{r}mis paied for ladyng of Wat^{r} out of y^{e} q^{ua}rell ... ... vs.
It' paied to Rog' Andrewe for ij daies ... x*d.*
It' paied to Willia' yoppe & his felowe ...
It' paied for ij seem Coles[2] ... ... vj*d.*
It' paied to Willia' yoppe & his felowe for kev'yng of ye steple ... ... ixs.
It' paied for naill for helyng[3] of ye steple ... x*d.*
It' paied to Willia' yoppe & his felawe for vj daies & half ... ... ijs. ij*d.*
It' paied for a small corde ... ... vj*d.*

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[1] Drapers. [2] A seam or horse-load of coal. [3] Covering.

It' paied for naill to dyzt the bell whelys ...		j*d.*
It' paied for Roseyn & Wax to make synement		ij*d.*
It' paied to Rog' Quarrio^{r} for vij daies & half	iij*s.*	j*d.*
It' paied to a laborer w^{t} him iij daies ...		xij*d.*
It' paied for carriage of xxvij fotherston ...	ixs.	
It' paied to Rog' Andrew for v daies & half	ij*s.*	iij*d.*
It' paied to a laborer w^{t} him for v daies & half		xxij*d.*
It' paied for Iren & makyng of iiij axes & stele		xxj*d.*ob'
It' paied for stele & stylyng of iij axes & j pike		xvj*d.*
It' paied for helvyng of ye pike		j*d.*
It' paied for ij bolles[1]		ij*d.*
It' paied for dieng of a chesepell[2] & ye mendyng of or' ornaments	ij*s.*	v*d.*
It' paied for a q^{ua}rtie bokeram for the said ornaments		ij*d.*
It' paied to Rog' Quarrio^{r} for v daies ...	ij*s.*	j*d.*
It' paied to Ric' Davies for cariag' of v fother ston'		xx*d.*
It' paied to Rog' Quarrio^{r} for iij daies ...		xv*d.*
It' paied to John Davies for cariag of xx^{ti} foyer stone	vj*s.*	viij*d.*
It' paied to Ric' Davies for iiij fother ...		xvj*d.*
It' paied for mendyng of ye clokke ...		iiij*d.*
It' paied for mendyng of ye vestment ...		iij*d.*
It' paied to ye Quarrio^{r} & his felowe for iiij wikes werk	xvj*s.*	iiij*d.*
It' paied for mendyng of ye clokke ...		ij*d.*
It' paied for wasshyng & mendyng of auter[3] cloth		ij*d.*
It' paied to ye Q^{u}rrio^{r}[4] and ij men for a wikes werk	v*s.*	j*d.*
It' paied to Ric Davies for cariage of xviij fother ston'	vj*s.*	
It' paied to Campian for cariag of xx fother ston'	vj*s.*	viij*d.*
It' paied to Whitecote for cariag of v fother ston'		xx*d.*
It' paied for iiij seem Colis[5]		xij*d.*

[1] Bowls. [2] Chasuble. [3] Altar. [4] Quarrior. [5] Coals.

It' paied to hue lokier makyng of axes sherping & stiling	xxij*d.*
It' paied for the makyng of ye paschall[1] ...	xviij*d.*
It' paied for meete & drink at the making of the paschall	iij*s.* ij*d.*
It' paied to the dekyn[2]...	vj*d.*
It' paied to John lokier	vj*d.*
It' paied for a seem wode[3]	ij*d.*
It' deliv'ed to the p'son for his duete viij lb Wex	vj*s.*
It' in Wast of Wex ij lb	xviij*d.*
It' paied to hue lokier for mendyng of pikes & billes	xxij*d.*
It' paied to Rog' Andrewe & his felawe for ye Estarn wike	xxij*d.*ob'
It' paied to ye same Rog' & his felawe for a hoole wike	iiij*s* j*d.*
It' paied to ye same Rog' & his felawe for a nor' wike[4]	iiij*s.* ij*d.*
It.' paied to ye same Rog' & his felawe for iiij daies	iiij*s.*
It' paied for iiij seem Cole	xij*d.*
It' paied to Rog' Andrewe for v daies & half & for his two men	v*s.* v*d.*
It' paied to the same for a whole wike ...	v*s.* xj*d.*
It' paied to the same for iiij daies ...	iiij*s.* v*d.*
It' paied to the same for a whole wike ...	v*s.* xj*d.*
It' paied to the same for a whole wike ...	vj*s.*
It' paied for cariag & squaryng of tymbre fro' narbache	v*s.* ij*d.*
It' paied for makyng & mendyng of pykes	viij*d.*
It' in expencs of mete & drinke to wayn men carieng xx fother ston	ij*s.* vj*d.*ob'
It' paied to Rog' Quarrior & his ij men for iiij daies	iiij*s.* iiij*d.*
It' paied to ye same Rog' & a man for iiij daies	iij*s.* iiij*d.*
It' paied for cariag' of xxiij fother stones	viij*s.*
It' paied to a laborer at ye quarell for iiij daies	xvj*d.*
It' paied to Andrewe & his felawe for v daies	iij*s.* ixd.ob'

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[1] The paschal taper, an immense candle or taper, which it was the custom to light on Easter Eve in Romish churches, and keep burning until Easter Day.

[2] Deacon. [3] Wood. [4] Another week.

It' paied to hue lokier makyng of axes sherping & stiling ... ... xxijd.
It' paied for the makyng of ye paschall[1] ... xviijd.
It' paied for meete & drink at the making of the paschall ... ... iijs. ijd.
It' paied to the dekyn[2]... ... ... vjd.
It' paied to John lokier ... ... vjd.
It' paied for a seem wode[3] ... ... ijd.
It' deliv'ed to the p'son for his duete viij lb Wex ... ... vjs.
It' in Wast of Wex ij lb ... ... xviijd.
It' paied to hue lokier for mendyng of pikes & billes ... ... xxijd.
It' paied to Rog' Andrewe & his felawe for ye Estarn wike ... ... xxijd.ob'
It' paied to ye same Rog' & his felawe for a heole wike ... ... iiijs jd.
It' paied to ye same Rog' & his felawe for a nor' wike[4] ... ... iiijs. ijd.
It' paied to ye same Rog' & his felawe for iiij daies ... ... iiijs.
It' paied for iiij seem Cole ... ... xijd.
It' paied to Rog' Andrewe for v daies & half & for his two men ... ... vs. vd.
It' paied to the same for a whole wike ... vs. xjd.
It' paied to the same for iiij daies ... iiijs. vd.
It' paied to the same for a whole wike ... vs. xjd.
It' paied to the same for a whole wike ... vjs.
It' paied for cariag & squaryng of tymbre fro' narbache ... . vs. ijd.
It' paied for makyng & mendyng of pykes viijd.
It' in expences of mete & drinke to wayn men carieng xx fother ston ... ... ijs. vjd.ob'
It' paied to Rog' Quarrier & his ij men for iiij daies ... ... iiijs. iiijd.
It' paied to ye same Rog & a man for iiij daies iijs. iiijd.
It' paied for cariag' of xxiij fother stones viijs.
It' paied to a laborer at ye quarell for iiij daies xvjd.
It' paied to Andrewe & his felawe for v daies iijs. ixd.ob'

---

[1] The paschal taper, an immense candle or taper, which it was the custom to light on Easter Eve in Romish churches, and keep burning until Easter Day.

[2] Deacon. [3] Wood. [4] Another week.

It' paied to ye same for v daies		iijs. ixd.ob
It' paied to ye same ladyng watr by vij daies		vs. iijd.
It' paied to hue lokier for makyng, stylyng & mendyng of axes		viijd.
It' paied to John lokier for mendyng of ye Clokke		ijd.
It' paied for naill for ye belle whelis ...		jd.ob'
It' paied for iij seem of Colys		ixd.
It' paied to a laborer at ye quarell for ij daies		viijd.
It' paied for makyng of this p'cell[1] ...		xijd.
It' paied for ye rydyng of ye quarrell to taske	iiijli.	
It' paied for a seem Colis		iijd.
It' paied for a Capias for John milward		iijd.
It' paied for ij seem of wode to ye plomer		iiijd.
It' paied for a quart° borde to ley und' ye lide		ijd.
It' paied for haye		jd.
It' paied for half pounde tal'we for ye plom's		ob'

Sma to1 xiijli. xiiijs. iiijd.ob'

Ludlowe. Recept p' Johen Lane & Thoma' Tyron Custod' eccl'ie ibm à festo ap'lo' Simonis et Jude a° rr Edward' quart' xj'° usq.' idm f' extuc p'x' sequ' sic p.' unu' annu' integru'

fferst rec' of the wardeyn for John Colwall pytte	vjs. viijd.
Of Dd. Dylewe for his pytte	vjs. viijd.
Of John Typpar for his sones pytte ...	vjs. viijd.
Of Willia Bowier for his deuzt's[2] pytte ...	vjs. viijd.
Of the gaderyng to the boxe at div'se tymes	xvjs. ob'
Of the money at Estn	xlvs. vijd.
Of Willia' Bowier for his ij sones pittys ...	xiijs. iiijd.
Of Sir John Maunsell of London ...	xxs.
Of Piers Beaupie for a stone	xiiijd.
Of Ric' Sherman for a ston'	iijd.
Of ye Wardeyns executors for his pytte	vjs. viijd.
Of ye wardeyns moder pytte	vjs. viijd.
Of John Robt' for stones	xiiijd.
Of Willia' Griff' for stones	xvjd.
Of Ric Brown dier for stones	viijd.

Sma vjli. xixs. vjd.ob'

Of Willia' Boudeler for his wifs pytte ...	vjs. viijd.

[1] Parcell i.e. account. [2] Daughters.

Of Rog' Colryk for his pytte	vjs.	viij*d.*
Of Ric' Sherman	vs.	
Sm^a^. to^l^. rec' vij*li.* xvijs. x*d.*ob.		

the metell y^t^ ye chorche wardens broz^t^ into ye place is	cxvj*li.*
ther of rey most content y^e^ . . . . of j hosyars	xxxxiijli. Di.

Expens' . . . . . . Custod' anno p'dc'o'

fferst paied for carieng of stones into the church fro' the churchyard	iijs.	ij*d.*
It' paied to Nyztingale for takyng doun ye belle & to have him up ayen ..	ijs.	viij*d.*
It' paied to ye same for makyng of the belle whele		xj*d.*
It' paied to John Belman for half a daies werk		ij*d.*
It' paied to the Brasyer for mendyng of the Belle	vijs.	
It' in expens upon Robt. Kerver mason seeng the werk of stepill		iiij*d.*
It' to the fforster'[1] for ther reward ...		iiij*d.*
It' in expencs upon the mason of Gloucestre & his man at a dyn'[2]		vj*d.*
It' paied to ye sam mason for his reward	xxvjs.	viij*d.*
It' paied to John Peion to fetche home Clement mason	iijs.	iiij*d.*
It' paied for a seem lyme		iiij*d.*
It' paied for expencs of the paschall ...	iijs.	
It' paied for the makyng of the paschall ...	ijs.	
It' paied for wode & oyle		v*d.*
It' paied to the Dekon		iiij*d.*
It' paied to John Belman for his labour ...		vj*d.*
It' paied to Jeffrey mason & his man for poyntyng of stepyll		vj*d.*
It' paied to Wheler for yerd & wyndyng of the logge		vj*d.*
It' paied to Sir Edmu'd White for mendyng of ye organs	ijs.	vj*d.*
It' paied to the mason for pavyng in the church...		x*d.*
It' paied for a seem lyme		iiij*d.*
It' paied to John Barbo^r^ for a torche ..	iijs.	ij*d.*

[1] Forester. [2] Dinner.

It' paied for mendyng of the Clokke ...		viij*d.*
It' paied for Wast of Wex of ye paschall and to ye p'son x lb viij^d^	vj*s.*	viij*d.*
It' paied for mendyng of the vaulte ...		iij*d.*
It' paied to Nyztyngale for under-stayng of ye Belhouse		xij*d.*
It' paied to Brasier for fetchyng of Clay	ij*s.*	
It' paied to John hoper for a pec'[1]. of tymbre		ij*d.*
It' paied to Jariche for cariag' of Stone & the Belle		ix*d.*
It' paied for Ale to laborers		iiij*d.*
It' paied to John Belman for makyng of Berys for ye p'cession & or' labo^r^		viij*d.*
It' paied for Coles		iiij*d.*
It' in exp' upon laborers aboute the belle ...		iiij*d.*
It' in flessh & Chise for the same ...		ij*d.*
It' in metall		xviij*d.*
It' paied to the Brasier		xl*d.*
It' paied to Deffords Wif for brasse	iij*s.*	iiij*d.*
It' paied to Willia Welens Wif for brasse ...	ij*s.*	iiij*d.*
It' paied to Ric' Sherman for brasse ...	iij*s.*	vj*d.*
It' paied to a Tynker for brasse	ij*s.*	v*d.*
It' paied to Wat' Morton for brasse ...	ij*s.*	x*d.*
It' paied to Nyztyngale for takyng doWn the greet belle		xvj*d.*
It' paied to ye mason of Coventre ...	vj*s.*	viij*d.*
It' in exp' for the same mason to bring him to Beaudeley		viij*d.*
It' paied to the sam' mason	v*s.*	
It' paied to defford for fustian tartaryn & bokeram[2]	ij*s.*	v*d.*
It' paied for v pecs of Ryband	ij*s.*	iiij*d.*
It' paied to ye vestement-maker for makyng & mendyng of vestemets	xiiij*s.*	
It' paied to hue lokier for makyng of the claper	ij*s.*	ix*d.*
It' paied to ye sam for Iren Weggs		iij*d.*
It' paied to Clement mason for dryvyng in of ye seid Weggs in ye stepill ...		ij*d.*
It' in exp' apon the mason of Coventre by Ric' Sherman		xij*d.*
It' paied to John lokier for his labour at ye Castyng of ye belle		iiij*d.*

[1] Piece. [2] Buckram.

It' paied to y[e] sam John & a nor' Werkman to clanse ye yeld halle ... ... vijd.
It' paied for cole ... ... iijd.
It' paied for threde ... ... iiijd.
It' paied for Canvas... ... ... xjd.
It' paied for bokera'... ... ... jd.
It' paied to Jenot Goldsmyth for Wasshyng of y[e] church clothes ... ... vd.
It' paied for a neWe stole ... ... ijs. iijd.
It' paied for y[e] makyng of ffanon[1] ... vjd.
It' paied for a bukk skyn ... ... xiiijd.
It' paied to hue lokier for a Iren rodde... viijd.
It' paied for naill ... ... ob'
It' paied to Joh[n] lokier for clensyng of ye leds ... ... iijd.
It' for makyng of our acompt... ... xijd.

Note.—The foregoing accounts appear to be the earliest Churchwardens' Accounts in the present possession of the Corporation, and although incomplete, have a very great interest attaching to them, as the various items indicate the erection of a certain portion at least of the Tower of our Parish Church. From the Will of Richard Dylowe, of Ludlow, made in the year 1453, it would appear that at that time the present tower was in an unfinished condition, for he there bequeaths to the building of the Campanile of the Parish Church of Saint Lawrence ten marks sterling.

I consider the undated portion of these accounts to relate to the same period as the other two.

From 1471 there is a hiatus in the Accounts until we reach the year 1540; but as the late Mr. Thomas Wright, the Antiquarian, transcribed the Accounts between 1540 and 1574, verbatim for the Camden Society, I propose to commence at this latter date, and to include the few items found in the Appendix to Mr. Wright's book.

I have set out the first year's accounts in full.

Villa de Ludlow. The accompte of Robr[t] Wrighte and . . . . Churchwardens of the seaied towne from the feaste of Sy. and Jude anno dni. 1574 untill the end of one hole yere then next ensuynge in the tyme of Richard Rascoll & Thomas Dews then bailiffs of the saied towne 1575

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[1] A sort of ornament, like a scarf, worn about the left arm of a Mass-priest when he officiates.

Money Receaved by the saied churchwardens as followethe

Inprimis at Easter for the paschall & token money ... ... xl*s.* viij*d.*

It'm for quartrige money ... ... vij*li.* xv*s.* vij*d.*

It'm for the grave of . . . . the wief of Richard heathe ... ... vj*s.* viij*d.*

It'm for the grave of Elizabeth the wief of Thomas Candland ... ... vj*s.* viij*d.*

It'm of harry cleberie for exchaunce of a pew in the ladie Chauncell... ... xij*d.*

It'm of Thomas halton for a pew in the said chauncell late in the tenure of harrie cleberie ... ... vj*s.* viij*d.*

It'm of Willm alsapp for a pew in the same chauncell ... ... v*s.*

It'm of Robert Wrighte for a pew on the southe side of the churche late in the tenure of John Dalton ... ... vj*s.* viij*d.*

It'm for one pew surrendred by Allice abellice next to the pew of dame Ales townshend to Thomas Sackford Esquier on the northe side of the churche ... xij*d.*

It'm of Richard child for half a pew wch John Waties late surrendred by Rob^{te} Wrighte beneath the northe dore ... vj*d.*

It'm receaved of the old Churchwardens x*s.*

Sma. totalis rec. est xij*li.* ix*d.*

Money disbursed by the saied Churchwardens as followeth &c.

Inprimis for a quarte of muscadell geaven to Mr. Chauncellor by master bailiffs appoinctment in respect of a suyte to him ... ... x*d.*

It'm to John Mason for entringe oure names in his booke to p'cure a citacon by master bailiffs appoint^{mt} ... iiij*d.*

It'm for a roppe to the organs ... ij*d.*

It'm paied Richard halle for his wages for keapinge clene the churche ... v*s.* iiij*d.*

It'm for hollies to dresse the churche[1] ... vj*d.*

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[1] This item appears annually.

It'm for ij li. of candles on Christmas daie in the mornynge		vj*d.*
It'm to the deacon the 19 of december a pound of Candles...		iij*d.*
It'm ij li. of greate candles for the table and the organs		vj*d.*
It'm more to the deacon ij li. of candles		vj*d.*
It'm ij platts of Candles		v*d.*
It'm a pounde of sise candles... ...		xij*d.*
It'm ij[e] lyncks		xviij*d.*
It'm to Thomas Season for his wages for mendinge the glasse wyndowes ...	xx*s.*	
It'm for spike Nailes to mend the bell stock		j*d.*
It'm for lathe nailes to mend the founte		j*d.*
It'm for mendinge the fonte and the stock of the second bell		viij*d.*
It'm to the deacon a pounde of Candles the weeke after xpmas		iij*d.*
It'm the 16 of february ij li of Candles		vij*d.*
It'm half a pounde of Sise Candles the same tyme		vj*d.*
It'm for Wier to mend the chymes ...		iij*d.*
It'm for Whipcord to drawe the curten over the organs		iiij*d.*
It'm to Thomas season for mendinge the rynges of the curten of the organs to make them runne		vj*d.*
It'm paied burges for mendinge the second bell		vj*d.*
It'm for a deske in the pullpitt ...		xijd.
It'm for a surples to John trewman at Easter	vj*s.*	viij*d.*
It'm paied the deacon at Easter for daie bell	ij*s.*	
It'm paied him for pecinge iij[e] bell roppes		vj*d.*
It'm for mendinge ij[e] baldricks ...		xij*d.*
It'm to stephen knighte for mendinge a pece of Iron belonginge to the chymes		ij*d.*
It'm at didleburie for the dynner of thenquest at the visitacon	ix*s.*	
It'm for oure horse meate there ...		iij*d.*
It'm to the Register for the coppie of the booke of Articles		xij*d.*

It'm more to him for entringe oure names		xij*d.*
It'm paied at cleberie for oure dinner when we deliv'ed up oure p'sent[mt] to the bushoppe	ijs.	viij*d.*
It'm for oure horse meate there ...		xij*d.*
It'm for caiadge downe of a tonne of leade to M[r] swansons for to be weied ...		vj*d.*
It'm for a cord to drawe the smale organs		ij*d.*
It'm for a key for the store house ...		iiij*d.*
It'm for a hock to the store house windowe		j*d.*
It'm for nailes to the deacon		j*d.*
It'm for a new locker for one of the bells		ij*d.*
It'm for a roppe for the greate bell ...	vj*s.*	
It'm for xij[li] and a half of solder to the plom'[1]	vj*s.*	iij*d.*
It'm in wood	ij*s.*	
It'm in coles ij[d] and in lyme viij[d] ...		x*d.*
It'm to him for his worcke	xxvj*s.*	viij*d.*
It'm for Nayles and rosen		xij*d.*
It'm to the deacon for makynge cleane the leades		viij*d.*
It'm to him the 27 of September a pounde of Candles		iij*d.*ob'
It'm to him the 8 of october a pound of candles		iij*d.*ob'
It'm for fagotts to caste leade ...		iij*d.*
It'm more a pounde of candles to the deacon		iij*d.*ob'
It'm the 10 of November a pounde of candles		iij*d.*ob'
It'm the 16 of November a pounde of candles		iij*d.*ob'
It'm to the deacons boies for helpinge the plymer		iiij*d.*
It'm to ringers the 17 of November ...	vj*s.*	
It'm to the deacon half a pounde of sise candles		vj*d.*
It'm a pound of Candles		iiij*d.*ob'
It'm to humfreis and John higges for caryinge stones oute of the churchyarde		viij*d.*
It'm to the deacon for mendinge the bible & peacinge the bellroppes		viij*d.*

[1] Plumber.

It'm for caryinge earthe from aboute the churche		xd.
It'm for lyme & carriage thereof to poynte the Churche Wyndowes ...		vjd.
It'm to Thomas season for his quartrige at oure ladie Daye	vs.	
It'm for vj[c] barres of yron for the Wyndowes over the Gallerye ...		xxijd.
It'm to halle for the reast of his Wagis ..		xvjd.
It'm to humfreis tawardes his wagis ...		xviijd.
It'm to higges for his quartrige the ffirste of Aprell	xxvjs.	viijd.
It'm to Thomas Season for mydsomer quarter	vs.	
It'm payed for receavinge oure present-ment at the visitacon		iiijd.
It'm for a roppe for the third bell ...	vs.	viijd.
It'm for a corde to drawe the organs ...		ijd.
It'm to the deacon for his quartrige at mydsomer	xxvjs.	viijd.
It'm to humfreis for michaelmas quarter		xviijd.
It'm for a booke of articles at the visitacon		vjd.
It'm to a clerck to helpe us to writte at that tyme		vjd.
It'm paied a messenger to goe to Clibery wth oure p'sentm[t]...		xijd.
It'm at the delivery of the same ...		viijd.
It'm for mendinge the singinge bookes		iijd.
It'm a corde for the organs		ijd.
It'm for searchinge the foundacon of the Churche to Jorden for ij[e] daies & to higges, humfreis & Careles, the same tyme for the like	iiijs.	iiijd.
It'm for one pounde of Candles the 23 of September another the 9 of October another the 22 of October and another the 3 of November		xiiijd.
It'm for a bawdripp[1] for oure ladye bell		xviijd.
It'm to Thomas Season for michaellmas quartrige	vs.	
It'm Thomas higges for the like ...	xxvjs.	viijd.

[1] The baldric was the belt or thong by which the clapper of the bell was suspended.

It'm for pesinge twoe bell roppes ...		iij*d.*
It'm to higges for kepinge the Chymes...	vj*s.*	viij*d.*
It'm for Wyer to the Chymes ...		j*d.*
It'm to humfreis for the rest of his Wages		xviij*d.*
It'm for spike nayles to nayle on a locker for the bells to goe in		j*d.*
It'm the 17 of November for ringinge by Mr. Bailiffs appointm^{t}	xiij*s.*	
It'm for mendinge the bawdrippe of the yeld[1] bell		xx*d.*
It'm for a buckle and claspe of yron for the same bell		v*d.*
It'm to burges for a dayes worck about the second bell & for on to helpe him		xxij*d.*
It'm for lycour[2] for the bells		ij*d.*
It'm for Washinge the table clothes of the Churche at sundrye tymes ...		vj*d.*
It'm a pounde of seyse Candles ...		x*d.*
It'm for twoe pounde of Candles ...		viij*d.*
It'm for caryinge movlde to fill up master butlers grave		v*d.*
It'm for caryinge stones & duste oute of the Gallerye		vj*d.*
It'm paied the deacon for day bell at easter	ij*s.*	
It'm paied for brushinge the Chappells & Walles of the Churche	v*s.*	vj*d.*
It'm for mendinge the Crosse Callens ...		vj*d.*
It'm to Sir Robert for kepinge the book of Christenynge Weddinge & buryinge	ij*s.*	

Suma paied is x^{li} vj^{s} x^{d}

so remayneth to be paied by the Churchwardens xxxiij^{s} xj^{d}
W^{ch} they have paied & are thereof dischardged

Mr. Passie oweth this yere for Portman Medowe according to the order taken by Mr. Justice vj*s.* viij^{d} also Walter taylor oughte this yere to paie for the breke closse viij*s.*

The Accounts from 1575 to 1576 have not been copied into the book, a blank space being left for the purpose.

1576 to 1577.

Churchwardens - Richard Hopton & William Walle.

It'm receaved of Thomas hankye gent. for an olde alter stone	ij*s.*	

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[1] Guild. [2] Liquor, i.e., Oil.

It'm Graunted to Thomas hanky gent and ales' his wief one Pewe late in the tenure of John Bufton adioynynge to the chauncell called St. margarett's chauncell on the northe parte and paied for the same ... ... vjs. viijd.
It'm Graunted to Roger Gruffith and ales his wief one peece of grounde on the west parte of the churche to buylde a pewe upon and paied for the same ... ijs.
It'm Graunted to Robert Townshend Esquier and Anne his wief one pewe at St. John Chauncell dore on the northe side of the churche and paied for the same .. .. xs.
Graunted to Willm Beck & his wief one pewe behynde the weddinge churche doore and paied for the same ... iijs. iiijd.
Graunted Phe Bradford one pewe late surrendered by Willm P'triche[1] before St. Katheryns Chauncell in the mydle Rome for the some of ... ... xviijd.

Disbursements.

Inprimis paied for a drinckinge the 4 of december 1576 at the goinge oute of the olde churchwardens by Mr Bailiffs appoynt^mt ... ... ijs.
It'm paied humfreis for pullinge downe an aultar stone in the churche and for trymynge the place where it stodd ... xijd.
It'm for fetchinge a ladder from the castle to the churche ... ... iijd.
It'm to Season for mendinge the Candlesticke ... ... vjd.
It'm to humfreis for whyte lymynge viij^c windowes caryingeaway of certenstones xijd.
It'm for mendinge the poore man's boxe viijd.
It'm for excusinge oure app'aunce at Stretton before the Comissaries ... ijs.
It'm paied for a deske in the vestrye ... xxd.
It'm a corde for the Candlesticke ... jd.

[1] Partrich.

It'm the 8 of January spent at Tenbury for o^r dynn'		xij*d.*
It'm for horsemeate the same tyme ...		ix*d.*
It'm to humfreis for dabbinge the Churche house		vj*d.*
It'm to humfreis for caryinge the earthe from behynde the Churche house ...		vj*d.*
It'm spent at leyntwardyn when I went to the Comyssary...		ix*d.*
It'm for Courte fees that tyme ...		vj*d.*
It'm paied Giles Bruton for a ratts head and a wonts[1]		j*d.*
It'm for o^r ap'paunce at Stretton & Courte fees		xij*d.*
It'm for a sill for the churche house[2] ...	ij*s.*	
It'm for keapinge the chauncell doore on Easter daie		ij*d.*
It'm at the visitacon to the archdeacons man for fees		iiij*d.*
It'm to M^r ffarr for a booke of Erasmus	viij*s.*	
It'm for makinge the p'sentm^t at the visitacon		vj*d.*
It'm that daie for wyne & sugar to Mr. Deane		ix*d.*
It'm to Gyles bruton for xx^tie wonts heades		x*d.*
It'm for the vestry doore key... ...		j*d.*
It'm to ringers the 17 of November by Mr. Bailiffs appoynt^mt	vj*s.*	viij*d.*
It'm for iij^e rayles putt behynde the church porch		xv*d.*
It'm for half a strick of coales ...		ij*d.*

1577 to 1578.

Churchwardens. Thomas hunte & Gruffithe Nalle.

Receipts.

It'm of Mr. Bailiffs at o^r entringe into office	iiij*li*	xiij*s.*	iiij*d.*

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[1] Mole's.

[2] The accounts for this year contain several items for work done at the Church House.

Disbursements.

It'm paied the 18 of marche for the xij^{e} mens dynner at Mounslowe at the visitacon and the makinge a booke ...	vij*s.*	j*d.*
Item paied for a pottell of sacke and a pottell of clarett geaven to Mr. Verion by Mr. Baileffs appoinct^{mt}	ij*s.*	vj*d.*
It'm paied to Willm Blounte the 18 of ffebruary for his paines to loke on the standard of the weather cocke by Mr. Bailieffs Comaundemente	ij*s.*	iiij*d.*
It'm paied to John Roo the 21 of ffebruary for takinge downe the pole of the weather cocke	iij*s.*	iij*d.*
It'm paied to them that carried ladders to take downe the powle of the weather-cocke		ij*d.*
It'm paied to Richard Evans for his paynes aboute the Steple		iiij*d.*
It'm Breade and ale for the laborers at the takinge downe of the powle ...		vij*d.*
It'm paied to the sawyers that sawed the tymber of the powle	iij*s.*	viij*d.*
It'm paied to Will'm hardinge of halton for the carrage of ij^{o} loades of tymber	iij*s.*	
It'm paied to John Rawlings for his p'te for the carraige home of the powle ...	ij*s.*	
It'm paied to Gilles of halton for the carraige of ij^{o} loades of tymber ...	iij*s.*	
It'm paied for Ale to make the carriers of the tymber Drinck		x*d.*
It'm paied to John Backhouse of j lode of tymber		xij*d.*
It'm in Ale carried to the woode at the loadinge of the Powle		vj*d.*
It'm paied for Ale for them that did helpe to horse the tymber on the sawe pitt		iiij*d.*
It'm in ale at the comynge home of the Powle to the waynemen ...		x*d.*
It'm for spicke nayles and Borde nayles in the Steple		j*d.*
It'm geaven to the Plummer for his paynes comynge heather from heref'[1]		

1 Hereford.

and Bestowed on him by Mr. Bailieffs appoinctement		xiiij*d.*
It'm paied to a man to goo for Will[m] Blounte to chetton to have sett up the powle		viij*d.*
It'm paied to hamond for fallinge the tree of the weathercocke and cuttinge of the same in peeces		ix*d.*
It'm paied for Ale at the castinge of the leades and for a syve to sifte sand and for tallowe		viij*d.*
It'm paied to John Roo the 19 of Auguste for ij° kirffs cuttinge from the powle...		vj*d.*
It'm paied more to him for ij° daies in travalinge to sett sawyers on worcke on the tree		xij*d.*
It'm paied more to Roo for squaringe the Powle when he came home in the streate		xij*d.*
It'm paied for the makinge of the Iron Crosse to Roger hill	ij*s.*	iiij*d.*
It'm for the carraige of the same crosse		iiij*d.*
It'm paied for a newe Gable	xx*s.*	
It'm paied to John Roo for sydinge the Powle and helpinge to fall him ...	iij*s.*	iiij*d.*
It'm paied for Ale when the Powle was wyndinge up into the neather flore of the steple		xvj*d.*
It'm spente more upon the laborers when they had wounde him up at Mr. Asbaches		ix*d.*
It'm spent upon the worckemen in the steple in ale at John Rogers ...		iiij*d.*
It'm paied more the 28 of auguste in Ale spente on them that wounde downe tymber and leade oute of the steple		vj*d.*
It'm paied for caraige the 4 of September of leade from the Churche to the Castell		iiij*d.*
It'm paied for Ale the same daie to the castinge of the leade and carage downe of the same againe		viij*d.*
It'm paied to Will[m] Thomas for castinge leade and coveringe the Powle ...	xxx*s.*	
It'm paied for Ale and vittualls at		

Richard Sherwods spent on the laborers when the Powle was sett in his place...	ijs.	viij*d.*
It'm paied to Richard Evans for helpinge the worckmen in the steple ...	iijs.	iiij*d.*
It'm paied for carrage of leade and tymber from the castell to the Churche		vj*d.*
It'm paied to Willm Burges for settinge up the Powle	xxvjs.	viij*d.*
It'm paied to Thomas patchett for savinge propps		xj*d.*
It'm paied to Mr. Clea for pikes and barrs fo^{r} the Chauncell Dore	iiijs.	iiij*d.*
It'm to Willm Burges in rewarde over his wages	ijs.	vj*d.*
It'm paied to lawrence wellyns for plates and Nayles for the weathercocke ...	iijs.	
It'm paied to Willm Burges for settinge the tymber and Bords under the leade on the Steple	iiijs.	viij*d.*
It'm paied John Bewlen for a ladder that was broken takinge downe the Powle		xij*d.*
It'm paied Richarde season for takinge downe the weather cock and settinge up the same	ijs.	
It'm paied Thomas higgs for peecinge robes[1] that weare broken hallinge up the powle		xvj*d.*
It'm for Ale		j*d.*
It'm paied to John Roo for his daies worcke when he chose the powle for the weather cocke[2]		xij*d.*

1578 to 1579.

Churchwardens. Edward Crowther and William Beck.

Receipts.

It'm for the buriall of John Davyes one of the Attorneys	vs.	vij*d.*
It'm for an olde instrument soulde ...	xs.	

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[1] ? Ropes.

[2] A Memorandum at the foot of the account is as follows :—"nyne shillings viij^{d} is to be paied them by Mr Ric. Baily Mr Clerck Gruffith nalle and Thomas hunt for waste tymber wch they had of the p'ishes at the settinge up the powle of the wethercock."

Disbursements.

It'm payd Edward Humfries for his wages for keepinge doggs oute of the Churche	vs.	
Imprimis spent in the newe house at o^{r} entringe into office in the Company of Mr Bailiffs		xij*d.*
It'm payd for a lanterne of Glasse ...	vs.	
It'm for carryinge the poole of the steple the laste yere	ijs.	
It'm payd for the drinckinge of the Inquisito^{r}y at the Archdeacon's visitacon		xij*d.*
It'm payd Burges for takinge downe the ij^{e} pynacles of the steple and bringinge of them downe into the Churche and Churchouse	xijs.	vj*d.*
Item to John Cooke iiij^{or} quiers of pott paper		xvj*d.*
It'm for a pynt of liquor for the belles at the Ringinge for the Quenes Matie ...		iij*d.*
It'm for Ringinge the same tyme ...	vjs.	viij*d.*

1579 to 1580.

Churchwardens. Roger Gruffithes & John Perckes.

Disbursements.

It'm for a corde to hange the glasse lanterne		xij*d.*
It'm for a booke of iniunctions ...		vj*d.*
It'm the 10 of May for certen singinge bookes to one of Worcester by thappoynct^{mt} of Mr Bailiffs... ...	ijs.	vj*d.*
It'm for a Citacon againste suche as would not paye theire Easter dueties ...		xij*d.*
It'm for p'cs[2] from the counsaille by the comaundm^{t} of Mr Bailiffs againste Mr Passye touchinge the dueties of the churche...		xxij*d.*
It'm for v^{c} bookes of prycksonge ...	ijs.	
It'm to Burges for two juysts[3] for the scallyons		vj*d.*
It'm payd at the Sittinge of the deane of dydlebury		iiij*d.*

[1] This is an annual payment. [2] Process. [3] Joists.

It'm payd for the receavinge of the verdict befor the Chauncellor ... viij*d.*
It'm payd for a horse to goe to Whitborne ij*s.*
It'm payd to the paritorye[1] ... ... vj*d.*
It'm payd unto Richard higgs for polinge oute weedes out of the walles about the Churche and making cleane the Leades xij*d.*
It'm payd to Mr Spenser for ffees in a matt^r^ betwene John Passie & us in the behalf of the p'ishe ... ... v*s.*

1580 to 1581.

Churchwardens. Philip Bradford & John Becke.

Disbursements.

It'm payd for a booke of iniuncons fo^r^ the Churche ... ... iiij*d.*
It'm payd for puttinge the p'sent^mt^ at the Buyshops visitacon ... ... xij*d.*
It'm spent upon the quest of the visitacon xij*d.*
It'm payd for one Statute Booke at the apoynctment of Mr Bayliffs ... ij*s.*
It'm payd the Sumner for his ffee for s'vinge the sitacon to Whitbourne ... vj*d.*
It'm puttinge in our p'sent^mt^ at Whitborne ... ... iiij*d.*
It'm our chardges to Whitborne ... ij*s.* iiij*d.*
It'm one booke of comen prayar for the Quenes holydaye ... ... iij*d.*
It'm payd to Peter Smythe for two Lyncks agaynst Christmas for the Churche ... ... xviij*d.*

The following resolution accompanies the accounts for this year :—

" fforasmuch as divers inhabitants of this
" p'ish have heretofore taken pues half
" pues & kneeling places of the church-
" wardens & many of them are sithence
" married into other p'ishes & utterly
" departed this towne & p'ishe insomuch
" that there is noe lewne or churche

[1] Apparitor.

" duty or any thing to the poore con-
" tributed by them or any of them
" nor have Surrendred theire pue half
" pue or kneeling place to some one or
" other inhabitante of this p'ishe By the
" consent of the churchwardens of the
" same p'ishe Insomuch that they albeit
" dwellinge in other p'ishes doe holde
" & claime a righte or title in the same
" pues half pues and kneeling places
" which redowneth to the p'iudice[1] and
" greate hinderance of the p'ishioners
" here resiant for that they soe departed
" must keepe the pues half pues &
" kneeling places and leave the burthen
" of lewnes & paym^ts upon the p'ishion-
" ers resiant It is therefore at this
" accounte by the bayliffs, churchwar-
" dens & p'ishioners ordered that who-
" soev' parishioner herafter shall happen
" to departe out of this p'ishe and settle
" theire abode or dwelling in any other
" p'ishe & there continewe for one whole
" yeare wth out surrendringe theire pue
" halfe pues and kneeling places & shall
" not pay all such lewne or church-
" dutyes as a p'ishioner of this p'ishe
" doth & must pay, for that yeare alsoe;
" That then & thencefoorth it shall &
" may be lawfull for the churchwardens
" of this p'ishe for the tyme beinge into
" the pues halfe pues & kneeling places
" of all such or of any of them that
" shall so dep'te out of this p'ishe for
" one whole yeare and not surrender
" his or theire rights and titles & pay
" churchdutyes lewnes & other contri-
" butions as aforesaid to Reenter and
" to set or graunte the same pues half
" pues or kneeling places to any other
" that shall be Resiant and dwellinge
" wth in the same parishe

[1] Prejudice.

"Any Acte Graunte or recorde of Grants
"in the "p'ishe booke of Churchwardens
"Accounpts hertofore made to the con-
"trary in any wise notwithstanding.

1581 to 1582.

Churchwardens. Thomas Bower and Thomas Becke.

Disbursements.

It'm spende in Rydinge to Whittborne the 2 of M'che[1] and Regestringe our names	ijs.	vj*d.*
It'm payde to William Burges for a stay for thende of the scallons		iiij*d.*
It'm spende in Ridinge to Whitborne th Wedensday before Whitsonday ...		xvj*d.*
It'm spende in Ridinge to Whitborne the Thursday before Whitsonday ...		xiiij*d.*
It'm for amendinge the Leade ov' higgs Chamber and for mendinge the Lawne-terne		viij*d.*
It'm to Thomas higgs for Riddinge Snowe of the church and clansinge the gutters		vj*d.*
It'm payde to William Burges for cuttinge a poste and amendinge a pece of Iron to make the chymes goe		iij*d.*
It'm for nayles to amend the stayers in the organ lofte		j*d.*
It'm payd to workemen for takinge down the back of the Chauncell	iijs.	xj*d.*
It'm payd to Season for takinge downe the glasse and settinge it up agayne in the Weav's[2] chauncell	ijs.	x*d.*

1582 to 1583.

Churchwardens—John Crowther and Henrye Aumbler.

Receipts.

Graunted unto Mrs Elizabeth Poughnill widow one pewe in the northe yle late in her husbands hands who is deceassed for her lyef wth condicon that upon her deceasse or surrender the pewe shall

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[1] March. [2] Weavers.

fall into the Bailiffs hands and their Successors for ever to their uses duringe the tyme of their office for wch we R ..	ijs.	vj*d.*

M^d^. it is ordered that the two pewes wch was new buylded by Mr Pynner and Mr Clerke, next adioyninge to Mr Pewe, the one be res'ved[1] for Mr Bailiffs The other to be res'ved to Mr Secretory ffoxe and Mr. Passie Provided that neyther of them shall resigne.

It is also ordered that there shalbe noe more Surrenders of any Pewes nor no graunts to be made before they faule.

Disbursements.

It'm payd for pavinge by the church porche and for digginge the grounde	iiijs.	ij*d.*
It'm payde to Robte' Carrier for carryinge xvij^en^ Loade of Sande and stones for the pavem^t^ above namede... ...	iijs.	vj*d.*
It'm payd for scowringe, dressinge & amendinge the organ pipes and bellisses the same day	xxs.	
It'm payd for pottle of wyne and a quart^r^ of suger bestowed upon the archdeacon in his visitacon		xix*d.*
It'm for the pecinge of the 4 bell rope two tymes and for pecinge the bell ropes upon the Coronacon day and for a stay to the same rope[2]...		ix*d.*
It'm payde Cornelyeus for turninge & putting up of xiiij^c^ pillors before the Organs	vijs.	
It'm payde Parton for tymber to make iiij^or^ of them and for sawinge of one peece of tymber		xvj*d.*
It'm payd for Nayles to fasten the pillors		ij*d.*
It'm payd to Allen for payntinge the said Pillors & the defaced placs in the chauncell	iijs.	iiij*d.*

1583 to 1584

Churchwardens. William Bedoe and Roberte Saunders

Receaved of Mr Pynner and Mr Clerke for inclosures of the Com'ons ...	xiijs.	iiij*d.*

[1] Reserved. [2] There are numerous items for mending Bell ropes.

Disbursements.

It'm payd to Roger kent for conveyinge of a Lre'[1] to my Lo. Buyshope ...		xij*d.*
It'm payd the ixth of Aprill for copyinge and deliv'ie of a p'sentment at my Lo: of Caunterbury's visitacon	iij*s.*	iiij*d.*
It'm payd to the Rynge^{rs} on the Quenes holydaye[2]	vj*s.*	viij*d*
It'm for fower sawed boords for the settles in St. John Chauncell	iij*s.*	
It'm payd to Sr Richard Peates clerke for kepinge the Regester booke ...	ij*s.*	
It'm for a quiere of paper and glewe for Mr Harrison		vj*d.*
It'm payd to Thomas James for the conveyinge of the Certificat for the Recusants		vj*d.*
It'm payd for iiij^{or} psalmes bookes ...	iij*s.*	iiij*d.*
It'm for a pottle of wyne sente to the Chauncelo^{r}		x*d.*
It'm payd for the Quests dynner at my Lo. visitacon	vij*s.*	viij*d.*
It'm payd to Roger kente for the delyv'ie of the p'sentm^{t}		xij*d.*
It'm for a Cora nomina	iiij*s.*	
It'm for a pynte of goose liker to liker the bells...		iiij*d.*

Memorandum. That Mr Edward Crowther in consideracon that we the said churchwardens were contented to spare to his use the voyde roweme that we this yere were not occasioned to use in the howse in the East p'te of the churche yarde belonging to the churche & p'ishe hathe acknowlaidged that he hathe no interest to the said howse but by the curtesye of the churche wardens for the tyme beinge & allthoughe he hathe at all tymes During the same yere deliv'ed to us the said churchwardens the use of the same howse at our pleasure yet in consideracon of the voyde roweme thereof to him spared he hathe payed to us as a rent for the same to the use of the p'ishe iiij^{d}

[1] Letter.

[2] This item appears in each year's payments.

1584 to 1585.

Churchwardens. Thomas ap Robert and Thomas Evans.

It'm Receaved for the buryall of a gentlewoman wch dyed in the Leadden porche	vjs.	viijd.
It'm Receaved for an olde Blewe Coape beinge worne oute and full of holes ...	ijs.	
It'm Receved for a herclothe in leyngthe aboute iiij^or yards		xvjd.
It'm Receaved for other old Coapes ...	vs.	

Disbursements.

It'm paied to a mason for hanginge up the new bucketts on the walle in the churche...	ijs.	vjd.
It'm paied the xxiij^th (?) of Aprill for a pottle of wyne to Mr Chauncelor ...		xijd.
It'm then bestowed upon the enqueaste	iijs.	iiijd.
It'm for recordinge of the verdicte ...		iiijd.
It'm geven to the Ringers on St. Georges day		xijd.
It'm the xij^th of Aprill to the deacon towards his breackfaste	ijs.	
It'm geven to the Ringers when the Earle of Essexe cam hither at the appoyntment of Mr Bailiffs	iiijs.	iiijd.
It'm to Thomas ap Powell for ij^o new ladd^rs and stavinge of the old ...	vs.	iiijd.
It'm for ij^o boords to sett ov' the Callenge for my Lorde		xd.
It'm to James Richards for the settinge up of ij^o boords ov' the organs ...		viijd.

1585 to 1586.

Churchwardens. John Bradforde and Charles Wigley.

It'm receved for the ould bible ...	xiiijs.	
It'm graunted to John Blewe and katherin his wief one haulf pewe nowe sep'ated and p'ted under the clocke in the easte ende of the sowthe Isle & have receved for the same ...	iijs.	vjd.
It'm graunted unto George heycoxe and Anne his wief one little pewe und' the stayer of the Clockhouse by the surrend^r of katherin Rosse for that purpose and have receved for the same	ijs.	vjd.

Disbursements.

It'm a deske boorde at my Lord Seate...		viij*d.*
It'm for a newe byble and Carriadge ...	xxxviij*s.*	
It'm for a Sirples for Mr Parson ...	xliij*s.*	ij*d.*
It'm for the makinge of the same ...	v*s.*	
It'm for a Sirples for Thomas Higgs ...	viij*s.*	viij*d.*
It'm for the makinge thereof		vj*d.*
It'm for newe sleevinge of Richard higgs sirples		vj*d.*
It'm for a newe sirples for Mr Harrisons boy	iiij*s.*	
It'm the makinge therof		vj*d.*
It'm for mendinge of two of the Queresters Sirplesses		vj*d.*
It'm for ijo strawematts to kneele upon...		vj*d.*
It'm a key for the singinge mens Coffer		iiij*d.*
It'm for Lights for all the yere in the Churche	xiij*s.*	ij*d.*ob.
It'm for ministringe the Articles and puttinge in of the same ...	ij*s.*	
It'm for makinge of a towell of an old taple cloth		viij*d.*
It'm the xth of December rydinge to Wistanstow my fellow & I and Mr Thomas Evans for our dynners and horsemeate	ij*s.*	
It'm paied for the record of the newe bible at Wistanstowe and other books and the p'itors ffees at that time ...		xx*d.*
It'm for Clothe and Colloringe of harrisons s'ples		viij*d.*
It'm for xiiijli of leade for the Pynacle and for the lyme and Coales ...	ij*s.*	
It'm for washinge of the Parsons newe sirples		iiij*d.*
It'm leadges and nayles & mendinge of the Cover of the fonte		iiij*d.*
It'm to ringers at my lord buyshops cominge		vj*d.*
It'm for a booke of articles		x*d.*
It'm for writinge of the p'sentment ...	ij*s.*	
It'm for the ent'ringe thereof... ...		vj*d.*
It'm the xijth of September at the settinge of Doctor Bevan to the Paritor ...		iiij*d.*
It'm for our oathes		xij*d.*

It'm o^r dimission		x*d.*
It'm a booke of prayer for the quene ...		iiij*d.*
It'm for drawinge the books at that tyme		vij*d.*

1586 to 1587.

Churchwardens. William Bowdler and Thomas Yearothe.

Disbursements.

It'm paied for Certyfyinge Mr Parsons Sirples to the Chauncelor		xij*d.*
It'm paied to Mr Chauncelor for entringe a p'sentement for Colleccon for the poore		xij*d.*
It'm to a Straunger wch cam from Shrewsbury to tryme & tune the organs ...	ix*s.*	ij*d.*
It'm paied to havarde for makinge of a newe pewe & for fyndinge p'te of the stuffe to do it	iij*s.*	vj*d.*
It'm expencs by my fellow and fees paied by him to the Chauncelo^r at Mortim's Clibery	ij*s.*	viij*d.*
It'm paied to Mr Parson Buste for keepinge the Regester booke of weddings Christnings and burialls	ij*s.*	
It'm payd to woodeward for mendinge the scalen ov'[1] agaynste the Colledge wth a Rope vjd.		vj*d.*
It'm paied to Burges for mendinge the Church Scallens		iiij*d.*
It'm paied by my fellowe for a quarte of Sacke to the Churchdeacon ...		xij*d.*
It'm a quier of paper		iiij*d.*
It'm paied to Richard higges for stoppinge Choughes out of Churche		iiij*d.*
It'm paied to Thomas Clerke for his workmanshipp & fyndinge stuffe to doe it about the Church scallens & woorke in the steeple about the fore bell ...	iij*s.*	iiij*d.*

1587 to 1588.

Churchwardens. Edward Powes and William Gllm.[2]

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[1] Over. [2] Gwilliam.

Receipts.

It'm Graunted to John Becke and Jane his wief one pewe neere adioyninge to the poore folks pewes in the southe yle between the Churche doore late the seate of Mrs. Heyton, and for the same have rec' ... ... ijs. vj*d.*

Disbursements.

It'm paied for extinguishinge of Certen Writinges w[ch] were on the Church Walles by the Comaundemente of the Chauncelor ... ... iiij*d.*

It'm for a pynte of Liquor for the bells on the Quenes holly daies ... ... iiij*d.*

It'm payd for a prayer booke for the Churche ... ... vj*d.*

It'm payd to John Voill for mendinge the Grate at the Church Garrett ... x*d.*

The following Inventory appears on the first page of the book.

A true Inventorye of all suche . . . . . .
of the p'ishes as remayneth in the Ch. .
Ludlow taken by Edward Powes and
Gllm Churchwardens xxiiij°
die . . . . Anno rr Eliz. &c. xxx°
1588

Inprimis one Newe Bible

It'm a Paraphrases of Erasmus

It'm iij[e] Comunyon bookes

It'm x Pshalters

It'm one Homylie booke in p'chmente w[ch] Bradford deteyneth

It'm one of the Quenes Ma[ts] Iniunccons

It'm two Comunyon Cupps wth theire Covers . . . the one is p'cell gilte

It'm fyve paules wherof one is blacke velvett

It'm two table Clothes of dyapur & one dyapur Tow . . .

It'm iij[e] Cuyshyns and a pewter bason

It'm ij° Chests and two Coffers

It'm fyve Ladders

It'm one Longe table Lyinge upon a frame

It'm one little square table upon a frame
It'm iiij^{or} standinge deskes
It'm iij^{e} quier desks
It'm xx^{ti} smale peces of the ould tymbers was taken out of the quier
It'm vj^{e} kerved Crests of the same ould tymb's
It'm iiij^{or} peecs of Iron in the Church house . . . the Custody of Mr Edward Crowther
It'm fyve peecs of bellropes[1]
It' ij Brasen Trisells
It'm a new Comunion booke

1588 to 1589.

Churchwardens—Richarde Baldwyn and Richard Benson.

Receipts.

It'm Rc^{d} of Mr Baily for a peece of an old roppe ... ... xx*d.*
It'm graunted to Margarett the wife of Andrewe Sonibancke one kneelinge place in the pewe where her husbande kneeleth and have receaved for it ... xvj*d.*

Disbursements.

It'm for makinge the longe ladd^{r} and for wood to make roonds for it ... xvj*d.*
It'm for the table of Consanguinitie and for a frame to it ... ... vj*d.*
It'm paied for a Coram nomina to the Chauncelors officer ... ... iiij*s.*
It'm paied for v^{e} ropes for the takinge up of the bell ... ... xij*s.* x*d.*
It'm for Ale at the castinge & drawing up of the bell ... ... xv*d.*
It'm paied in the Chauncelo^{r}s Courte for recordinge the table of consanguinitie for o^{r} dissmission & p'ito^{r}s fees ... xxij*d.*
It'm for our dismission for the sufficiencie of the Church Callends ... ... xij*d.*

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[1] This item has been subsequently erased.

It'm paied to John Thomas the glasier for mendinge the glase wyndowes ...		xlv*s.*	

1589 to 1590.

Churchwardens. Richard Langford and Thomas Awbrey.

Disbursements.

It'm for ij^{o} small Candlesticks for querest^{e}^{r}s			ij*d.*
It'm John hall for one day & a halfs woorke in St. Johns Chauncell & for layinge the brike stones there ...			xiiij*d.*
It'm p^{d} to John Voill for tymber & iiij^{or} daies woorke on the little house nexte Mrs Poughnills		ix*s.*	x*d.*
It'm to Bowld for pavinge & bringinge stones to the house next the Colledge			xij*d.*
It'm p^{d} for iiij^{or} bords of xvj fete longe to Cov' the same house next the Colledge		iiij*s.*	vj*d.*
It'm to Ed ap Bowen for a little bell ...		v*s.*	
It'm for Ringinge at Mr Berries appoinctmt^{e} the firste of September ...			xij*d.*
It'm for ringinge the vijth of September			xvj*d.*
The Some of theire whole Receipts is ...	xxj*li.*	xviij*s.*	iiij*d.*
Suma to^{lis} disbursed is	xvij*li.*	xvij*s.*	j*d.*
So resteth due to the p'ishe ...	iiij*li.*		xxiij*d.*
wch iiij^{li} xxiij^{d} there is disbursed to Mr Willm langford for the Chardgs of suyts in the Cyvell lawe		xxij*s.*	xj*d.*
And to Mr Richard Baily, beinge arere for the Castinge of the bell... ...		xxxs.	
And there was deliv'ed to Mr Blashefield & Mr Morgans then Bailiffs wch was delyv'ed unto them towardes the castinge of ye Bell and was charged oppon the accompt		xxix*s.*	

1590 to 1591.

Churchwardens. Saunder Will^{a}ms and Willm Cooke.

Disbursements.

Item for mendingth e Pynnacle and for Lyme and twooe plates & workmanship		iiij*s.*	

Item to James the Pareto^{r} for his paines to help to geather quartridge money... vj*d.*

1591 to 1592.

Churchwardens Rice Thom's and Thom's Powle.

Disbursements.

Imprimis to Thom's higg decon for his yeres wages	v*li.*	vj*s.*	viij*d.*
Item p^{d} to Jobbe for swepeing the Church & for drawing the Organnes		v*s.*	iiij*d.*
Item one pynt of muscadyne			vj*d.*
Item for bred & wyne at a gen'all Com-m'ion comaunded to be had the ixth of Ap^{r}ill being xiiij^{tene} daies aft^{r} Easter ...		iij*s.*	ix*d.*
Ite' paied for ij new Belropes ...		x*s.*	vj*d.*
Item for mending the whele of the great Bell			iiij*d.*
Ite' for hanging of the great Bell ...		vj*s.*	viij*d.*
Ite' for ix whopes of Coles			ix*d.*
Ite' spent goeing to the qrter Sessions for M^{r} p'son & the Churchwardens & goeing to Clun for the Articles & writing of them		xj*s.*	iiij*d.*
Ite' to James (season) for poynting the top of ye church		ij*s.*	viij*d.*
Ite' for a forme for the queresters to sitt before the pulpitt			vj*d.*
Ite' for fyve Ringes of lyme			xx*d.*

1592 to 1593.

Churchwardens, Richard Seare and Richard Nightingall.

Imp^{r}mis receaved of Charles Clungunas for one pewe in the North side the middle Rowe graunted to him & his wief upon the Surrender of Elizabeth Bottfield	ij*s.*	

Disbursements.

Paied to John Clark for bynding & Covering of one churche Booke called the Phrases booke	iij*s.*	
Ite' for mending the Pinacles on the north side		ix*d.*

Ite' pd for ij[e] table stones to put und[er] the same Pinnacles		ij*d*.
Ite' pd on the Quenes holyday for Ringing[1]	ij*s*.	viij*d*.
Ite' for the makeing of a ladder ...		v*d*.
Ite' for vj fete of newe glasse	iij*s*.	
Ite' for the makeing iiij[er] foote of o[r] owne glasse		xij*d*.
Ite' pd for fower score & thertene quarreys at j[d] a quarell	vij*s*	ix*d*.
Ite' for bonds for the glasse windowes & iij[e]li. of leade		vj*d*.
Ite' for a lock putt on M[r] Bailieff's Pewe		viij*d*.
Ite' for a lock put on the Churchyard gate		iiij*d*.
Ite' for iij[e] lockssett on the poore mans Boxe	ij*s*.	
Item pd for iij[e] Claspes of Iron in our lady chauncell to fasten the wainscott there		j*d*.

1593 to 1594.

Churchwardens. Will[m] Henghes and Richard Edwards.

Receipts.

Imprimis receaved of M[r] Robert Townes-hend Esq[r] for the brick close ...	viij*s*.	
Item granted to M[rs] Walter Widowe the wholl Pewe w[ch] was M[r] Edmond Walters lately deceased being in the middle rowe of pewes on the south side nere the Clockhouse for soelong as shee shall remayne inhabite & dwell in this p'ish and rec' therefore to thuse of y[e] P'ishe	viij*s*.	
Item graunted to Thom's hackluit & Elienor his wief the Pewe w[ch] was Margarett Cleberys dec' & rec' ...	iij*s*.	

Disbursements.

Item for ringing a peale for Will[m] Norton of London[2] at M[r] Bailieffs appoyntment		vj*d*.

[1] This item occurs annually; there are also numberless entries for ringing.

[2] William Norton was a London stationer, and in March, 1592, presented the town with a print of the whole of the Statutes. These books are now in the possession of the present Corporation; a remarkable fact in connection with them being that they were hidden away in a disused cupboard in the Market Hall, where they were discovered when the building was being pulled down last autumn.

Item to Thom's Higgs for keping the Chymes for ye hole yere	vj*s.*	viij*d.*
Item for Ringing the Day bell at Easter	ij*s.*	
Item for ij^{c} bellropes the xxth of June for the p'ishe	x*s.*	iij*d.*
Item p^{d} for a newe tableof Clunsanguinity[1] for the p'ish		vj*d.*
Item paid to John knight the last of March for iiij^{cr} pounds of Iron and for a brasing for one of the bells ...		xxij*d.*
Ite' p^{d} for vj^{e} new lockers for the Belles		viij*d.*
Item to the ordinary the tenth of August for the receving the p'sent of the Sidemen & Churchwardens of the Recusants		xvj*d.*
Ite' for deliv'ing the p^{r}nt^{mt} for the Recusants wthin our p'ishe the xixth of ffeb to the Chancellor...		iiij*d.*
Item the same day for a litle book of Prayer for the Churche paid to thordinary		iiij*d.*
Item where Mr Bailieffs appoynted Thoms Roe to kepe dogs out of the churche for one yere from the xxiiijth february 1593 for v*s.* wages wee have paid him towards the same wags	iij*s.*	
Item for washing the table cloth at Easter to the Deacon		ij*d.*
Item paid to a strainger that came to see work about the Churche by Mr Bailieffs appoyntm^{t}		vj*d.*
Item for a booke of adv'tisem^{ts} & a booke of Articles		viij*d.*
Ite' to the Jury of the visitacon in bred & drink as it hath bene accostomed ...		xij*d.*
Item for a Corde to drawe the dore of the church next unto the Colledge ...		ij*d.*
Item for copieing out the Register booke for weddings christnings & burialls & for deliv'th the same into ye cort ..	ij*s.*	
Ite' for our charge for Riding to Tenbury to thordinary's Cort in the behalf of the p'ishe for horss & our selves ...	ij*s.*	

[1] Consanguinity.

Item for a newe dore for the churchyard for the boords ledgs Barres nailes hings & workmen's hier ... ... vjs. jd.

1594 to 1595.

Churchwardens. Willm Powes and Richard Wilson.[1]

Receipts.

Item, graunted to Richard Benson licence to enlarg his Pewe & receaved of him for that grounde ... ... xijd.

Item graunted by the p'ish to Willm Powes & Margery his wief & to Eliz wilson widow thoth^{r} Churchwardens wief in respect of their paines the ground wheron they have builded a pewe in the midle Ile on the south side the church & have paid ... ... iijs. iiijd.

Item granted to Roger Cotten & his wief half a pewe wth Andrewe Sonibanck & receaved therefore ... ... iijs. iiijd.

Disbursements.

Item p^{d} for deliv'ing upp a p^{r}sentm^{t} of the Recusants at Wigmor the viijth of Marche ... ... xvjd.

Item for paveing before the Quier dore & lyme & stone ... ... vd.

Item pd to havard for work on the Querist^{rs} pewe and the Cover of the ffont iiijs.

Item for nailes to mend the great ladder jd.

Item for a staple & great nailes for the lady Bell ... ... iijd.

Item pd for xxij^{tie} foote & a half of glasse p'vjd le foote ... .. xjs.

Item for lyme to dresse the windowes ... vjd.

Item pd for ij^{e} ffoote of glasse ... xviijd.

Item for setting upp of vij en foote & a half of old glasse ... ... xxijd.

Item for viij^{t} foote & a half of new glasse iiijs. ijd.

Item for on bushell of lyme for the windowes ... ... iiijd.

Item for setting upp ij^{e} foote of old glasse vjd.

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[1] Died during his year of office.

Ite' for xl^{tie} quarrells more of glasse ...	iijs.	iiij*d.*
Item more for mending of xlij^{tie} holes in div's placs		xx*d.*
Item pd for xxx^{tie} bands of lead to fasten the windoes	ijs.	vj*d.*
Ite' for bynding & setting upp' ij^{e} panes of glasse in the steple windoes in galley		iiij*d.*
Item paid for Tymber for the Rooffe of the deacons chamb' over the churche porche	iijs.	
Item pd for ccxxvj li of lead for the Schollers Chauncell	xxxjs.	iiij*d.*
Ite' for more lead of Ed. ap Owen viz half a hundred & ten pounds ...	vjs.	x*d.*
Item for casting viij^{c} of lead into shets w^{r}of CCCCC was ye p'ishe lead ...	xvjs.	

1595 to 1596.

Churchwardens. Andrew Sonibanck and John Blewe.

Disbursements.

Item paied to the glásier for xiiij^{tene} daies work	xiiijs.	iiij*d.*
Item p^{d} to Crumpe for Carrieing tymber that fell downe & shingles over the Churche kallends...		iij*d.*
Item to Thom^{s} Clark for work done in the Steeple on the windowes & bells ..	vs.	viij*d.*
Ite' to John Knight for Clets of Iron & nailes & oth^{r} work don in the steple...		xij*d.*
Item paid for the mending of Bells to keysell	ijs.	vj*d.*
Item paid to John Smithe for settinge the Chymes	xls.	
Item for boords to borde the steple windowes	vs.	

1596 to 1597.

Churchwardens. Symon Cupper and Roger Bebbe.

Disbursements.

Item paid for a Cirples for ye p'son cont' viij^{t} ells & half at 4^{s} le ell	xxxvs.	vj*d.*
Item for making the same	vijs.	
Item paid to my Lo Buishops man for a p^{r}sentm^{t} for refrayning of Suppers Wednesdaies & frydaies		vj*d.*

Item for deliv'eing the p^r^sentm^ent^ at the visitacon		vj*d.*
Item the sending of the same to the Arch Deacon		iiij*d.*
Item for the second p^r^sentm^t^ for fasts Wednesdaies & frydaies		viij*d.*
Item to keizell for hanging the second teno^r^	ij*s.*	vj*d.*
Item to keyzell for hanging ij other bells & fastening the Godgines[1] of the great Bell	vj*s.*	
Item laid out at hereff' to answ^r^ Mr Powes for the debt of the p'ishe due to him in arreraye	viij*s.*	
Item for rydding the Churche kalendes		vj*d.*
Item pd to John Voill for ij^c^ barres for the scallions and for amending of the olde		vj*d.*

1597 to 1598.

Churchwardens. Willm Gregory and John Deyos.

Receipts.

It'm graunted to Harry Pierce one Pewe next the belfree in the midle North range whereof his wief had a graunte before & have receaved for the same[2]	ij*s.*	vj*d.*
It'm graunted to Richard Whitcott and his wife for p'te of a kneelinge wth William Powis and receaved for the same	ij*s.*	

Disbursements.

It' payed for a Commyon boke ...	viij*s.*	
It' for grene kersey and ffrynge for a Quysshyon for the pulpytt... ...	vj*s.*	
It' for the stuffynge and makinge ...		vj*d.*
Item for twoe Bell Ropes the one for the great bell and the other for the . . . . bell weyinge xlvij^li^ at iij^d^ a pownd soe iij^d^ bated	xj*s.*	vj*d.*
Item to Thomas Beavan Smith for makeinge of the frame for the hower classe[3]		xx*d.*

[1] The Gudgeon was the large pivot of the axis of the wheel.

[2] In this year there are 25 grants of pews.

[3] The hour-glass, the frame of which was usually attached to the pulpit or to the wall close by it. Mr. Wright was of opinion that the use of the hour-glass in churches could not be traced to a more remote period than this.

Item to William Glover for oylinge and coloringe yt ... ... ijd.

Item to Halle the mason and his laborer for the makeing of a walle ... ... xxd.

fforeasmuch as div'se of the inhabitaunts whoe were ceased to paie duties for the repracons of the church have not paid the same, but some are all unpaid and some in parte. It is nowe agreed that Mr Bailieffs Mr horne with the churchwardens that nowe be and the last churchwardens shall consider of the last Ceasment and to take a note of soe manie as they shall thinck fitt that they are unpaid and take a Course to Leavie thesame at the cost of the parish.

1599 to 1600.[2]

Churchwardens. Charles Amyas and James Greene.

Receipts.

Item graunted to David lloyd and Joane his wief and to James Greene and Margarett his wief a some to builde a pewe in the midle southIle adioyininge to the arche one the North side where the poore man's boxe standeth and receaved from the same ... ... iijs. iijd.

Item graunted to Edward Colbache and Marie his wief to Jon Brasier & Elienor his wief a soome for a pewe in the midle southe Ile adioyninge to the arche where the poore man's boxe standeth and receaved for the same ijs. vjd.

Disbursements.

Item for yevy ... ... vjd.

Item paied to Thomas higgs for keepinge the Clock and Chimes ... ... vjs. viijd.

Item paied to Thomas higgs for a day bell at Easter ... ... ijs.

[2] The accounts for 1598 to 1599 have not been entered in the book.

Item paied to Jo[n] wathoe Smith for makenge a newe Clapper and mendinge three others in the hoole	xxxjs.	iiijd.
Item payed to Season for sweepinge downe the dust and spiders webbs and for mendinge the glasse wyndowes ...	viijs.	vjd.
Item payed to the ordinary at the deliv'y upp of Regester book		xijd.
Item paied to W[m] Crumps for Copeinge of the Regester booke	ijs.	
Item payed at the visitac[n] for the articles for p[r]sentment and for Copeinge of them...	iiijs.	
Item paied for lickor for the belribbe & bellstock		iiijd.
Item paied for washinge the table Clothe against Easter		iijd.
Item paied the fees at the deliveringe upp of the p[r]sentments		xxd.
Item payed to M[r] Jenkes for regestringe of thie accompts	iijs.	iiijd.
Item payed M[r] W[m] Lane for lights for the hoale yere	xviijs.	
Item paied to Henry Chield for bread and wyne for the Communion for the yere	xiijs.	vjd.
Item payed to James brateford the Joyner for waynescotting my lordys pewe	xs.	
vzt half a q'ter of flaunders bayes	xijs.	xjd.
a yard of grene bayes at ...	ijs.	iijd.
a yard of Canvas ...		xjd.
Item paied to M[r] Idwynge for findinge of nayles and floxes and his worckmanship in nayleinge the bayes about the pewe	iiijs.	vjd.
Item for a newe matte and for makeinge cleane the pewe		vjd.

The whole of the disbursements for the year amount to £15 1s. 3d.

1600 to 1601.

Churchwardens. Richard Whitcott and Samuel Parker.

Receipts.

Imprimis receaved for token money at Easter		xxxixs.	
Item receaved of the parishon's for quarteridge money	vijli.	vijs.	viijd.

Item receaved from M[rs] katheryn hook deceased bequeathed by hir towards the reparyeinge of the church ... vs.

Item graunted to Richard Cane and katheryne his wief and to marie Blashfield a pewe in the midle sowth yle late thepewe of Richard Blashfield deceased wich pewe the said Rich[d] Blashfield in his lief tyme surrendered to his sonne Simon whoe hath lost the same by his discontinuaunce and for not payeinge such duties as belonge to the towne Church and receaved for the same during his inhabitauncy and payeinge Church Duties ... ... vs.

The receipts amount to £13 5s. 8d.

The Disbursements for this year have not been entered.

1601 to 1602.

Churchwardens. Roger Cotton and Thomas Hill.

Receipts.

Item Graunted unto Thomas Hill and Anne his wyf a litle pue in the midle south yle by theffonte late the pue of M[rs] Piner deceased and receaved for the same ... iijs. iiij*d.*

Disbursements.

Item payd for glasinge and mendinge the windows for the whole yeare ... xxvjs. viij*d.*

Item payed for mendinge the beire ... ij*d.*

Item payed for two hower glasses ... xx*d.*

Item payd for nailinge the bayes to my Ladies pewe xix[th] december 1601 ... ijs. vj*d.*

Item payed ffees when wee were Called before Chaunceler for not havinge the Register booke in parchmte ... xix*d.*

Item payed M[r] Gwillam for ij p'clamacons about bushells ... ... vjs. viij*d.*

It' paid for p'chm[t] for the Register booke and bindinge for the same ... ... xs.

Item payd for writinge p[t] of yt ... xs.

It' payd for beesoms and rubbing the pewes in the Church ... ... iiij*d.*

It' payed Thomas Season for Ockringe the Church ... ... ijs.

Item payed Thomas Clarke for altringe the way into Mr Justices pewe ... iiij*d.*

1602 to 1603.

Churchwardens. George Barnes and Thomas Woode.

Receipts.

Receaved of the Right Worle Robert Towneshend Esq. for the Brick Closse[1] viijs.

Graunted to John Powis and Margery his wief a smale Pewe next above the passage to the pulpit S^rrendred by his mother as by her note app'eth for that purpose and pd therefore ... ... ijs.

Disbursements.

Item to Jobbe for Christmas vj l. of lights whereof there were spared for vj daies after to the same use ... ... xxj*d.*

Item more payd for the Burninge of iij lights at the s^rmon beinge Before Mr Bailiffs upon Simon and Judes day and we Rd the Rest agayne ... ... iij*d.*

Item payed the last of January 1603 to the Clerke of Iron mylles for makinge a Clapp' for the treble and allowed him the ould Clapp' ... ...

It'm payd for the Chardge in Carryinge the same to the mills and Back agayne from the same ... ... viij*d.*

Item payed to ffrauncs hynton for makinge the axeltree of the pullie that the gable rope Runneth in and for makinge newe the hooks that hangeth the pulley ... ... xx*d.*

It'm payd the said ffrauncs for three plats to fasten the wheele of the Chymes in the myddle Roame of the Steeple ... ... vj*d.*

It'm Paide him for makinge newe the Clapp' of the third bell and he to warrant him for a yeare ... ... iijs. viij*d.*

It'm paide him more for fyve Cramps of Iron weyinge xv li. at 2^d a li. wch was for the north east Pynacle of the Steeple ijs. vj*d.*

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[1] In 1549 this close was let at 4s. per annum.

It'm for xxiiij li. of lead to fasten the same Crampes	iiij*s.*
It'm to Season for his dayes worke and to Hall the mason and a booy to s've them	ij*s.* viij*d.*
It'm for Coales	ij*d.*
It'm paid for two horse loade of Lyme..	xvj*d.*
It'm payd the day of the king's p'clamacon for Ringinge	ij*s.* vj*d.*
It'm payd Thom^{s} Season for Repayringe the wyndowes for the yeare and leavinge them in suffycyent order	xiij*s.* iiij*d.*
It'm payd Wm Blashfild for wrytinge lty leaves of Christenings and Buryings and wedings	viij*s.*
Item paid Rog' Bailie for a Bason for the Comunion gatheringe	ij*s.* ij*d.*
It'm payd John Clarke the Bookebynder for xlty leaves of p'chmt put in the Christeninge &^{c} booke and for byndinge the same	vij*s.*
It'm paid him (Hinton) for Gudgynnes for three bells	x*d.*
It'm paid John Prees for makinge Cleane the Churchyard the xviijth of June, 1603	vj*d.*
It'm payd John ffoxe for mendinge the Chymes the xijth of July, 1603 ...	ij*s.*
It'm payd Wm Jewyn for mendienge two Balleribbs[1]	xx*d.*
It'm paid for Ringinge upon the Coronation day	vj*s.* viij*d.*
It'm paid to the Register at the Receavinge of the p'sentm^{ts} ...	xx*d.*
It'm paid for ffees to the Chaunclo^{r} fo^{r} not havinge ij homylie Books ...	xix*d.*
It'm paid Thoms Seace for digginge ij loads of stone to make the stayers at the p'sonadge gate	iiij*d.*
It'm payd for the Cariadge of ij loade of stone & a loade of sande	xiiij*d.*

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[1] Baldric, Baudric, or Balleribs means a belt or girdle, and it is said to have been the name given to the belt or thong by which the clapper of the bell was suspended.

It'm payd Wm Ponton & his man for theire dayes worke of the staires ...		xx*d.*
It'm payd Thomas Season for fower dayes worke upo' the leads	iiij*s.*	
It'm a boy wth him fower dayes ...		xiiij*d.*
It'm paid to hall the mason for xviij^{e} Daies worke in the Schollers Chauncell the Bellfree the Ladie Chauncell the poyntinge and Repayringe of the Church Wall & poynting the stowks neere the North Dore takinge up the stones from under Pewes and layinge the same agayne	xviij*s.*	
It'm payd to the said halles man for xiiij^{e} daies worke w^{t} him	vij*s.*	
It'm payd to Cadd^{r} Benwyn for iiij^{r} Daies worke wth him	ij*s.*	viij*d.*
It'm payd to Crompe & his sonne for helpinge to move pewes and for helping to take up stones		xviij*d.*
It'm payd Wm Idwyn for mending the xij^{e} Bucketts[1]	ij*s.*	vj*d.*
It'm paid for x matts to s've at the Communion for my L'ds gent' and others...	iij*s.*	iiij*d.*
It'm payd Thom^{s} Clark for a boorde ij^{o} payre of hings Nailes and his worke for a seate for the s'vints or for Mr Bailiffsmen		x*d.*

The disbursements for the year amount to £17 17s. 0d.

The Receipts for the year amount to £15 12s. 2d.

1603 to 1604.

Churchwardens. Edward Haries and . . . . .

Receipts.

It'm Rec' of Jo' Clee for the graunt of a place for his wief to kneele in where she nowe kneeleth in the myddle south Ile beneath the fonte... ...		xij*d.*
It'm Rec' for the graunt of half a pewe to Mr John Waties and his wief upon the Surrend^{r} of John Blashfield lyinge in the myddle North Ile neare to the fonte	ij*s.*	

[1] Most probably those presented to the Church in 1584.

It'm Rec' for the graunt of a kneelinge to John Wall in a pewe late in the tenure of widow heyton neere the clockhowse	ijs.	
It'm Rec' of Richard Benson and Symon Cupp' Bailieffs for the graunte of a pewe successively to the Bailieffes wives in p'petuytie forever lyinge in the middle North ile	ijs.	

The Receipts amount to £17 14s. 8d.

Disbursements.

It'm for a pounde of wax lightes ...		xx*d.*
It'm for makinge and settinge up the kings armes	ixs.	v*d.*
It'm for Ringers upon the kings daie of triumphe	iij*s.*	iiij*d.*
It'm to the Ringers the xxiiij[th] of M'che	vj*s.*	viij*d.*
It'm for a corde to drawe the organs ...		ij*d.*
It'm for two shirplices for two of the queresters	x*s.*	
It'm pd for makinge the said s'plices ...		xiiij*d.*
It'm to the chauncelo[r] for his fee for not havinge the two volumes of homylies		xv*d.*
It'm in August for two loads of lyme to washe the church		xvj*d.*
It' to Tho' Tiler for poyntinge and washinge the Church walls	xxiij*s.*	
It' for oile to lico[r] the bells & two pottell of beere to the Ringers on S[t] James' day		viij*d.*
It'm to Rich. Adams for workmanship & varnishe aboute the pilpit... ...	ij*s.*	viij*d.*
It'm fo[r] 3 mats in my Lo: pewe and in the pulpit		xvj*d.*
It'm for two planks to make benches in thaldermens pewe	iij*s.*	viij*d.*
Item the mat of the said pewe ...	v*s.*	ij*d.*
It'm p[d] for the booke of Cannons of the church		xv*d.*
It'm p[d] for workmanship & tacks to mend the greenecloth of my Lo. pewe		iiij*d.*
It'm to Crompe for keepinge the clocke & chimes for the yeare	vj*s.*	viij*d.*
It'm to him for sweepinge the steeple & leads & for peecinge bellropes ...	v*s.*	

The Disbursements amount to £20 4s. 1d.

These Disbursements are followed by "An Inventorie of the Church goods taken the vth daie of Januarie, 1604"

"A newe booke of Comon praier a bible
"a booke of homilies iiij[r] oulde Com-
"union books sixe psalter bookes a
"little booke for the rogacon weeke twoo
"psalme books Erasmus paraphrase two
"velvet pawles twoo silke pawles iiij
"koshines whereof one of velvet & one
"of greene twoo Comunion silver
"Cuppes wth Cov's & twoo pewter basenes
"iij diap' table clothes & a silke Cov'
"for the Comunion table a little newe
"booke of praieres regesteres booke a
"booke of Cannones ix surpleses a . . . .
"table and a little side table. [1]A paper
"booke to en(ter?) every stranger prechers
"name w[ch] precheth here v chests & iiij[o]
"desks

This survey was taken the xvj[th] of . . . . . by the side men 1605 a pottle pewter . . . It'm ij old praier books Itm other litle praiere books.

1604 to 1605.

Churchwardens. Richard Shermon and . . . .

Receipts.

It'm Graunted to W[m] Aston and . . . his wief half the pewe wch was Mr. Oliver haclets and ffrauncs his wief for that they are gone furth of the p'ishe and Receaved therefore ... ... vjs. viij*d.*

Condiconallie that if M[r] haclet doe paie to the newe Church W. vzt M[r] Walter Langford and Richard Prichard all such Church Duties as are now behinde and unpaid for his pewe w[ch] M[r] Edw. Crowther hath undertaken to see paid

[1] These items have been added subsequently.

yf Mr. Haclett agree thereunto then this graunt to be void and of none effect, and Mr Aston to have repaid him his said vjs. viij*d.* by the said nowe Churchwardens.		
It'm Graunted to Joyce wief of Edmond Larkin gent a peece of a voide grownd lyinge in the myddle ile neere the pulpit, tog^e^th^r^ wth a kneelinge place wth Mrs Devawe and have Receaved for the same ijs and that Mr Larkin shall paie to Mrs Devawe the Chardge wch she hath disbursed for the newe buyldinge of the fore p'te of the said Pewe.	ij*s.*	
Disbursements.		
It'm for payntinge the Lo: praier the x Commaunde^mts^ and the Creede in the Church	xiij*s.*	x*d.*
It'm for ij^e^ yards and a half of Diaper Cloth for the Com'mon table ...	xiij*s.*	
It'm pd for a pot for wyne for the Comunion table	iiij*s.*	
It' for three bellropes	xviij*s.*	
It'm to hinton the smith for mendinge a bell Clapp'		xviij*d.*
It'm for makinge a springe for one of the hamm's of the Chymes		iiij*d.*
It'm for three Iron pynnes for the Barrell of the Chymes		iiij*d.*
It'm for mendinge of the locke and a newe key for the great Chest ...		vj*d.*
It'm for mendinge the locke of the weddinge Church dore		iij*d.*
It'm for makinge of ij^e^ laches and two Catches and mendinge the hinges at the Church Callends		viij*d.*
It'm for a latch and a Catch to the Colledge Church Dore		vj*d.*
It'm for two ropes for the Colledge Dore		iiij*d.*
It'm for two keyes for the poore mans boxe and mendinge ye Clock ...	ij*s.*	ij*d.*
It'm for a paper booke to write the names of strange preachers in		vj*d.*
It'm to the Register of the Chauncelo^r^s Court for fees		xix*d.*

It'm to Wm Blashfield for the Copyinge of the Register Booke of xpinings[1] Weddings and Burialls	ijs.	
It'm to Thomas James Parator[2] for the Booke of articles		vj*d.*
It'm to Bond for glasinge of the Church wyndowes	vijs.	
It'm for two locks to the Chest which keepeth the Reg'st^r^ booke		xij*d.*
It'm to the register at the visitacon for the oath of the Churchwardens and Sidemen		xviij*d.*
It'm to Wm Luston for mendinge the Church wall		vj*d.*
It'm to the Sidemen at the visitacon towards theire chardgs	ijs.	
It'm to Bond for repayringe of the leads ov' St Jones[3] Chauncell	iijs.	viij*d.*
It'm to the register for receavinge the last present^mt^		x*d.*
It'm to Thomas Clarke Carpenter for mendinge the fore bell and the second tenor and for nailes to mend the same		x*d.*
It'm for mendinge the Dore in the Church-yard next the almes house and for bourds and nailes to mend the same...		ix*d.*
It'm for nailes to mende the Dore next the Colledge and mendinge thereof...		viij*d*
It'm for mendinge the greate gate next thalmeshowse the second tyme and for ledges and nayles to doe the same ...		. . . .
It'm for mendinge the locke of the north Church Dore		iiij*d.*
It'm for nayles and one Catch for the hither Church dore		ij*d.*

1605 to 1606.

(Churchwardens names not given.)

Disbursements.

It'm payd to him (Thomas Higgs) for keepinge of the Clocke & Chymes ...	vjs.	viij*d.*

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[1] Christenings. [2] The Apparitor. [3] S. John's.

It'm payd for a breckefeaste for the ringers	ijs.	
It'm payd for the sidemes breackefeast at the visitacon	ijs.	
It'm payd for the mendinge of the glasse windowes aboute the Churche ...	xvjs.	x*d.*
It'm payd for fower Coards for the turninge Dores at the Collidge & a staple wth leade to hould the same and a newe locke nayles & workemanship	ijs.	
It'm payd for twoo prayer bookes ...		xx*d.*
It'm payd to the mason for layinge stones neere the south Church Dore ...		vj*d.*
It'm payd for layinge stones in the Church		xij*d.*
It'm payd for a Corde for the organs ...		ij*d.*
It'm payd for makinge the pewe for the twoo widowe lloyds & addinge to the nexte pewe buyldings for nayle & mendinge the beere & other workemanship	vjs.	x*d.*
It'm payd for a matte for the lady lewknor's pewe		vj*d.*

1606 to 1607.

Churchwardens. Walter Langford and Richard Prichard.

Receipts.

It'm of Willyam Crompe the guyste of Thoms higgs	vjs.	viij*d.*
It'm of John James tyler the guyste of W[m] Andrewes to the Reparacon of the Church	vs.	
It'm of Anne Buston vid. the guyste of John Buston	iijs.	iiij*d.*
It'm of Roger Baylie for waste lead beinge three score pounde weighte ...	vs.	
Receaved of ffrancs hinton for an ould clapper of the greate Bel	vs.	
Graunted to S[r] Edwarde ffoxe knighte & his ladie one pewe that was the pewe of Edward lloyd baker & widow lloyd of Galford Receaved for the same ...	iiij*s.*	

Disbursements.

It'm payd to Mr Benson for an howre glasse		xvj*d.*
It'm payd for a newe Clapper for the greate bell & workemanship for the same	xxvj*s.*	
It'm payd to the Ringers the vth day of November 1605	ij*s.*	vj*d.*
It'm payd for a barre for the scallance and a trapper for the Baylieffs wives pewe		viij*d.*
It'm payed for the mending of the letherne Jacks		xij*d.*
It'm payed for the scouringe of the xij Jacks		vj*d.*
It'm payd to Thomas Tourneur Esqr towne clarke for Ingrossinge of this accompte	iij*s.*	iiij*d.*

(To be continued.)

PERSONAL OBSERVATIONS ON THE NATURAL HISTORY OF THE FOREST OF WYRE,

IN THE COUNTIES OF WORCESTER AND SALOP, DURING 35 YEARS RESIDENCE AT FAR FOREST VICARAGE.

(From the Year 1854 to 1889.)

BY THE REV. JOSIAH T. LEA, B.A., OX.

"WYRE FOREST" is mentioned in *Domesday Book.*[1] How far it extended at that time it is impossible to say, but in these days there remains a large extent of woodland, equalling many thousands of acres, partly in Worcestershire, anciently known as Vigorn; the majority in Shropshire. There is a brook called Dowles brook that divides the counties, and in that brook are found *Cray-fish*; it runs from west to east. I should say that the acreage of *the forest* in Worcestershire would be about 2,000 acres, and in Shropshire about 3,000. But *where* does it begin, and *where* does it end? If you begin at the river Severn below Ribbesford (near Bewdley) and only make allowances for the woodland being intersected by roads, (highways and byeways), you would have *in toto* about 5,000 acres, as set down above. The nature of the soil naturally varies. In some places it is

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[1] "Domesday tells us nothing of these Forest-lands, neither of their state in Saxon times nor of their assignment under the Normans." —*Eyton Antiq.* IV., 276.

"Bewdley Forest, under its more ancient appellation of Wyre, was a district so vast as that a whole county got its name therefrom; for Wyre-ceastre, (Worcester), was a Roman station in this Forest, and becoming the chief city of the district, that district was called Worcestershire."—*Ibid.*

clay, in others stony, but very little loam in any part. It also varies in the aspect of the country, hill and dale being the general rule; in some parts there is an amount of level ground. There are many small rivulets or rills, chiefly running into Dowles brook, or into the Severn. The forest cannot boast of many fine trees, but consists mainly of poles, varying from eighteen to forty years' growth, and saplings. Most of these go into the "Black" country for props in coal pits, and the smaller into the "Potteries" for "crate" wood. That fine oak trees have existed, and would grow, is shown by the very few large oaks that were standing until lately. Tradition has it that when iron smelting furnaces existed on Dowles Brook at "Furnace Mill," about 1640, wood was used instead of coal (which was hardly procurable then), and all the large oak trees were cut down for that purpose while the iron smelting lasted, and subsequently all successive large trees, in their generations, were cut down for bark and timber. Until 1870 there were about 1,400 acres of woodland belonging to the Crown, but in that year all the Crown Lands which lay in Worcestershire were sold by the Commissioners of Woods and Forests, amounting *in toto* to about 3,000 acres, and were bought by various individuals. The Crown had no lands or woods adjoining thereto in Shropshire.

To those who are unacquainted with this locality, I would say, take train from Bewdley to Cleobury Mortimer, passing by Wyre Forest Station, and then they would have a very good idea of what the Forest of Wyre is like.

The Hawk Tribe.—I have never known but one instance where the *Merlin* bred in this neighbourhood. I was fishing in the brook with my brother, when we found the body of a male merlin severed from the head, which we never found, and which must have been cut clean off by the telegraph wires; and the impetus of the flight of the bird must have carried it onwards to where I found it, a distance of over sixty yards. There

was no external mark on the body of the bird having been shot or otherwise injured. I know of many instances of woodcocks having been killed in the same way. The hawk tribe, consisting here chiefly of the Sparrow hawk and Kestrel, are fast disappearing. One anecdote connected with the female sparrow hawk deserves particular notice. In November, 1871, I was returning home through the middle of the Forest with my old friend, Mr. R. Kennet Dawson; we were in a low "fall," it being dusk, when two birds flew close over his head, and settled on the ground. He called to the man who was carrying his gun to give it him; he then fired on the ground where he thought he had seen the birds alight. No sooner had he fired than up flew a bird, but, being dusk, he was obliged to let it get well into the air, when he again fired and killed it. This bird proved to be a female sparrow hawk; the *other*, shot on the ground, turned out to be a woodcock. The fact of a hawk seeking after its prey at dusk is by no means common, yet has been occasionally noticed. The hawk I now have in my possession. The Hawfinch,[1] though common in some parts of England, I have only seen in three out of thirty-five winters. It is an exceedingly handsome bird. The birds that chiefly exist in these regions are common to most parts of the country, certainly the Midland Counties, therefore they need not be particularized. Two anecdotes about birds' nesting:—In 1878, my son, with a servant, went birds' nesting. About ten feet up in a haw-thorn tree, they saw what at first they imagined to be a squirrel, and as soon as the animal saw them, it went into a nest which was in the tree, about a foot above it, and supposed to be a squirrel's nest. They then shook the tree, out came the animal, and descended the tree, where-

[1] The HAWFINCH, (*Coccothraustes vulgaris*), now breeds freely in most parts of Shropshire. A young bird that had only recently left the nest was killed a few summers ago, in the garden at Neen Savage Rectory near Cleobury Mortimer.—Note by Mr. W. E. BECKWITH. [Ed.]

upon my son, perceiving that it was not a squirrel, fired at it, and brought it down. It proved to be a large male stoat. The first time I ever knew the stoat as a *tree climber*. In 1878, I found a blackbirds' nest with five eggs, on the ground, under a small bush of gorse, in a little coppice, by no means a common thing.

Pheasants.—That they will eat *very* small adders or blind worms has been proved by the craws of certain pheasants containing them when dissected. I have in my possession the male and female hybrid, between the black game and the pheasant, both shot in the Forest. The male bird was shot by an old friend. Specimens of the *male* bird may be seen in the South Kensington Museum, and in a few private collections ; but I have not yet seen, save in a case in my own possession, an instance of the male and female hybrid.[1] The hen hybrid has the feathers on the breast like those of the female pheasant. This bird I killed myself.

Wood Ants.—One day I noticed, in walking through the woods, an unusually large ant-hill, with thousands of little busy-bodies around. I spied a large caterpillar not far off ; in my cruelty I took it up, and placed it about five feet or so from their camp. I retired some distance, placed my back against a tree, lighted a pipe, and determined to watch the result. After about ten minutes had elapsed, some two score ants approached, but not close to it. They retired, and in a few minutes there came a stronger relay. These also took stock of it and they retired. Then came a stronger number ; these again came closer than the two previous lots, but they also returned to their camp. Then, after several minutes, came a host of them. Numbers appeared to

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[1] In YARRELL'S *British Birds*', Vol. II., p. 357, there is a figure of a *female* hybrid, between the Cock Pheasant and Gray Hen, which was killed at Merrington, near Shrewsbury, and passed into the possession of the late T. C. Eyton, of Eyton.—Note by Mr. W. E. BECKWITH. [Ed.]

increase their boldness, and they at once attacked the caterpillar, literally covering it. The poor thing, after about five minutes, began to feel the effect of their stings, and twisted over and over, and must have suffered intense pain. This went on for half an hour, when it was quite dead. What now, thought I, will happen? A lot of them returned, and brought back a second host; partly to relieve the wearied and tired, and partly to haul the caterpillar to their camp. They then set to work, and slowly and surely dragged it little by little to their camp, and then I left them. Here is more than mere instinct, for evidently there was a scouting party, then relays, until they felt powerful enough to commence an attack, and secure a victory. What better generalship? Who shall define the boundary line between instinct and reason. These observations lasted for three hours. I will bring forward another anecdote bearing upon this latter point of instinct and reason. In a deer park in this neighbourhood, I was told by a son of the proprietor that in the severe winter of 1880 and 1881 all the deer slept on the ice of the river, which was covered with snow, instead of on the ground, which was also covered with snow. Now, however strange it may seem, did not their instinct teach them that it was really drier on the hard ice covered with snow than on the ground as it then was?

Adders.—For thirty-five years I have endeavoured to determine whether the dark grey and the copper-coloured adder were male and female or distinct species. Year after year I have examined many in order to solve this problem. I dissected about fifty specimens in 1888 of the respective colours, with the same result, namely, that invariably in the copper-coloured ones I have found eggs in the spring; some larger, some smaller, and young ones later on. In no instance that I can remember have any eggs or young been found inside the dark grey, and we must remember that the adder is ovoviviparous. Perhaps it may not be out of place

to mention a few anecdotes connected with this reptile. Years ago, in an apple tree, in an open field, was a bird's nest, about ten feet from the ground. A boy climbed up to examine the nest for eggs, but when about to put his hand into the nest he fancied he heard a hissing noise, and caught sight of an adder's head peeping out. He came down, got some clay, and stopped up the hole where the nest was, leaving the adder to its fate. What is the effect of an adder's bite upon dogs and other animals? This depends in a measure upon the state of the weather, and where they are bitten, as the hotter it is the greater the amount of virus injected. On one occasion, on August 20th, years ago, I was with a friend in search of black game. I came to an old coal-hearth, where charcoal had been burnt; a young woodcock came by me, when I fired. On putting the stock of my gun on the ground to re-load (breech-loaders not being then invented), I saw five adders in different directions. The report of my gun brought up two pointer dogs; one passed close by a large adder, which bit it in the leg. In five minutes the dog's leg had become so swollen that it could not walk, but had to be carried home. The dog did not recover until six weeks had elapsed, the remedy used on that occasion being ash-buds with skim-milk. In 1870, a man at Kingswood, on the borders of the Forest, lost a cow in the spring of two consecutive years. The tongue of each animal was very much inflamed. They could not eat, and died in a short time. These cows, while grazing on the hedge-bank, had doubtless been bitten in the tongue by an adder, or adders, which was the cause of their death. In the following spring, on the same bank, there were four adders killed in one spot, coiled up together. Do adders swallow their young? I have never been able yet to ascertain a well-authenticated case of it. I see not why, up to a certain size, they should not do so, seeing that the young are born inside them. In the case of one copper-coloured adder being examined some few years ago, there were

found fourteen young ones inside her, about seven inches in length, which had the *appearance* of having been out, and in again; if so, they could only have managed this through the mouth. I myself believe that it is not impossible. The length of adders varies; the dark grey ones measure equally as much as the copper-coloured ones. Among the many adders that I have preserved in large bottles I have some with their sloughs on, and others after they have cast them. The colour of both, after their great coat is off, is brilliant. The average length of 500 adders would be about twenty-two inches. The largest one in my possession is 30½ inches; the largest ever seen or known. In dissecting the poison-bag at the root of the fang, it will be found that there are *about* four drops of virus there, which fills up by degrees, after any of the poison has been emitted through the hollow part that lies *inside* the fangs.

Flowers. — People may remember the celebrated "Witty pear-tree" *(Pyrus domestica).* I saw it some years before it was burnt down. It had the bark of a pear tree, the leaves of the mountain ash, the fruit, between the medlar and common "Haw" berry. It was burnt down from pure mischief about 1860. A graft from the original tree is now growing in the garden of Arley Castle. Efforts have been made to propagate it from seed, but it invariably reverts to the common mountain ash *(Sorbus aucuparia). Who* can explain this in a *satisfactory* manner? The word "witty" is a corruption of "witchen," or "wicken," or "wiggen," which words bear allusion to the power it was once supposed to possess of counteracting *witchcraft.* The flowers that exist in the Forest of Wyre are too numerous to mention, but I think the two rarest specimens are *Geranium Sanguineum* and *Pyrola Media.* In one bog "cotton grass" *(Eriophorum)* exists, and also the "bog pimpernel" *(Anagallis tenella).* Three varieties of the *Polygala*—blue, pink, and white exist. Among the orchids, there is only one that is sweet-scented to be found in the woods,

which is *Gymnadenia Conopsea*; it is very fragrant, and the spur is slender. Of *shrubs* we have the "buck thorn" *(Rhamnus)*, and the "dog wood" or the "wild cornel" *(Cornus)*, and one solitary instance of the white beam (*Pyrus Aria*). Of *Ferns* there are only the common sorts. There are a few spots where the lilies of the valley grow wild.

I cannot end these matters, which to me are very interesting, without mentioning the following particulars:—At a place called Kingswood, on the borders of the Forest, in Shropshire, there are the remains of an extensive moat, where, I presume, there must have been a castle of considerable size in those early days, when border warfare was carried on to a very great extent, as the Severn was originally the boundary between England and Wales.[1] *When* and *by whom* it was destroyed, we have no means of ascertaining; whether in earlier days than the Civil Wars, we cannot tell, but both before and after the battle of Worcester there was a continual passing and re-passing of troops of both parties between Worcester and Shrewsbury, and so there may have taken place many a slight, or still more important siege and battle, unrecorded by any historian. Some twenty years ago, I was repairing a house in a small strath in the Forest about one mile from Kingswood, belonging to me, when we discovered two bullets in the mortar of the old chimney. How did they get there? Did they tell their own tale or did they not? I have always considered that that chimney belonged to a house, pillaged and burnt in those sad times, and the bullets themselves had that history attached to them. I have in my possession several silver pennies that were coined in the reigns of the three Edwards; they were discovered in the following manner:—A small coppice on the borders of the Forest was cut down, stocked up, and

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[1] The river Severn ceased to be the boundary in King Offa's time. [Ed.]

then ploughed. The plough share in one spot struck against an old jar, which contained a great number of the said silver pennies. Evidently they had been buried there for safety's sake in those troublous times. In the time of Elizabeth, the Forest of Wyre is mentioned in the Survey :—" Burgess', freeholders, etc. of Cleobury ought to have 'commoning' in the Heath of 'Wyre' & 'Strake' (from 'streiken' to ramble) in the Forest : & to have hog & swine fed in the Forest of 'Wyre,' & to pay 2/- a hog." "Tempora mutantur et nos mutamur ab illis." Some few years ago, a man wrote an article in *Macmillan's Magazine*, asserting that there were the remains of an old Roman villa in the Forest of Wyre, mentioning the particular locality, which was adjoining the spot where the old "Witty" Pear-tree once grew. I tried, and tried, but in vain, to find any such remains, and on writing to the Editor for the name of the individual who wrote the article, and on subsequently corresponding with him, I had the unsatisfactory reply that the source from whence he derived his information was unfortunately lost or burnt; so it existed, I am afraid, only in the imagination. My favourite quotation, after anything I have attempted to say or write (howsoever imperfect), is the following : —" *Si quid novisti rectius istis, candidus imperti.*"

ABSTRACTS OF THE GRANTS & CHARTERS CONTAINED IN THE CHARTULARY OF WOMBRIDGE PRIORY, Co: SALOP.

BY THE LATE MR. GEORGE MORRIS, OF SHREWSBURY.

(*Continued from p. 248 of Vol. XI.*)

DE BROCTON ET SUTTONE MADOKE.

327 j Pateat vniu'sis &c nos p'or Kenilleworth Coll'tor de'cie p' s'cssium' p'rem D'um Joh'em diuina p'uidencia pp^{a}m xxij d'no n'ro reg' angl' illust^{i} ad releuand' suor' ou'a debitor et t're s'ce negociu' p' mouend' p' vnu' Annu' concesse in archid' Couentr' & salop' deputat' recipim' de p'or de Womb. p' ecclia' sua de sutton Madok 4 solid' 8 denar' et p' temp'ialib' suis 4 solid' & 1 denar' p' p'mo t'ci'o salut' decie' sup'-d'cis. In cujus &c. Dat Couent. die Jou' af. f. Assump. bl. Mary 1318.

328 ij Sciant &c ego Ric's filius Yuonis de Brocton dedi &c Rob'to Bodi de Stocton & hawis vx' eius (h'rs & ass.) totam t'ra' q'm hui'
Nov. 20, 1289. in villa de Brocton cum vno mesuag' p' 7 marc' st'lingor.' H'end. &c. Reddendo, (*seruices thereto belonging.*)
H. T. Rob' Chop de Haulton Thom' de Brocton Rog' Brusebon de eade' & m. a. Dat. Brocton Sund. in f. S' Edmund reg' 18th E. 1.

329 iij Sciant &c ego Will's Du'nig de Brocton dedi &c Yuoni de Brocton & Matild' vxori sue (h'rs & ass.) 4 acras terre mee in camp' de Brocton: scil. 1½ in campo de Berdley: scil. illa' que iacet int' Berdleye et mora et dimid' acra extendit se contra collem qui

vocatur habinhull 2 acre jacent in campo de Brelesuere & dim' vna v° acra extendit se in D'unedale cont' molend' de Sutton. Alie vero acra de duob' seilonib' jacet in quad'm area que vocatur Bromscroft dimid' v° acra jacet in ead'm area int' steph'i Gide & t'ram Rob'ti de Sechinhaur'. H'end. &c. Redd. vnu' obolu' arg'nti &c : p' hac aute concessione &c dederint m' p'dcis yuo & matilda vxor sua 2 marc' arg'. H. T. Alano de Kembriton Thomas Brocton Ric' le Knolle Henr' fil Nicol' Hug. Pym & a.

330 iiij Sciant &c ego Joh'es de Ythel de Brocton dedi &c Yuoni de Brocton p' homagio &c 3 acris t're mee cu' pt'm in campis de Brocton (*vid. 2 in Brailmerefeld, of which 1 lies in Mulnefurlunc, the other in Middlefurlunc*) & t'cia jacet in crofta mea in Longlee p'pe Domu' domir' Rob'ti de langelee. H'ndas &c in feodo &c. Redd. 2 denar.' H.T. Rich' cap'llno de Sutton Hug' de Hadinton Rogo' Beeg Ric' Pym Stepho fil' Will'i de Brocton Thoma' Russel et m.a.

331 v Sciant &c ego Rog'us Donnhug de Brocton dedi &c Matilda de Brocton (h'rs & ass.) 3 ac^s t're mee in campo de Breelemerfelde &c. H'end' &c imp'p'm. Redd. vnu' denar'. H.T. Thome de Brocton Will'o de Chag' Ric' Cnolle Steph'o deChedheleg & m.a.

Matild' de Longlewe Thome de Brocton Hugonis Pym Joh'isde Grenhul.

Chirlintreforlong Brodmedewe

332 vj Sciant &c ego Will'o D'unig dedi &c Will'o de Sontfort (h'rs & ass.) 3 ac^s t're mee in campis de Brocton : scil' 1 ac. que extendit in Du'nedal cont^a Molend' de Suctun ½ ac. sup Middilfurlu'g jux' t'ra Steph'i Code ½ ac. jux' Kembrehamem'e et ½ ac. que extendit apud salteresweie et ½ ac. que tendit apud staindelf. Tend' &c in feodo &c. Redd. vnu' obolu'. H. T. Yuone de Brocton Rog' Beg Ric' oysulor & m.a.

333 vij Sciant &c Joh'es le Wryghte de Brocton dedi &c Joh'i filio Radulphi de Horton om'ia t'ras et tenem' cu' p'tin' que heo' infra feodu' et 'tritoriu' de Brocton que mip' hui' ex dono et ffeoffamento Rog' Wickyes de Brocton. H'end.&c de cap' d'no feodi imp'p'm. H. T. Joh'e Jenkyns de Brocton Rog'o Cadygan Joh'e Oulemor' & a.m. Dat Brokton Sund. bef. f. ap. Philip & James. 50 E. 3.

334 viij Sciant &c ego Joh'es fil' Will'i Gybbe de Kembrighton dedi &c Rog'o fil' Nich'i Pym de Brocton tota' illa' t'ram cum orto & crofto et prat' adjac. q'm hui' hereditar in Brocton &c. H'end. de cap' d'no feodi imp'p'm. H.T. Ric'o d'no de Sontford Joh'e fil' Thome de Brocton Joh'e fil' eiusde' Joh'is Ric'o le fouler vweyn & a. Dat. Brocton Sund. af. f. St Valentine. 10 E. 3.

335 ix Sciant &c ego Sibilla de Brocton relicta Will'i Gybbe de Kembryghton dedi &c
Nov. 23, 1316. Will'o le Henir' & Marger' (*sic*) eius de Brocton vna' plac' ex p'te curtilag mei q' hui' ex Hereditat' p'ris mei (*cont. in long 150 feet & at one end 50 ft. in the middle 24 ft. other end 1 ft.*) Et duos Bottos t're jacentes in vuned'cn jux. terra Roberti de Ruo' et Matild' oid et vnu' bot' t're juxta Kemberhemwey et extendit se a Southamhaystewe vsq' ad t'ra abbot' de Lilishull. H'end' &c imp'p'm de cap' d'nis feodi. H. T. Ric de Sontforde Rog'o Brusebon' Ric' Wenlar Robt' Derug' & a.m. Dat. apud Brocton die' S' Clement' pape 10 E. 2.

336 x Sciant &c ego Radulphus de Sontford dedi &c Ricardo fil' Rog'i p' homagio &c et p' 30 sol. sterl. vna' virgat' t're in Brocton q'm p'ris suis tenuit in Wodecrofte et tota illa' t're q'm Ricard' de Grene tenuit. H'end &c. Reddendo 14 solid'. H. T. D'no Gryffino de Sutton et her' suis D'no Rog'o de Beggesour' et her' suis Mancello de Petle-

shull et her' suis Hug' de Bekbur' et Her' suis Ric' de Ruton et her' suis Will'o de Beggesour' et Her' suis & m.a.

337 xj Omnib' &c Alicia q'nda' vxor Rog'i Donnig de Brocton &c Nou'it me concessisse &c quousq' vita m'e durabit Joh'i de Brocton Cli'co (ass.) vna' acram dua' selionu' terre jac. in Winnedon &c q'm habui racone' dot' mee &c: pro hac. concess. &c dedit michi p'dcus Joh'es 2 solid'. H.T. Rog'o Brusebon Rog'o ext^{a}neo Nicholas Pym Henrico Sweyn & m.a.

338 xij Sciant &c ego Ricardus Osilur de Brocton dedi &c Ricardo fil Ric' Pym de Brocton p'te mea de prato quod vocatur Brademedewe &c p' sex solid'. H'end' &c. Reddendo vnu' par' albar' cirotecar'[1] &c. H.T. D'no Nicholas vicar' de Sutton Yuone de Brocton Thom' de eade' Rog'o Shag' Hug' Pym & m.a.

339 xiij Sciat &c ego D'us Madocus de Sutton concessi &c Joh'i c'lico de Brocton communa' in bosco meo de Sutton ad xx^{ti} porcos & ad vnu' aprum sine pannogio p' vna dim' m^{a} q^{a} ide' Joh'es m^{i} dedit p' manib.' H'end' &c. Reddendo vnu' obolu.' H. T. D'no Nich'o vicario de Sutton Iuone de Brocton Rog' Bege Thomas de Brocton & m.a.

340 xiiij Sciant &c ego Rog'us Brusebon dedi &c Ric' Molendenario de Brocton duas Rodas & dimid' & dece' pedes in longitudine et latitudine v'na rodam & dimid' & quatuordecim pedes de t'ra mea in Brocton, int' t'ra Joh'is de Grenhull et Thome de Brocton &c. Tend &c (*if sold again Roger to have it for 12 denar less than anyone else*) Reddendo 4 denar'. Saluo he'to p' ope' vni^{s} Dom^{s} de sex furcis de xx^{ti} pedib' & memm' int' furcas xiiij pedes & q'd illa dom' f'ca sis p' diem pasche A. r. r. E. xij de omib' op'ib'. H. T. Joh'e cl'ico de Brocton Thoma de ead' Henrico Eu'he Nic'llo Pym & a.

[1] Gloves.

341 xv Sciant &c ego Philippus filius Wyd' de Farnlowe dedi &c Steph'o fil' Willi'm Keede de Brocton p' homagio &c & p' 20 solid' argenti quos dedit m[i] de Introitu v'na dimid' v'gata' t're cu' p'tin' suis in Brocton que michi jur' hereditario descendebat de Ysonda m're mea &c. H'nda &c in feodo &c. Reddendo 7 solid' & 6 denar'. H. T. Ada' de Dod'itun Yvone de Brocton Rog'o Beeg Ric' Beg Thoma Russel Ric' Pym & m.a.

342 xvj Omnib' &c Isabella relicta Will'i le Heuer de Brocton &c nou'itis me remisisse &c sibill' filie eiusde' Will'i totu' jus &c rac'o'e dot' in omib' terr' & tenemet' quas & que q'd'm fuer'nt p'd'co Will'o in ead'm vill' de Brocton. H. T. Thome de Brocton Ric'o le foulere Rob'to de Ruge & a. Dat apud Brocton die lune in f. S' Peter ad vincula. 8 Ed. 3. q. c.

343 xvij Hec est con'ueco f'ta int Rogeru' D'umg' ex vna' p'te & Helia' de Brocton c'licum. P'd'cus Rog' t'didit &c d'ce Helie 3 ac[s] t'rem ca'pis de Brocton q' una' est in Wynnegu' 1 duar' sellionu' quar' vna' jacet juxta virida' & alt'a ultra Madebroc & tercium ac[m] dua' seilionu' quar' una jac' in Habru jux[a] t'ra' Will'i Kede & alia sup' Habru jux[a] t'ram Thome vsq' ad t'minu' sex annor' &c p' 10 solid'. T'mino incipiente a coronac'one R. Edw. anno sexto &c. H'nd &c. Reddendo vnu' denar'. H. T. Thoma' de Bekkebur' Thoma de Honne Joh'e de Grenhul & a.

344 xviij Sciant &c ego Isabella q'da vxor Ric'i* Corbrand in mea viduitate remisi &c in tota' uita mea Hamoni de Aldrescote (Hr's & ass.) tota' t'ciam p'te' mea' m[i] contingente de 3½ ac[s] t're q's ide' Ham' emit de marito meo Regin' imp'p'm & q'dd'a p'tu' p' tres annos i' longo p'to t'io incipiante ad f. S[t] Peter ad vincula A. r. r. Henrici fil Joh'is reg. 27. &c p' 3 solid'.

*sic, sed quere Regin.

Reddendo vnu' obolu' H. T. Rob'o de Cherleton Will'o de Bruges Will'o de Eyton & m.a.

345 xix Sciant &c ego Symon fil' Willi de Hengelond dedi &c Nic'llo Gosefod de Brocton ½ ac. t're mee in le middelfeld et extendit se vsq' Brelemerlesihc int' t'ra D'ni P'or de Womb. et D'ni Radulphi de Montford[1] p' 8 solid'. H'end' &c. Reddendo vnu' denar'. H. T. D'no Willmo' Cap'llo' de Sutton Thoma de Brocton Joh'e cli'co de eade' nic'llo Pym & m.a.

346 xx Sciant &c ego Ro'gus Brusebon de Brocton concessi &c Thome fil' Joh'is de Grenhull (H'rs. & ass.) vna' selione terr' in campo de Brocton qui vocat' Habenhul-
July 24, 1318. felt que jacet int' terra' Ricard' Heweyn et t'ram' d'ci Rog'i Brusebon &c: cujus vnu' cap' abuttat sup' t'ra' d'ni Abbot' de Lilleshull & aliud cap' sup' t'ra' prior' de Womb. H'end' &c. Dat Brocton in vigil' S[t] James apos. 12 Ed. 2. H. T. D'no Ricardo de Sontford Joh'e Thomas Richard Ric' Heweyn Ric'o le fowler & m.a.

347 xxi Sciant &c ego Auicia fil' Ade sup' Grenam de Brocton dedi &c Thome de Grenhull vnu' mesuagiu' edificatu' & tota' t'ram mea' q'm m[i] accidebat Hereditar' de p'dco Adam p're meo in villa de Brocton &c. H'end &c de cap' d'no feodi &c impp'm. Reddendo inde annuati' p'iori de Wombr' &c 22 denar' & obolu' &c. Et si contingat nos heredes non haber' int' nos legitime p'creatos d'cm (*sic*) mesuagiu' cu' tota t'ra integ' post decessu d'ci Thome m[i] ul' her' meis sine vlla contradicone' reu'tatur. H. T. Ricardo de Sontford Joh'e Thomas de Brocton Ric'o le granger' de Kembriton Rog' Brusebon Ric'o Fowler & m.a.

348 xxij Sciant &c ego Ric's fil' Henr' de Wud'hull dedi &c Hugoni de Brocton vnu' messua-

[1] *Quaere* Sontford.

giu' cu' edificiis in eod'm situ' in villa de Welinton q'd &c hui' jur' hereditar' p' discessu' Agnet' le Smethes sororis patris mei. H'end. &c de cap d'no feod. imp'p'm. Reddend' s'uicia debita. H. T. Joh'e de Eyton Joh'e le Prees Joh'e Forster Henr' Couley & m.a. Dat. ap. Welinton Sund. in f. S[t] Barnabas. 19 Edw. 3.

349 xxiij Sciant &c Ego Sibilla fil' Willi' le Heuer de Brocton dedi &c Rogo' fil' Nichi' Pym de ead'm & Joh'e vx ei' totu' mesuagiu' meu' cum orto & crofto & cu' tota t'ra adjacent' q'd hui' in villa p'd'ca de Brocton. H'end &c de cap' d'nis feodi &c. H. T. Joh'e Thomas Joh'ne fil' euisde' Rico' le fowler Thoma Bage Rico' Vweyn' & a. Dat. B. Sund. in f. transl. S[t] Tho[s] Martyr. 10 E. 3.

350 xxiiij Sciant &c ego John's Ichel de Brocton dedi &c Willo' Cocco de Brocton vna ac[a]m terr' de trib' selionib' &c jux. Kembichais-m'e que extendit se super moniswey &c p' homagii &c & pro 6 solid'. Tend' &c. Reddend' vnu' denar' &c. H. T. Madaco de Sutton Hug' de Hadi'ton Ric'o de Grenhull & m.a.

351 xxv Sciant &c ego Rog' Brusebon' dedi &c Joh'i cl'ico de Brocton (h'rs & ass.) duas acras t're me de Brocton qua' vna jacet ext[a] villa de B. p'ximora Will' Bag & alio in' campo q' voc[r] le Hemme. H'end' &c. Redd'. 1 denar'. H. T. P'ho de Beckebur' Radulpho de Grenhull Ric'o Kede & m.a.

352 xxvj Sciant &c ego Jordanus filius Galfridi assensu &c Willi' de Beggesoure d'ni mei dedi &c Ric'o filio Jordani de Broctona p' homagio &c et p' 31 solid' 8½ ac[s] t're quas tenui de p'd'co Willo' de Beggesour in eade' villa. H'endas &c impp'm. Reddendo 2 denar' &c. H. T. Willi' de Beggesoure Priore de Wombrugge Henr' Ext'neo Willmo' Russell & m.a.

353 xxvij Sciant &c ego Madocus de Sutton dedi &c Simoni de Lond' cli'co omne jus &c vna cum redditu duo' solido' in festo s'ci michael reddend' d'co symoni de vna virgata t're cu' suis p'tin' in Brocton q'm Elyas cocus quondam tenuit. Habend' &c. H. T. Petro de neuton Willo' de Ercalew Thoma' de Costentin militibz' Magro' Thoma de Codeshall et m.a. q. c.

354 xxviij Hec est conuenco' f'ta int' p'ore & conuentu de Wombrugge ex vna parte et Eth'ida filia' Rob' de Trillewardine de Brocton ex alt'a ad f'tm' s'ci' mich' Anno d'ni M° Cc° sexagesimo nono et anno r. r. Hen. fil. Joh'is 53: vid' q'd d'ca Editha tradidit &c to Womb. Priory tota t'ra sua' infra villa' de Brocton & extra cu' omnib' prat' ad d'cam t'ra' spectantib' *(for 12 yrs)* saluo s' domo in qua d'ca Editha inh'itat cu' orto int' g'ngia' et d'cm domu' cu' q'oda gardin' in quo crescunt pomeria. Ita vid' q' d'ci p. & con. tota' d'cam t'ra cu' crofto infra gardinu' d'ce Edithe Incluso sup'tib' p'p'is colent seminab'nt c'culabt' & metent & in campis admia'bt & in tres p'tes p' eq'lib' porconib' diuident. Et d'ca Editha t'cia p'te omimodi bladi sup' d'cam t'ra crescent' in campis recipiet & vbicumque volui't cariabit salua decima et saluo toto' feno ad opus d'cor' p. & con. P'terea si d'ci p. & con. d'cm croftu' ad opus pastur' incultu' p'mitt'e volu^s^int singulis annis infra d'cm t'minu' soluent d'ce Edithe vnu' q'r sib' noie' p'tis sue illi' crofti &c.
H.T. Joh'e de Steuinton Joh'e de Grenhull Mag'ro Ronulp' de Colha' cli'co Ada Pollard de Leg' Rob' fil ei' Walt' coca de eade' & m.a.

355 xxix Sciant &c ego Rogu's Donny'g de Brocton dedi &c Will'mo Morton (hr's & ass.) 4 acr. t're mee in campis de Brocton 1 in Wodefelde que extend' se in latid' a' q°da' p^a^to q' vocatur Bobbemer' vsq' ad via' regia' u'sus Madeleg ½ ac. sup' Willestanforlong &c Hugonis Pym
vna' in g'uus croft' r'ed in campo de Belle-

mer' ½ ac. jacet in g'uunis crof' vna acra in campo de Habinhul int' mora' & villa' de Brocton' &c. Habend' &c. Reddendo vnu' denar. H. T. Joh'e de Steuinton Herbert de Wyk Joh'e Cli'co & m.a.

356 xxx Omnib' &c Rog'o fil' Nich' Brusebon' de Monte Gom'i manens in Brocton jux' Soutton Madok &c no'uit me relaxasse &c (*to Wombridge Priory*) vnu' denar' annui reddit' cu' omibus suis p't'in in villa de Brocton q'd Joh'is d'cus clericus de Brocton & assign' sui m' redden' consueu'unt p' 2 ac' t're quas de habuerunt in villa de Brocton &c.
H. T. Joh'e de Bekebur' Joh'e de Everens Joh'e de Steuinton Will'mo pat'nost' Will'o Hode Will'o de vises Rob'to Chop de Halugthone et a.

357 xxxj Sciant &c ego Joh'is de Brocton Cli'cus dedi &c (*to Wombridge Priory*) p' salute
c{1280 / 1300} a'ie mee (anc.& succ.) totam t'ram mea'q'm hui &c in Brocton jux' Sutton & extra cum omib' edificiis in eade' sitis & cu' croftis gardinis homag' &c. H'nd'a &c imp'p'm. Reddendo & D'no Rad' de Sontford & her' suis 6 denar' p' 2½ ac' t're quas hui' de t'ra Rog'i D'umg & Rog'o Brusebon & her' suis vnu' denar' p' 2 ac' t're quas de eode' hui' in campis de Brocton.
H. T. D'nis Will'o de Huggeforde Thoma' Corbet Rad' de Sontford Petro de Eyton militibz' Rob'to Bodi de Stocton Ph'o de Bekkebu'r Ranulf de Grenhull Thom' de Brocton Rog'o Brusebon & a.

358 xxxij Sciant de Will's fil' et heres Rog'i Beg de Brocton p' salute aie' mee (pat. & anc.) dedi &c (*to Wombridge Priory*) 2 ac' t're harabill in campo de Habbenhull que jacent p'p'inq'ores 6 ac' d'cis p'oris v'sus Ruhamstret &c. H'ndas &c imp'p'm.
H. T. Ric'o le Volelar' de Brocton Ric' fil' Editha de eade' Joh'e de Grenhull Joh'e de Stiuinton Herberto de Wyke Adam Pollard de lega Rob'to fil' eius & m.a.

359 xxxiij Omnib' &c Will's Beg de Brocton no'uit me dedisse *(to Wombridge Priory)* imp'p'm 5 ac. t're in campis de Brocton in esscambiu' p' alia t'ra in campis de Brocton de terra p'ore de quib' quinq' ac': vn' acra jacet in campo de Breillesmere &c ultra colle' Habbenhull 2 in midilforlong subt' Berdley 1 in Northforlong 1 jux. t'ra' p'or.' H'end' &c p'p'm. H. T. Joh'e de Stiuinton Herb'to de Wyke Walt' de Morf Hugon' Pym Rob'o P^{s}con' & a.

360 xxxiiij Hec est conuenco' facta int' Wombridge Priory & Will'm Eude & Isabella vx' ei': d'ci p'or et Convent. concesserunt &c d'co Will'o & Isabell 10½ ac' t're in campis de Brocton: vid. 2 in Habinhull ½ ac. in Swerteforlong ½ que extendit vsq' ad berdelee ½ ac. in midelforlong 1 cap. ac. in nortforlong 1 in Breylemere 1 ac. jux. t'ra W. Bag ½ ac jux' t'ram Rog' fil' Iuen' 1 in Wodefeld 1 jux t'ra W. Bag de sup' ponte' Ecc'ie 1 que se extendit a capite d'ce ac' v'sus campu' de Sutton: in Escambiu pro 8½ acras ter' d'ci Will'i Eud' et Isabell vx' ejus in p'dcis campis jacentibus: vid. 1½ in campo de Habenhull ½ ac. sup' Habenhull extendens a v'tice montis vsq' ad Bruera de Grenhull ½ ac. in eode' forlong ½ in eod' camp. jux. Bilhamestret ½ ac. in Breilemere &c &c. H.T. Joh'e Cli'co de Brocton Nich'o fre' ejus Henr' fil' Nich. Will'o Bag & a.

Eandi le Kolt
Ric. Ancup'
W. Bag.
Henr' Wem
Hug. Pim.
Ric. Ancupis
Rob't de Anglia.

361 xxxv Uniu'sis &c Griffinus filius Geruasii Goch &c no'uit me pro salute aie' mee (anc. & succ.) dedisse &c *(to Wombridge Priory)* curtilagiu' filie falconis scil'. Sibilla & Emma tenuerunt in Suton cu' omib' p't'in' suis de quo p'dci cano'ici xij denar' annuati' de dono meo receper'nt tend' & xij d. de Rob. Coco & de her' suis de redditu t're q'm d'cus Robertus tenet in Brocton p' escambio michi facto cuid' asserti qd' fuit Tho' Pistor sup' Colle sabrine p' q'

asserto d'ci Cano'ici de Wombridge receper'nt xx^ti Gallinas & q'tuor Gallos ac condic'one si' apud Wombridge re'pisse uim' q'm tot gallos & tot gallinos p'or' ejusde' loci daret in' sertar'm uini similit'. Habendos in p. & p. elem. H. T. Hug'de Bekkebur' Walt'o de Stirchlee Rad' de Sontford Henr' ext'neo Will'o Russello & m.a.

362 xxxvj Sciant &c ego Rog'us Beg de Brocton p' salute a'ie mee et anc. dedi &c (*to Wombridge Priory*) medietate' toci' crofti mei quod jacet inter Domum mea' & boscum q' vocatur Cherlewode. Concessi &c tota illa' t'ra q'm Ric' filius Edithe de Brocton de me tenuit infra villa de Brocton cu' edif'. & curtilag' et crofto incluso & cu' pratis infra croftu': vid.' 15 acr' infra campos p't'in' ad villa de Brocton. Concessi 3 ac' que se extendit in longit' int' t'ram q'm Thom' de Brocton tenet de feudo meo & Berdeleg. Concessi ingress' et egress' in medietate d'ci crofti. H'nd' & tend imp'p'm. H. T. D'no Walt'o de Dunstanuill D'no Joh'e fil' Hug' Joh'e de Ercalewe Joh'e de Stiuinton Herberto de Wyke Joh'e D'no de Sutton Joh'e de Grenhull Iuone de Brocton Ric'o le Wouellar Ric'o Burnel Adam Pollard de lege Oliu'o de Knolle & m.a.

363 xxxvij Sciant &c ego Joh'es Idthel de Brocton dedi &c (*to Wombridge Priory*) v'na' acra' t're de trib' seilonib' jux' Kembrichaism' que se extendit in por'moneswye'. Tend &c ip'p'm. H. T. D'no Madaco de Sutton Nicholas Cap'llno de Sutton Hugone de Hadinton Joh'e D'no Grenhul' & a.

364 xxxviij Hec est conuenco' facta int' Womb. ex vna' parte et Nicholau' Pim de Brocton. D'cus Nicholaus dedit (*to Wombridge Priory*) in escambiu 7 ac' t're in campis de Brocton quar' due jacent sup' Habenhull 2 in campo de Breymar 2 in campo Thomo Russell bosci et alia in W'llstan. Habendas &c im-

p'p'm. Pro quib' v' d'cs P. &Con. concesser'nt d'co Nicholas et her' 2 ac. in campo de Habenhull 2 ac. of 4 seilon. qs' tres seilon' simul jacent et extend'nt se a capitali ac' prior' vsq' ad forera' ancupis et alia seylo' jacet int' t'ra Joh'is Cli'ci et extendit se a Lebrodescorde vsq' ad marler' 2 ac. in Breyme' quar' vna' vocat' le Daleaker alia ultra le wermgrene et in lewfeld 2 acres. H'end &c imp'p'm. H. T. Joh'e de Brocton Cli'co Walt'o de eade' Rog'o Brusebon Thom' de eade' Henr' Weyn & m.a. Walt'i Heter Walter Brocton Walt'i Bercar.

365 xxxix Sciant &c ego Will's Russel p' salute ai'e mee (anc. & suc.) dedi &c (*to Wombridge Priory*) vna' acra' t're in villa de Brocton que jacet in Bromcroft q'm Henricus Ywein tenuit de me. H'end. &c imp'p'm. H. T. D'no Madaco de Sutton Ric' de Santford Rog'o de Beggesour Henr' Ywein Elya Coco Willo Coco & a.

366 xl Sciant &c ego Ricardus fil' Edithe de Brocton p'salute aie' mee & parentor' meo'r' dedi &c (*to Wombridge Priory*) ½ ac. t're harabit in q'ota p'tinente ad villam de Brocton quod vocatur campus de Habenhul et extendit se de Habbenhull de maresco subt' Hab'l vsq' ad Kunehamstret int t'ra' Rog'i Begg & t'ra' q'm Thomas de Brocton tenet de monialib' de Brewode. H'end' &c imp'p'm. H. T. Joh'e de Stiuniton Herb' de Wik Yuone de Brocton Adam Pollard de lega Alano de Halchton & a.m. Thome Russell

367 xli Sciant &c ego Ric'us fil Edithe de Brocton p' salute aie' mee et anc. dedi &c (*to Wombridge*) 5½ ac. t're harabil in trib' campis p'tinet' ad villa' de Brocton viz. 1 in Wodefelde 2 in Brailmerlde et 2½ in Habbenhull. Dedi etiam eisde' canon' infra villa de Brocton vnu' mesuag' cu' curtilag'. Hend. &c.

H. T. Willo Bag de Brocton Joh'e de Stiuinton Herberto de Wyk Joh'e de Grenhul Adam Pollard de lega Alano de Haleton & m.a.

368 xlij Sciant &c ego Willi'mus cocus de Brocton dedi &c. (*to Wombridge Priory*) p' salute aie' mee et anc. ½ Virg. t're q'm tenui in Brocton & quodda' mesuagui' et vnu' croftu' cu' omib' p'tin' suis. H'end'. &c. imppm. Dedi &c. vna' acram t're q' emi de Joh'e Yethell in Brocton cum omnib' p'tin': tend &c. Concessi &c 6 denar' annuati' p'cipiendos de He'dib' Radulphi de Sontford quos p'no'inatus Radulph' et ejus he'des m[i] an'uatim p'solu'e co'sueuernt p' vna dim' virgata t're q' de me tenuerunt in villa de Brocton.

No'

H. T. D'no Walt'o de Dustanuill Walt'e de Huggeford Madaco de Sutton Odone de Hodenet Walt'o de Kembriton Herb'to de Ydeshal Hugo de Hedinton Hug' de Bolinchal Joh'e de Grenhul Oliu'o de Knoll Yuone de Brocton & m.a.

369 xliij Sciant &c ego Rog' Donnyg de Brocton dedi &c (*to Wombridge Priory*) illud mesuag' cu' toto crofto et curtilagio q' Leticia q'nda' vxor Willmi Dunig' tenuit in villa de Brocton noie' dot' cum 14 ac. in campo de Breyleme' 5½ ac. cu' p'tis adjacentib' & in campo q' d'r le Wodefelde 3 ac' cu' p'tis en la Hokes & cu' p'to p'tis vniq' frondelli in Hachesmedewe. H'end' imp'pm'.
H. T. Willo' de Brocton Joh'e de Grenhul Joh'e de Stivinton. Herb'to de Wykese Will' Beg Joh'e cl'ico Hug' Pim de Brocton Walt' de Brocton & a.

370 xliiij Sciant &c ego Rog' Du'nig de Brocton dedi &c (*to Wombridge Priory*) illud mes' & croftu' & curtilagiu' cu' p'tin' suis que Leticia q'nda' vxor Willi' Du'nig' tenuit noie Dot' in villa de Brocton cu' 11 ac' t're cu' p'tin' in campis de Brocton cum toto p'to de la Hokes & cu' p'to p'tis vniq' frondelli cu' p'tin' in prato de Achesmedewe. H'end. &c Imp'p'm. H. T. Willi' de Ruton Pho' de Beckebur' Joh'e de Grenhul Joh'e de Stiuinton H'berto de Wykes Willi

Beg' Joh'e cl'ico Walt'o de Morf Hug' Pim & m.a.

371 xlv Ano ab incarnac'one D'ni M.CCC. decimo die ven'is (*next after f. annunc.*) be' marie: Ita co'vent int' Ric' de lega qui

March 27, 3 E. II. 1310. manet in villa de Brocton Madok et Matilde vxore' sua' ex vna p'te & (*Wombridge Priory*:) vid'ip'dcus Ric' & matild' vxor ejus tradiderunt &^{c} (*to s^{d} Convent*) om'ia p'cella sua jacencia ad capita t're sue arabil' int' churchbrugge & Bradmedewe ex vtraq' p'te ducelli de Madebrok in campis de Brocton. H'end &c (*for 12 years*) p' quadm' su'ma pecunie &c. (*For the faithful perform^{ce} Rich^{d} binds himself in 40/-*) H. T. Joh'e de Bekeburi Radulph de Grenhull Joh'e fil' Thome de Brocton Rog'o Brusebon Thom' Halpeni & m.a.

372 iiiil Año regni reg' Edwardi vicesimo. Ita conuen' int' d'n'm Joh'm p'or ede Wombridge &c et Ric' carpentarin' de Brocton jux' Sutton Madoke. P'dca Prior & Conv' deder'nt &c p'dco' Ric' Carpentariu' &c tota illa' p'te prati crofti palmerii cu' edificiis in eade' sitis q'm fuerunt de Fulcone extraneo d'no de Sutton. H'nd' Reddendo 2 solid' argeti &c. Pro p'dcis' v' omib' p'dcs' Ric' Carpentar' dedit &c in excambiu' p'dco' P'or & Con' impp'm totum illud messuag' cu' suis p'tin omnib' q'd p^{i}us tenuit de p'dco p'or & Con' in villa de Brocton. H'end' &c imp'p'm. H. T. Joh'e de Stiuinton Pho' de Beckeburi Ranulf de Grenhul Thom' de Brocton Rog' extraneo de eade' Elia de Brocton Walt'o Bercar & m.a.

373 iiil Sciant &c ego Henricus Ywein p' salute aie' mee (anc. et succ.) dedi &c (*to Wombridge Priory*) vna' acram t're in villa de Brocton: scil. illa q'm hui' in Bromcroft. H'end. &c imp'p'm. H. T. D'no Madaco de Sutton Ric' de Sontford Rog' de Begesour Willo' Rusell Willo' Cocp & m.a.

374 iil Omnib' &c Matild' fil' Henr' Carpentar' de Brocton &c nou'it me concessisse &c om'e jus &c (*to Wombridge Priory*) vnius acr' t're q'm Walt'us Bercar aliq. tenuit q'm Alicia soror mea dedit (*to Wombridge Priory*) in excambiu vniq' acre t're jacentis int' churchebrug et le feringrene &c. (*Matiida binds herself & heirs in penalty of 20 solidi if she orthey infringe the Agreement.* H. T. Thom' de Brocton Joh'e cl'ico Rog'o Brusebon de eadem Joh'e extraneo de eadem & m.a. q. c. Rad. de [1] Monford.

375 il Sciant &c ego Will's Russell p' salute a'ie mee (anc. & succ.) dedi &c (*to Wombridge Priory*) 4 ac' t're in villa de Brocton: scilicet duas ac' supra collem Habenhul 1 sup' eunde' colle' de Habenhul &c et aliud in bromcroft. H'end &c imp'p'm.
H. T. D'no Madaco de Sutton Ric' de Sontford Ric' Grenhul Rog' de Beggesour Henr' Ywein Will'o Coco et m.a.

376 l Hec est conu'eco' facta int' Rog' Brosebon de Brocton et Wombridge Priory: d'cs vsq' dedit to Priory in escambiu vna' acra' t're in villa de Brocton que jacet juxta ortum Gaudi le Kola &c et 4 seilon' t're in le Wodefeld quar' 2 jac. ad Martinespol. 1 int' t'ra Will'i Eud et t'ram Joh'is de Grenhull & 1 int' t'ra p'or' & t'ra' Rog' fil' Yuonis. Et dimid' Nocate t're p' quib' v' d'cs p'or & conuet' concesserunt d'co Rog' Bresbon t'ras subscriptas: vid' vna' acra' integra' que se extendit a Hayo de Sutton vsq' ad t'ram Ric' de la Knoll & vna' ac'm de duab' seylon' que jacet in Longeforlong que se extendit a Ruhamstret vsq' ad foreram Ric' ancupis. H. T. Joh'e de Brocton cli'co Nicholas fr'e suo Will'o Bag Ric' de la Knolle Walt' de Brocton & m.a. Rad' de Sonford Thom' de Brocton. Achesmedewe

377 lj Sciant &c ego Joh'is de Brocton cli'cus dedi &c (*to Wombridge Priory*) p' sal'. aie' mee (anc. & succ.) totum jus &c in vna' virgata t're cum edificiis &c imp'p'm q' de

[1] *Quaere* Sonford.

p'dcis Canonicis tenui in villa de Brocton : saluo Nich'o fre' meo & her' suis vno mesuagio & curtilagio cum 6 ac' t're que eide' dedi in eade' villa de Brocton & soluet inde anuati'vnu' denar' (*to* s[d] *Priory*). H. T. d'nis Will'o de Huggeford Thom' Corbet Petro de Eyton Rad' de Santforde militz Rob'to Bodi Thom' de Brocton Rog. de Brocton & m.a.

378 lij Hec est conuenco' facta int' Wombridge Priory & Nicholai Pym de Brocton : d'cs Nicholaus dedit &c (*to Priory*) in escambiu' 7 acres in Brocton &c. H'endas imp'p'm : pro quib' v' dci' P'or et conv'. concessevnt d'co Nicho' & her' 2 acres in Habenhul : 1 que extend'. se a le brodeford usq' ad maeter' & 2 ac. in campo de Breym'e & 2 ac. que extend. se a via regia vsq' ad Bobbemer.' Hend'as imp'p'm.
H. T. Joh'e de Brocton clico Walto' de eadem Rogo' Brosebon Thom' de eadem Henr' Weyn & a.

379 liij Ano' incarnac'one d'ni M.CC. nonogesimo p'mo Reg' in Regis Edw. 19 int' d'n'm' Ph'm Burnel et Wombridge Priory : d'cs Ph'o p' salute aie' sue (anc. & suc.) dedit &c (*to Priory*) 15 solid' a'nui reddit' in villa de Brocton. H'end &c imp'p'm p'dci v' (*Priory*) dederint &c p'dco' d'no Pho' tota' terra' & redd &c q'm habuer'nt in villa de Norton jux Conedou' tend' &c imp'p'm.
H. T. D'no Rob'o' Bathon & Welle' ep'o D'no Rog'o Sprinchase D'no Will'o' de Huggeford D'no Rad' Sprinchose D'no Thoma de Russell & m.a.

380 liij Omnib &c Rogerus Brusebon de Brocton &c no'uit me dedisse (*to Wombridge Priory*) duas dimidias acras t're in le Wodefeld in excambiu' p' vna ac' t[l]um seilon' et di'a acra t're: tend &c imp'p'm. H. T. Thom' de Brocton Joh'e de eade' cli'co Ric' le fouler, Nich' pimm & m.a.

Bobbemere
Brodgrene
Crusting
Longefurlong

Elye de Brocton, Rici del Grenhul John de Brocton Cl'k Rogi' Ext'nei Alexand'. le Colt.

381 lv Sciant &c ego Rog' Brusebon filius Nichi Brusebon dedi &c to (*Wombridge Priory*) 8

ac' t'recu' p't'in in t'itorio de Brocton: quar' 2 sup' Habinhul 1 subtus Berdlee 1 in campo de Breilismere 1 citra Breylismere 1 ad lau'mgrene 1 juxta t'ra Joh'is Cleric' H. T. Pho' de Bekbur' Joh'e de Grenhul 1 sup' Willistamssong. H'end' &c imp'p'm. Will'o de Ruton Joh'e de Stiuinton Herberto de Wyke Oli'uo de Kembriton Joh'e de Brocton Cli'ci Will'o Bage de eade' & m.a. — Joh'e de Grenhul Henr Ywein Hug' Pim Thom' Brocton Wm. Kede.

382 lvj Omnib' &c Ric' fil Ric'i Carpentar de Brocton juxta Sutton Madok &c No'uit' me concessisse imp'p'm (*to Wombridge Prtory*) p' quodam sum'a pecunie, totu' jus meu' &c in illa p'te crofti palmer' cum edificiis in eadem q'm hui' in escambiu' de d'cis (*Priory*) in Brokton cum tota t'ra q'm tenui in eadem villa &c. H. T. Rico de Santford Joh'e fil Thome de Brocton Ric' le Fouler de eade' Rog'o Brusebon et a. Dat. ap'd Brocton. Tu. af. f. S' Ambrose Bp. 10 Ed. 2. — q. c. — Pho Pr'

Dec. 14, 1316.

383 lvij Omnib' &c Amicia quonda' vx Rici' de Nagington fil' et her' Joh' le clerc de Brocton & Alicie vx' sue &c nou'it me in pura viduitate &c p' salute aie' mee do' (*to Wombridge Priory*) dedisse &c illa' virgata' t're in brocton cu' edific' croft' &c q' p'dci Joh' P'r meus & Alicia vx' ejus mat' mea (*to Wombridge Priory*) dederunt. H. T. D'no Walt'o de Huggeford D'no Rogo' Corbet D'no Joh' de felton militz Dat Wombridge Valentines day. 10 Ed. 2.

384 lviij Sciant &c ego Ric' le Veyelare de Brocton p' salute aie' mee (par. et om. fid. def.) dedi &c (*to Wombridge Priory*) tota' p'te' prati que m[i] contingit in Bradmedewe. Jure hereditario dedi etiam vna' acram t're arabil in q'da' campo p'tinenente ad villa de Brocton q'vocatur &c habenhull. H'end &c imp'pm. H T. Joh'e de Stiuinton Herbto' de Wyk Yuone de Brocton Rogo' Bag de ead' Ada' pollard de leya Robto' fil' eius & m.a.

HISTORY OF SHREWSBURY HUNDRED OR LIBERTIES.

BY THE LATE REV. JOHN BRICKDALE BLAKEWAY, M.A.

(*Continued from page* 128).

ACTON REYNOLD,

ANCIENTLY Acton Grinsill and Acton Reyner, in the Liberties of Shrewsbury, though a township of the Parish of Shawbury, in the Hundred of North Bradford.

This manor was held in the Saxon times by Seward, a free man, and one of the largest landed proprietors of Shropshire in that period. At the time of Domesday it was holden under the earl, by his sheriff Rainold, who had underlet it to one Richard. It was rated to the Danegeld at three hides, but the land consisted of five carucates.[1] Two soldiers held one carucate,[1] but whether this was a sixth, or one of the other five, does not appear. There was wood enough to fatten thirty hogs. In the reign of the Confessor the manor had been valued at £4, but in the survey of Domesday it had fallen as low as 10s.

The family of Fitz Alan succeeded to all the property of Rainold; and in the *Liber Niger*, 1167, among the vassals of William fitz Alan, Reiner Brelecton holds the fee of half a muntator. As this was of "the old feoffment," which refers to the reign of Henry I., I conjecture this tenant to be the descendant of the Ricardus of Domesday, and himself ancestor of the line who gave their name to the place.[2]

[1] [*Caruca* (team), not *carucata*, (carucate.)—ED]

[2] [Blakeway is in error here. Richard of *Domesday*, whose real name was Richard fitz Halufri, was probably ancestor of the Stantons, who were Seigneural Lords of Stanton-upon-Hineheath and Acton Reynald till the extinction of their male line in the reign of Edward I. The Actons, who took their name from the place, held under the Stantons. *Cf.* Eyton ix. 293, x. 61.—ED.]

The practice of giving a declinable form to the names of places in conveyances of land, did not, I think, continue later than towards the close of the twelfth century. Hence I suppose the grantor in the following deeds[1] to be son of the Reyner just mentioned.

Robert, son of Reiner de Actona, grants to the church of Haghmon, common pasture in all his heath ground (brueriam) of Acton for 300 sheep of the great hundred[2] (per Majorem centanariam), and for all their cattle (averia) of Herdewik, except in his wood of Acte, and in his corn grounds (segetibus) and meadows before the hay is carried off; and if by chance their cattle shall get into his said wood, (per escapturam intraverint, this word is not in the glossaries,) they shall be let out without impounding or forfeiture. Witnessed by Robert Gyros, Vivian de Rosale, Thomas his son, Will de Staunton, Ralph de Sanforde, William Banestre, Walter Huse, and Wido de Heddenhale. *Cartul. Abb. Haghmond.*

The same Robert grants to the same canons pasture of Acton for 500 sheep, and for all their other cattle of of Grileshill, through his whole fee of Acton, except corn grounds and meadows, at a rent of 12d., to his heirs after his death; if the said rent be unpaid within the octave of St. Michael, it shall not be doubled, but in that case the grantor or his heirs shall be at liberty to assart at their pleasure in the wood or bruery without any disturbance from the convent. Nevertheless, as soon as the corn or hay are off the ground, the herbage shall be common to all the other cattle of Grinsill there, and wheresoever his own cattle feed, saving to himself and his heirs possession of his grove until Martinmas. Witnessed by Gyrros, Sanford, and Vivian de Rossal. *Ibid.*

[1] [The date of these Deeds is probably between 1224 and 1230. *Cf.* Eyton x. 61.—Ed.]

[2] [Eyton translates it "reckoned by the long hundred," *majus centum*. *Cf.* Eyton x. 62.—Ed.]

John, son of Richard, son of Edric de Girleshall, grants to the said canons certain land in the *bruer* of Actona, "inter veteram fossatam & ductum de Herdewike," and certain land which is about the ditch on the other side of the way. *Ibid.*

The consideration appears somewhat different in the following deed, which must have been executed very nearly about the time of the others.

Robert de Actona grants to Haghmon Abbey pasture for 500 sheep, and for all their cattle of Grineleshull, through his whole fee of Acton, except corn and meadows, in consideration of a corredy (so it is written) of one canon, "tam in pane quam in cervisia et in generali," for his life: after which the same corredy shall remain quit to the canons without any claim of his heirs, to whom the religious shall pay 12d. rent. Witnessed by Sir Robt de Girros, Vivian de Rossale, Ralph de Sanford, Alan de Buriton, Wm. Banastre, Wido de Hadenhale, and Tho. Cresset. *Cartul. Abb. Haghmond.*

To this Robert, who was a liberal benefactor to the Church, since by the name of Robert, son of Reiner de Acton, he grants to Salop Abbey all his right in ye tenement which Gamell de Rumaldesham held of him in Salop, (*Cartul. Abb. Salop, No. 412*), succeeded Reyner de Acton, who, in the *Testa de Nevill* of the reign of Henry III., is stated to hold of the Barony of J. Fitz-Alan half a knight's-fee in Acton Grineleshul, as, not having yet renewed the designation of its possessors, this place was then called, to distinguish it from the other places of the same name in the County. Yet in the *Iter* of the same reign, Thomas Boterel holds three hides in Acton Reyner, of the fee of John Fitz-Alan, by half a knight's-fee and service of Forty days at Whiteminster.[1]

Reyner was lord here for 1288. This appears from a deed in the Haghman Chartulary, which presents the following particulars.

[1] [Album Monasterium, i.e., Oswestry.—Ed.]

There was a chapel at Acton Reynold, which, with a virgate of land, the usual endowment of such benefices, the ancestors of Sir Reyner, knight, lord of Acton Reyner, had given to the church of Shawbury. This chapel, or rather a chantry therein. and the said virgate, with the tithes of another virgate in the same Acton, had become the subject of a dispute between that knight on the one hand, and the religious of Haghmon rectors of Shawbury, and the Vicar of that church on the other, which was at length adjusted by a deed (in modum cirographi divisa) in the Haghmon Chartulary dated at that Abbey on ye 2nd of June in the year of grace 1288, the 16th of K. Edward son of K. Henry, whereby Reyner "acknowledges & grants to the said chapel of Acton to have been & to be a chapel of the mother church of Shawbury, subject and dependent thereunto, & himself & all the dwellers in Acton to have been & to be parishioners of the said mother church, & that they have paid & owe to pay all manner of tithes thereunto; he also acknowledges & confirms the grant made by his ancestors of the said virgate to the said church, with the said chapel; saving to the said Reyner and his heirs, & to the said chapel, the ancient service accustomed & due from the said mother church and its rectors and vicars,—viz: the service of one chaplain celebrating divine service in the chapel, three days in every week, viz.: Sundays, Wednesdays, & Fridays, which service the said convent & vicar covenant to sustain & perform after the death of the said Reyner. — *Cartul. Abb. Haghmond.*

In 1298, 26 Edw. I., Reyner de Acton appears in the list of those, who, holding land to the yearly value of £20 in Shropshire, were summoned to attend the the king on his expedition into Flanders, but he must have died shortly after.

Since in the feodarium of the hundred of Pimhill, 28 Edw. I., Roger de Acton is stated to hold the town of Acton of the fee of Staunton, by the service of a

horseman [1] at Whiteminster (Oswestry) for the term of forty days in the time of war. Staunton was a fee of Fitz Alan, & Oswestry was one of his castles; & the whole entry strongly corroborates the identity of this with the Reyner Brelecton of the *Liber Niger*.

I see no more of the Actons. The next authority, the *Nomina Villarum*, 9 Edw. II. 1316, gives William de Cocalance lord of Acton Reyner Grenchull: an error of the clerk, I presume for Ercalewe, the name of an ancient and opulent family seated at High Ercall, and lords of Staunton, and other places under the Fitz Alans; but I am unable to say how they became possessed of this manor, or when they ceased to enjoy it. I have stated under GRINSILL some reason for supposing that the family of Burnell were its lords at one time.[2] It is certain that Francis, Viscount Lovel, the heir general of that family, was owner of the manor, as upon his forfeiture 1 Hen. VII. it was granted to . . . Dudley. John Dudley and John Aiscoughe had diverse lands here in 17 Eliz., but in the 31st of that queen the manor was granted to Coppinger and Butler.

In 1637, Sir Andrew Corbet, knight, died, seised of the manor of Acton Reyner, otherwise Acton Reynolde, and the manor of Grinshall, otherwise Grinshull, both holden of the king in socage as of the manor of East Greenwich. As I cannot find that this manor appears in the inquisitions after the deaths of any of his ancestors, I presume that it was purchased by him, and that, despairing of being able to complete the noble edifice commenced at Morton Corbet by his uncle, he determined to seat himself here, in a situation every way more eligible, on an healthy eminence, commanding

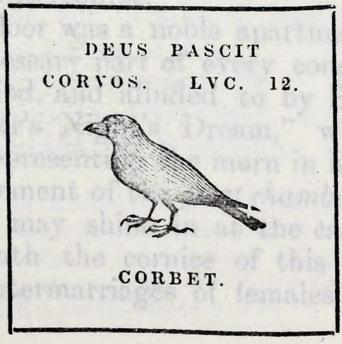
[1] Montarius. See the note on Muntator in the Liber Niger.

[2] [In 1292, Reyner de Acton alienated the manor of Acton Reyner and a fourth part of the manor of Grincleshull, after his decease, which occurred before 1308, to Philip Burnell. These estates went with Petronilla, sister of Philip Burnell, to William de Ercall; and their son, William de Ercalewe, stands in the *Nomina Villarum* of 1316 as Lord of the Vill of Acton Reyner and Grinehull. *Cf.* Eyton x. 63-4; ix. 87.—ED.]

a noble view to the very extremity of the county, even to the distant Clees, though much obstructed by an unsightly village, and, according to the custom of that age, by lofty garden walls.

Sir Andrew Corbet was an eminent personage in his day; "A grave and prudent knight," he is styled by Mr. Studley, in his *Looking Glass of Schism*, p. 116; lord lieutenant of the county, and a gentleman of cultivated understanding; his epitaph upon Mr Burton, the protestant confessor, at Longnor, evincing a fair portion of poetical talent. His wife, too, Elizabeth Boothby, was a pattern of piety and orthodoxy in the worst of times. In the interesting narrative preserved by Walker, in his *Sufferings of the Clergy*, of the persecutions endured by Mr Orpe on account of his loyalty, we read that a good lady, the relict of Sir Andrew Corbet, presented him to the vicarage of Staunton, from which, however, he was soon removed by the Puritan Committee for not being a soul-saving minister, nor belonging to the election of grace.

The house erected at Acton Reynold by Sir Andrew was well befitting his rank. A stately edifice of Grinsill stone, with lofty gables and transome windows. It has lately been extended and greatly improved, with due attention to its original style, by his descendant, the present baronet. When I first saw it, it was a mere farm house, but retained many traces of its ancient grandeur. Over the door was the family device—



In the hall a few family portraits. One inscribed "Andrew Corbet, Esq., Born in Merionethshire, and Captain in the service of King Charles the I., slain in the storming and taking of Lichfield Close." This was, I presume, Andrew, a nephew of the builder of Acton Reynold, son of his brother Robert, by Bridget Price, of Ynysymaengwyn. Sir Vincent Corbet, the first baronet. His son, Sir Vincent, 1678. Two other gentlemen in buff, and one in armour. The hall was decorated with some shields, bearing the arms of Thornes impaling Corbet. Francis Thornes of Shelvock having married one of Sir Andrew's daughters. And the following inscriptions:—

Memorare novissima hic & in æternum non peccabis.
Remember thy ende continewally, thou shalt not synne eternally.
Qui cupit pie beateque vivere: hanc prosequatur viam qua perveniet ad id quod velit.
He that desireth richly to live conte'ted & with ioye, by this way ought he for to passe to live without anoie.

Cogitatio	The Thought	Divina Pavida Pia	Heavenly Tearfall
Sermo	The Speech	Modicus Honestus Verus	Devoute
Opera	& the rest	Utilia Pia Sancta	& the rest
Mores	in English.	Graves Benigni Alacres	in English.
Voluntas		Firma Subjecta Matura	
Vestitus		Honestus Mundus Decens	
Somnus		Moderacus Placitus Opportune	
Oratio		Brevis Pia Frequens	
Joci		Liberales Breves Rato	
Memoria		Mortis penæ gloriæ	

Thus did our wiser forefathers furnish the willing mind with matter for serious meditation, in their apartments of social intercourse.

On the first floor was a noble apartment—the great chamber—a necessary part of every considerable mansion of that period, and alluded to by Shakespeare in his "Midsummer's Night's Dream," where Bottom's expedient for representing the morn in his interlude is, "to leave a casement of the *great chamber window* open, that the moon may shine in at the casement." Immediately beneath the cornice of this chamber were depicted the intermarriages of females of the Corbet

family: the arms of females with whom Corbets had matched were perhaps represented elsewhere.

Nor must the cellars be omitted. These were fitted up with fire places, and were ten feet in height, so that when upon the late reparation, the apartments on the ground floor were found not sufficiently lofty for modern ideas, they were heightened, without stirring the upper floor, by lowering the ground floor into the cellars. The reason of this is founded on the practice then very common, of adjourning to those subterraneous apartments for the purposes of conviviality. It is related of the facetious Bishop Corbet, whose love of humour, it must be owned, sometimes outstepped our conception of episcopal decorum, that he would sometimes take the key of the wine-cellar, and he and his chaplains would go and lock themselves in, and be merry; then first he layes down his episcopal hood, "there layes the doctor:" then he putts off his gowne, "there layes the bishop:" then 'twas "here's to thee, Corbet, here's to thee, Lushington."[1] Half a century later, in the reign of Charles II., Roger North, describing the Duke of Beaufort's housekeeping at Badminton, which he considered as showing a princely way of living, above any other, except crowned heads, in Europe, says, they did not sit at a table after dinner, with tobacco and healths, as the usage is, but if the gentlemen chose a glass of wine, the civil offers were made to go down into the vaults,[2] which were very large and sumptuous, and a remnant of this custom was preserved, as I remember, at Chirk Castle, till that great family was broken up by the death of the male heir.

Ludlow, relating the manner in which Sir Phelim O'Neal surprised Lord Cawfield, says he came to him under the pretence of friendship, with about half a

[1] Aubrey MS. in MSS. Ashmole. I am far from giving credit to all which that latter relates, but his story at least proves the custom, which unless the cellars were furnished with grates and chimnies, as at Acton Reynold, was no very comfortable one.

[2] Life of Lord Keeper Guildford p. 134.

dozen friends, to his Castle of Charlemont, where, being received, he and those that were with him *were carried to drink in the cellar* by the Lord Cawfield, both of them being too much addicted to that which the world calls good fellowship. After some time Sir Phelim fires a pistol, &c. *Memoirs*, vol. ii., p. 445.

The Manor of Acton Reynold and the other great estates of that family descended ultimately to Corbet Kynaston, Esq., who devised them to his kinsman, Andrew Corbet, Esq., of Abryght Hussey; but as Mr. Kynaston died greatly in debt (to the amount of upwards of £70,000) many of the estates were obliged to be sold. This was among the number. The Act empowering it was passed 21 George II. I believe it was bought by Mr. Mytton.[1]

[1] [Blakeway seems to be in error here. Mr. Mytton did not purchase Acton Reynald. The origin of the tale probably is, that General Mytton, who commanded under Cromwell, took and burned Moreton Corbet Castle. The family were fined a large sum for being Royalists, and a farm near Acton Reynald, and one the other side the river Roden, were sold to pay the fine. The first-mentioned farm was afterwards re-purchased from the Wingfields of Onslow. The family estates really came to Richard Corbet, esq., of Shawbury, in 1688, on the death of his great-nephew, Sir Vincent Corbet, 3rd Bart. of the first creation. This Baronetcy expired in 1688. Richard Corbet, of Shawbury, and afterwards of Moreton Corbet, died in 1690. He was lineal ancestor of Sir Andrew Corbet, of Moreton Corbet, created a Baronet in 1808, who was grandfather of Sir Vincent Rowland Corbet, 3rd bart., High Sheriff of Shropshire in 1862, the present Lord of the Manor of Acton Reynald. For this information I am indebted to Sir Vincent R. Corbet.—Ed.]

[The descent of the manor and estate of Acton Reynold will be more clearly seen, if reference be made to the excellent Pedigree of Corbet given in the Society's *Transactions*, vol. iv., pp. 81-86. The Parish Registers of Moreton Corbet, printed in the same volume, pp. 53-80, contain many entries relating to this family. Reference should also be made to vol. v., pp. 191-193, for notes of several Royal Descents of the Corbets of Moreton Corbet, &c., from the Plantagenet Kings. These Arms,—Or a raven sable,—were confirmed by the heralds, with 21 quarterings, to Sir Andrew Corbet of Morton, at the Visitation of Salop in 1623.

In the Cartulary of Haghmon Abbey, abstracted in vol i. of the *Transactions*, is a deed[1] by which Richard, Bishop of Coventry, appropriates to the Abbey the Church of Shawbury, with all its chapels, viz., Acton, Grinshill, Morton, Wideford, and all the portions of the Church of Condowre, the chapel of Lee-in-Bottewode, and of Bechecote, with all tithes to the same belonging; and the Bishop directs that the same shall be served by a Canon of Haghmon or a secular chaplain, and that in the chapel of Lee there shall be for ever baptism and burial.

By another deed,[2] preserved in the same Cartulary, Roger, Bishop Chester, confirms to the Abbey certain cemeteries or chapels, which had been made at Acton, Morton, and Withiforde, to the mother Church of Shawbury.

By one of the Salop Subsidy Rolls, amongst the Shrewsbury Corporation Records, it appears that in 1639 Acton Reynolde contributed 9s. 3d. to the "Provision money for his Ma^{ts} howsehowlde due for the said yeare."

In 1668, the following are named as being then inhabitants of Acton Reynold, in the Corporation Court Book for that year:—Sir Vincent Corbett, Bart., John Leighton, Esq., John Wolf, John Holles, Humfrey Smith, Robert Pemberton, Arthur Mousley, John Booth, William Simmons, John Lewis, Edward Onslow, William Onslow, Samuel Chidley, Thomas Higginson, Thomas Maddox, Thomas Pickin, Richard Cowe, John Richards, William Gouge, David Evans, William Lloyd, Powell Vaughan, William Keme. This Court Book contains the names of the inhabitants of the Town and Liberties, arranged under Wards, Streets, and Parishes.

A Common Recovery was suffered May 1st, 10 Anne, 1711, in which Thomas Grant, Henry Jencks, Allan Freeman, and Edward Child, gentlemen, were demandants, John Waring and Thomas Freeman, tenants, and John Smith and Elizabeth his wife, and John Smith junior, son and heir apparent of the said John Smith senior, vouchees, "de uno messuagio uno gardino uno pomario quinquaginta acris terre triginta acris prati triginta acris pasture viginti acris jampnorum et bruere communia pasture pro omnibus averiis et communia turbarie cum pertinentiis in Acton Reynold infra libertates ville Salopie." The præcipe is dated the 7th April preceding.—Ed.]

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[1] [This is Bishop Richard Peche's second charter to the Abbey; and he made it probably in the last ten years of his episcopate, which extended from 1161 to 1182. Altogether he executed four charters to the Abbey. He was son of Robert, a former Bishop of Coventry, 1121-6, who, being a married man, was called by the monks Peccatum, or Peche. *Cf.* Eyton, vi. 28, 246, viii. 148; Dioc. Hist. Lich. 57, 74.—Ed.]

[2] [This deed was in Bishop Clinton's episcopate, 1130-1148. *Cf.* Eyton viii. 146.—Ed.]

BATTLEFIELD.

A parish within the liberty of Shrewsbury, consisting of a single township, comprising the farms of Battlefield, Abright Hussey, and Huffley. It was formerly a part of Abright Hussey chapelry, and in the parish of St. Mary, of which the best account we have been able to collect is given in our history of Shrewsbury. At the important engagement which took place here, and from which the parish takes its name, the king's life was at one time in the most imminent danger. Hotspur and Douglas, with a personal animosity which exasperates the horrors of war, directed their attacks against the royal person, and were very near effecting their purpose. Whether it was on the very spot on which he was rescued from peril that Henry chose to erect his college; whether it was here that the brave Earl of Stafford fell; or whether there was any other motive to direct his choice, we are not told. As little do we know why so long an interval elapsed before the accomplishment of the king's intention to consecrate the scene of his victory by a religious foundation. This battle which fixed him in the throne befell in the summer of 1403; yet it was not till three years after, viz., in the 8th of his reign, that Richard Husse, Esq., obtained the royal license to grant two acres in Adbrighton Huse lying in a field called Haytelefield,[1]

[1] I long thought this was an original error of the clerk who engrossed the license, on which the subsequent proceedings were founded, for Baytelefield. The original Inspeximus by Henry V., 7 June, 1mo regni, of his father's charter of 11 Henry IV., is now before me, by the kindness of Mr. Moultrie, and the word is distinctly Hateleyfeld; but in an Inspeximus 17 Nov., 4 Henry VI., of which I have also seen the original, it is as plainly "in campo qui vocat' Bateleyfeld." I find however, that the field round the chapel is still called Hateleyfield.

Inspeximus by Henry VI., 17 Nov., 4 regni, of an Inspeximus by Henry V., 7 June, 1 regni, of Henry IV's original charter 27 Mar., 11 regni, to ye College of Battelfyld. In this Inspeximus ye field in which ye battle was fought is plainly written Bateleyfeld,—"in campo qui vocat' Bateleyfeld in quo campo bellum inter nos & Henricum Percy defunctum &c.,"—so that I suppose at this time the clerk conceived there was an error in writing it Hateley;—for in Henry V.'s

"in quo bellum extitit inter dom. Regem et Henricum Percy," to Roger Yve, rector of the chapel of St. John Baptist of Adbrygton Husee; and it took three more years (during which, however, the building was, I conceive, all the while going on) actually to complete the legal part of the foundation by the royal charter. Did the grant proceed from the spontaneous liberality of Mr. Husse, from his zeal for the house of Lancaster, or from his desire of making his court to the sovereign? This we cannot tell, but there is something out of the ordinary course in the whole transaction. In 8 Henry IV., Husse has license to grant the two acres to Ive and his successors, rectors of the chapel of St. John of Adbrighton, to build thereon a chapel of St. Mary Magdalen, of which chapel he and his successors, rectors as aforesaid, shall be masters or wardens, and shall for ever nominate the other five chaplains: which chaplains shall daily celebrate divine offices for the good estate of the king during his life, and after his death for the souls of himself and his progenitors, and for the ancestors of the said Richard Husee and Isolda his wife, and their heirs, and for the souls of those who were slain in that battle and lye buried there[1], and for the souls of all faithful deceased.

At some subsequent date which is not specified, Ive granted the said two acres to the king, his heirs and assigns, kings of England, for ever; and Henry, by his charter of March 27, 11mo regni (1410), regrants them[2] to Ive with the buildings thereon erected, and

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Inspeximus, the original of which is now before me, it is Hateleyfeld. 24 Oct., 8. Elizabeth, Inspeximus by her, at ye request of Richd. Moreton junior gent. & Tho. Jobber gent., of an Inspeximus by Henry VII. 29 June, 1 regni, of ye above Inspeximus of Henry VI.

[1] I hope the king had no hostility to the *soul* of his enemy; but Hotspur was not *buried* at Battlefield.

[2] Thus described,—a plat of ground enclosed by a ditch, containing in length and breadth two acres; with two exits and entrances, each twenty royal feet wide, the one reaching from Hadenhalleslone strait upon the land of Richard Husee, lord of Adbrighton Husee, and the other reaching from Harlescotelone strait upon the said Husee's land.

then proceeds to found the said chapel, and to erect it with a perpetual chantry of six chaplains, of which the rectors of St. John Baptist of Adbrighton for the time being are to be masters.

Upon the face of this transaction, it rather looks as if Henry at first wished to give it the air of a tribute of loyal affection to his person and title from one of his zealous subjects; and considering the way in which he came by the crown, it was not unimportant for him to give it this appearance. At least I cannot otherwise account for this needlessly circuitous mode of conveyance. Why he found it afterwards expedient to proceed in a more direct course, and become himself the immediate founder, does not appear. But it is certain that, by the charter just mentioned, after reciting the grant from Husee to Ive, and from Ive to himself, he "founds, erects, and establishes a certain chapel, made, built, and constructed in the place aforesaid, in the honour of St. Mary Magdalen" (where we may collect that the church was now actually completed), "into a certain perpetual chantry of six chaplains, to be appointed by the master or warden for the time being, who is always to be the rector of the Chapel of St. John aforesaid," to which he annexes his new foundation, of which he constitutes Husee and his heirs perpetual patrons. He erects the master into a corporation sole, capable of purchasing and receiving lands and tenements; and grants unto him and his successors the advowsons of the parishes churches of Michaeliskircke, in the county of Lancaster and diocese of York, parcel of his dutchy of Lancaster, and St. Andrew of Ideshale, and of the Royal Chapel of St. Michael, in Shrewsbury Castle, with the Chapel of St. Julian thereto belonging, to be by him appropriated to the use of the said chantry, making however sufficient endowments for the vicarages of the same churches, and reserving certain competent sums of money for the poor parishioners.

His Majesty further grants them full exemption from all aids and subsidies ecclesiastical and temporal, and an annual fair on the feast of St. Mary Magdalen. This grant had been made a year before. "Henry p' la grace de dieu Roy d'engleterre a touz ceux, &c. Sachez q' nos chs au dieu Rog' Ive de leeton mestre de la chaunterie de Sainte Marie Maudeleyn," &c. It is a grant of ye advowson of Michaelleskircke co. Lancaster, parcel of our heritage of Lancaster, so that a vicar be competently endowed: "Don' souz n're gret seal de n're contee palatyn de Lancastre 28 Mai x regni." *(e cart J. Moultrie arm.)*

[*Seal of Duchy of Lancaster is here tricked.*]

These grants were confirmed by papal authority. The following extract of a bull of Pope John XXIII. is taken by Dodsworth from the register of Hen. Bowet Abp. of York, fo. 268. (*Dodsw. MSS., vol. 28.*)

"Capella de Batelfeld juxta Salop, prius dicta capella S. Johannnis Baptiste de Adbrighton Husee in com' Salop, Lychefieldensis dioceseos, contigua placee terre vulgariter Haytelefeld nuncupate, in qua dudum Rex rebelles sibi potenter subjugavit, quam quidem placeam Rogerus Yve de Leeton rector dicte capelle habet de pia largicione nobilis viri Ricardi Husee domini loci de Aldbrighton Husee eamque postea Regi predicto imperpetuum dedisset ad hoc quod in illa quedam capella in honorem Beate Marie Magdalene construeretur. Rex construxit quoddam collegium in dicto campo, & in eodem fundabat cantariam sex capellanorum in dicta capella et constituit quod dictus Ricardus & heredes sui ejusdem collegii sive cantarie patroni imperpetuum existent; Et preterea concessit dicto Rogero & successoribus suis, ut de ecclesia de Michaelliskirk, parcella sue hereditatis Lancastrie existente, necnon S'ci Andree Iddesale, parochialium ecclesiarum, & capelle S'ce Juliane de Salop advocationes, ut eas appropriatas tenerent &c., Dat. Bononie 4 Kal. Jan. 1mo Pontificatus." [The 1st year of John 23 is 1411.]

"Appropriatio vicarie ecclesie de Michaelliskirke cum portione vicarii. Dat. apud Haytelefeld in festo S^ci^ Andree, 1411." *ibid.*

Mr. Plaxton (MS.) says that Mr. Jobber of Aston hath an original bull from the council of Basil for the foundation of Battlefield College, and other charters of it.

In 3 Hen. VI., 5 Oct., a general pardon passed the great seal for Roger Yve, master or custos, &c. "Teste Johanne duce Bedford, custode Anglie."

5 Oct. 3to Henrici 6. Pardon to Roger Yve Master or custos of the chantry of St. Mary Magdalene near Salop of all transgressions rapes murders &c. &c. &c. &c. committed before 8th Dec. last. Teste Johe duce Bed. custode Anglie.

The college of Battlefield was unable to maintain its immunity from taxation under the princes of the house of Tudor. In 1519, is a receipt of Thomas, prior of Bromfelde secunda deputy collector of the tenth granted to the king in the archdeaconry of Salop, in the diocese of Hereford of a payment due last Michaelmas from the chapel of Forde. Writings of Andrew Corbet, Esq., of Albright Hussey, 1736, among the Mytton collections: and in the same MSS. is the following notice :—

"Battellfilde. Benefiiciariis & stipendiariis ejusdem parochie & aliis quorum interest omnibus & singulis.

Vos, tenore presencium monemus & mandamus quatinus decimam partem & subsid' per quemlibet vestrum respective debit' domino nostro Regi hoc xxxvto anno regni sui secundum formam statutorum editorum, nobis personaliter xviijto die mensis Januarii prox' in publico Hospicio vocat' the George infra villam Salop, in hujusmodi solucione non deficien' sub pena juris.

per Jo. Apharry Collectorem."

Ult. Sept. 22 Henry VIII. Humphrey Thomas master or custos of the church or chapel of Batelfyld & ye combrethren of the same place demise to farm to Robert Forster & Catherine his wife two messuages in Aston near Shyffenhall, & two parts of all their lands & meadows of the said township, now divided into four parts, with all the tithe of sheaf & hay of ye same lands so demised, for 94 years, at a rent of 30s.—(*E cartis Tho. Jobber.*)

Mr. Ive, whose wardenship was of long duration paid a very vigilant attention to the interests of the Society over which he presided. The Abbey of Salop had, as long ago as 3 Edw. II., purchased three messuages and

three virgates of land in Albrighton Huse and Harlascote, from Robert Bakenhale and Cecile his wife. (*Harl. MSS.* 744.)

These premises lay very convenient for the College of Battlefield : accordingly, by deed dated Saturday before the feast of St. George 6 Hen. VI., John "by the Grace of God, Abbot of Salop, and the convent thereof, demised to Roger Yve, first master of the College of St. Mary Magdalen de campo belli, near Salop, and the combrethren of the same," all their lands, tenements, and rents, in the towns and fields of Harlascote and Adbryghton Husee, with all wards, marriages, &c., to hold for the term of ninety-nine years, by the service of 40[s] yearly rent, and making an appearance annually at the court of the manor of Adbryghton Abbots.—(*E cart. J. Moultrie ar.*)

The royal founder of this College had, as we have seen, exempted it from the payment of taxes, and this grant is couched in as large words as ingenuity could frame,—"that the said Roger Yve and his successors, masters or wardens of the said chantry," for ever should be quit of tenths, fifteenths, subsidies, tillages, contributions, quotas (quotis), and other burdens whatsoever, to us or our heirs, by the clergy or commonalty of our realm of England, in future to be granted, as well in respect of their spiritual goods as of their lands, tenements, rents, temporal goods and chattels whatsoever.

But this liberal community, worthy of the important victory which the foundation designed to commomorate, was regarded with an evil eye by the ministers of Henry VI. They even endeavoured to extort from the College arrears of upwards of thirty years standing ; and in 22 Hen. VI. the Sheriff of Shropshire, Thomas Corbett, acting under an order of the Court of Exchequer, actually distrained upon the possessions of this little community for divers tenths granted by the clergy to the crown, in the 3rd, 7th, and 9th years of Henry V., and in the 9th year of the present king. Though the sum may not appear very large to a

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BATTLEFIELD CHURCH

modern reader, amounting in the whole only to £9 16s., it was more considerable than it now appears, and it was at any rate fitting that any illegal demand should be resisted, and that an illegal precedent should not be established.

Accordingly, in the Michaelmas term of 1443, Mr. Ive sued the sheriff in the Court of Exchequer, stating his seisin of the churches granted to his college by Henry IV., the king's grandfather, producing a Charter of his father, as well as another of his own, issued in the 19th year of his reign, exempting the society from such payments, and demanding judgment. The court appears to have very strictly examined the charters and bulls under which the college held these impropriations, which were in effect nearly the whole of their substance, and at length gave judgment in favour of the exemption, and the warden took care to have an exemplification of the record, which bears date July 13th 23 Hen. VI. It will be seen, however, in the benevolence roll of 7 Henry VII. in our general history[1] that the college was unable to evade that monarch's well disciplined collectors.

Having conducted this thorny affair, which depended six years (for it was on a charge in the great roll of 17 Henry VI. that the sheriff's distress was founded) to the eve of a successful conclusion, Mr. Ive proceeded, by testamentary disposition, to settle the affairs of the college over which he had presided so long and with such exemplary fidelity and prudence. His will was drawn upon great consideration, and is very long; but its provisions contain so many curious particulars, and furnish so lively a picture of the mode of life adopted in these collegiate establishments, that an abstract of the whole must be laid before the reader. It is printed in the *Monasticon*.

It is dated Oct. 30, 1443, only two days before the decision of the barons of the exchequer in his favour.

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After bequeathing his soul, in the usual terms, to the Almighty, the blessed virgin, and St. Mary Magdalene, he directs himself to be buried in a tomb of stone near the high altar of his college. He gives to the five chaplains then of the foundation (for though six were appointed by the charter, the number seems never to have been full) and their successors, the following articles:—

Three chalices silver gilt.

A pax brede of the same. [A Pax is "a little gilded or painted table," to use the words of Jos. Mede, disc. on Luke ii, 13, "with a crucifix or some saints' picture thereon to be kissed of everyone in the church, before they receive the holy bread." A substitute for the kiss anciently given before the eucharist. It is sometimes called an osculatory.]

Two silver crewets (fiolos.)

Three bells of brass hanging in the belfrey. [This was not the present bell-tower, which, as we shall see, was not then built.]

Two portiphories ad usum Sarum otherwise called Lyggers. [The portiphorium or portiforium is a book of the Romish service, the same (according to Lindewood, as quoted by Burn) which is sometimes called the *ordinal*, because it was the book which *ordered* the manner of performing divine service. From an authority cited by Du Cange in v. it was plainly synonymous with the breviary, which received its name, I suppose, from its being a *compendium* of the usual ministrations. That learned glossarist derives its name of portifory, which the French converted into Portez vous (see *Brit. Crit.* July, 1802, p. 12.), and analagous to a Vade Mecum, and the English into Portues,[1] from its

[1] "When Esdras . . . purposed to restore the sacrifices of God, he sent not to Rome, although peradventure he had heard that there were Numa Pompilius' manuals or *portuesses*, containing the service of their Gods." *Jewel Apol.* Pt. 6. ch. 17. "The book of Common Prayer is patched out of the Pope's *portuise*, says the puritanical author of the Admonition to the Parliament. See *Strypes Annals Ref.* v. 2. app, pp. 36, 527. *Gutch Collect. Curios.* v. i. p. 173.

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being easily carried about, quod *foras portari* potuit; a notion very consistent with that of a Breviary, but not so well reconcileable with that of a lyggar or leiger, which denotes its being fit to *lie* on a table or desk.]

Two crosses of brass gilt [de Auricalco :—See Bp. Watson's Essay on Oricalchum in the 4th vol. of his *Chymical Essays*. That it was brass is clear from the old French name for that metal—archal.]

Two new Missals. Two new graduals. [The gradual or grail was the book containing the choral service at High Mass. Burn, from Lindwood.] Three old Missals; one of them covered with red leather. An old portiphory. A processionel. An executor of the office. A collectuary. Four books of Placebo and Dirige. A psalter. A pair of vestments of red velvet. A cope of red velvet, with two velvet dalmaticas. [Deacon's vestments.] A pair of silk vestments. A white silk cope, with two dalmaticas. Four pairs of other vestments. An yearly Manual. [The Manual seems, says Burn, to be the same with the ritual; and contains all things belonging to the ministration of the Sacraments, also the blessing of fonts, and other things which require blessing, and the whole service used at processions.]

He also devises to the chaplains and their successors, a manse now erected, a buttery (promptuarium), and a kitchen in common, with other buildings and easements prepared for them; and the following articles:—A long dining table, with two benches. Three table cloths. A basin and ewer. Three brass kettles. Two iron spites and rakkes. A cobard (cupboard). A spit with iron wheels and weights to turn and roast meat.

Hence the name was extended to compendiums, or catalogues in other branches of knowledge.

The Porteous of Nobleness was a Scottish work on armouries in the 16th century. It even became the name of a family; and the book in the arms of the late venerable Bishop of London is not, as might have been supposed, and as with great propriety it might have been, a bible, but, in allusion to his name, a Porteus or Portifory.

A Chaufour of laton. [Laton, Latten is brass. Watson ut supr. iv, 70. This chafer was, I suppose, a chafing dish to hold charcoal, for the purpose of warming their common hall. Fire places and chimneys were scarcely known at that time.] Twenty pieces of pewter vessels, great and small.

He also leaves them his two silver-gilt girdles and his dagger or bastard hernes, to buy them a silver-gilt chalice for the celebration of divine service. [Harness is armour, defensive furniture of war: a churchman had no use for such, but he might, and we see did, wear a dagger, and this might be called a kind of bastard harness. If this is not the true explanation, I have nothing better to offer.]

A gilt Mazer cup (murram), with silver. [I believe the Mazer or drinking cup was so called, because it was made of maslin or mixed metal.

Sire Thopas, in chames, drank
the swete win,
And made eke in a *maselin*.

That it could not have been of the maple (as Somner supposes, because the Dutch name of that tree is maezer), is plain from various passages cited by Du Cange in v. Mazer. A cup of precious mazer, scyphus pretiosi Mazeris, evidently denotes something more valuable than one of the cheapest of woods. How the mazer cups came also to be called murrse, does not appear. The murrhine vases of the ancients were made of some kind of semi-transparent stone, of the onyx or agate kind, and it appears probable that glass cups received the same name in later times, from some affinity they bore to the others. Glass will, as is well known, take a coat of gilding, but whether such was the cup in question, it is impossible to decide. See Cyphus de Mazero in the taxation of Salop, 4 Edward II.

Dr. Drake (*Eboracum* p. 439,) describes a "mazeur bowl," edged about with silver, and lined with silver, given by Archbishop Scrope to the Shoemaker's Company at York. He adopts the etymology of mazer

from maple, but does not state the material of which this cup is made.]

Six silver spoons. A sawcer, or saltseller (salserium) of pewtre. Three hand towels.

He orders that the master or warden shall have for his support, and for the repairs of the college, and the other expenses belonging to it, the tithes and profits of the Church of Idesale and Chapel of Dadele (Dawley), the township and grange of Aston, and profits of St. Julian in Shrewsbury.

He directs that the alms collected by virtue of the indulgences granted to the College, and the offerings made therein, be applied to the building and work of the bell-tower (campanilis), and after that is finished be given to the poor who for the time being shall be in the college, and for the keeping up and repairing of their alms-house.

The Chaplains are to common together at dinner and supper in the college hall with the master, and not in their own chambers, or in other secret or outward places, and to pay for their board and chamber four marks each by the year. They are restricted from going out of college by day or night, without the master's special leave, under a pain of $3^s\ 4^d$ for every offence. Each of them is to swear regular obedience to the master at his first entrance (into other collegiate places) : according to the custom in other collegiate places.

It appears that ten marks [See *Archæol.* xx. 531] had been originally assigned as the annual stipend of each chaplain, but that by the express order of Mr. Ive, in whom the royal founder seems to have reposed an unlimited confidence of which he was very worthy, no more than eight marks had ever been paid them. He now however, by his will, directs that they shall in future receive their full salary of ten marks, provided that each of them daily say a prayer (Incline, Domine aurem, &c., Incline thine, ear, O Lord, to our prayers, whereby we beseech Thee, that the soul of thy servant Roger Ive, etc.), with a secret and post communion,

and every year solemnize his anniversary at night on the eve of St. Mary Magdalen, with Placebo and Dirige by note, and a mass of Requiem on the morrow by note, with wax lights, tolling of bells, and other dependencies, orisons, and collects, ordained for the exequies of the defunct, praying for the souls of Henry IV. and V., their founders, Richd. Husee, senior, their first patron, and Isolda his wife, John Husee, Richard Husee the father, Richd. Husee now living, and Thos. Husee deceased, and for the souls of me, Roger Ive, and my kinsfolk, and for the souls of Will. Howyk, of Pountfret, and Sir Tho. Kyrkeby, chaplain, deceased, and for the souls of all faithful slain in the field of Bataylfield and there interred.

The Chaplains are moreover to say after noon without note in the choir, Placebo and Dirige, with suffrages for the deceased aforesaid, except on days when by the ordinal of Sarum they may not be said: and he particularly specifies, that the Chaplains shall on this occasion sit in the choir, some on the south side, and some on the north. Every day on which nine lessons are read, they shall say the Mattins of the day in the choir by note, and a Mass of St. Mary by note, and another high Mass of the day by note: also vespers after noon by note: and whenever they say mattins and vespers without note, they shall sit apart on each side of the choir, and not together on one side. He also assigns to the Chaplains the appropriation of the chapel of Ford, provided that once a week, and if it may be on the Monday, they say Mass of Requiem, with Placebo and Dirige, and nine lessons by note, lauds and commendations without note, for the souls aforesaid, and for this he assigns them 4d. a week each out of Ford and St. Michael of Wyre. In case of their neglect, the same to go to the hospital of the poor.

Thus then the whole income which a Chaplain of Battlefield could enjoy as such, under the will of his founder, was £7 5s. 4d. per annum, even if he bestowed an uninterrupted attendance upon this burdensome

and every year solemnise his anniversary at night on the eve of St. Mary Magdalen, with Placebo and Dirige by note, and a mass of Requiem on the morrow by note, with wax lights, tolling of bells, and other dependencies, orisons, and collects, ordained for the exequies of the defunct, praying for the souls of Henry IV. and V., their founders, Richd. Husee, senior, their first patron, and Isolda his wife, John Husee, Richard Husee the father, Richd. Husee now living, and Thos. Husee deceased, and for the souls of me, Roger Ive, and my kinsfolk, and for the souls of Will. Howyk, of Pountfret, and Sir Tho. Kyrkeby, chaplain, deceased, and for the souls of all faithful slain in the field of Batayleld and there interred.

The Chaplains are moreover to say after noon without note in the choir, Placebo and Dirige, with suffrages for the deceased aforesaid, except on days when by the ordinal of Sarum they may not be said: and he particularly specifies, that the Chaplains shall on this occasion sit in the choir, some on the south side, and some on the north. Every day on which nine lessons are read, they shall say the Mattins of the day in the choir by note, and a Mass of St. Mary by note, and another high Mass of the day by note: also vespers after noon by note: and whenever they say mattins and vespers without note, they shall sit apart on each side of the choir, and not together on one side. He also assigns to the Chaplains the appropriation of the chapel of Ford, provided that once a week, and if it may be on the Monday, they say Mass of Requiem, with Placebo and Dirige, and nine lessons by note, lauds and commendations without note, for the souls aforesaid, and for this he assigns them 4d. a week each out of Ford and St. Michael of Wyre. In case of their neglect, the same to go to the hospital of the poor.

Thus then the whole income which a Chaplain of Battlefield could enjoy as such, under the will of his founder, was £7 5s. 4d. per annum, even if he bestowed an uninterrupted attendance upon this burdensome

ceremonial. Deducting four marks (£2 13s. 4d.) for his board and lodging, it leaves him £4 12s. for wearing apparel, and every other incidental charge. Surely this, which no calculation can raise beyond £40 of modern currency, will not be deemed an extravagant remuneration for the unremitted services of a man of education for every day of the year, and almost every hour of the day and night: and whatever we may think of the utility of their employment, the members of this establishment did not eat the bread of idleness. If, as there is reason to believe, they devoted their leisure to the study of letters, and the instruction of youth,[1] the insatiate and unprincipled ministers of a virtuous young monarch might have respected the poverty of an establishment whose spoils could bring so trifling an addition to their coffers. But nothing was too low for the avarice of Somerset. The dissolution of Edward VI. was the disgrace of the Reformation of the English Church; and it is well if it prove not its ruin.

Much injury had arisen to the testator and his college in time past, from the forgery of the college seal and from neglect in keeping it, he therefore orders a new one, which he thus describes: In the middle is the image of the Holy Trinity, with the figure of St. Mary Magdalen on the right, and St. John Baptist on the left, at the feet himself on his knees, and this legend in the circumference, S. CO'E. D'NI ROG'I IVE P'MI MAG'RI ET SUCC. SVOR. COLLEGII B'E MARIE MAGDAL. IUX' SALOP. The same to be kept under three keys, in the custody respectively of the Master, Richd. Husee and his heirs, and a chaplain of the college, the most discreet and proper.

Lastly he strictly forbids any of the Chaplains from keeping any woman or concubine within the college or elsewhere, on pain of perpetual expulsion; and

[1] In 1580, a person of the age of 64 years, speaks of going to school at the college of Battlefield about 55 years ago: i.e. in 1525. See Depositions in ABRIGHTLEE. [See p. 116 *ante*.]

constitutes Richard Husee, Esq., Sir William Michall, Sir Richard Jowett, and Sir John Ive, Chaplains, his executors.

This will, evidently the result of much reflexion, was not made when the testator was in extremis, since he appeared personally in the court of Chancery on the first day of February, 1445-6, and acknowledged it as his own: it was therefore by his exertions that the college obtained a charter in the December preceding, granting them exemption from all intervention of the officers of the crown and the exclusive execution of warrants, levying of fines, amercements, &c. within the precinct and territory of the chantry, and the manors of Adbryghton Hussey and the vill of Harlescote, being within the said territory and precinct, and their other manors, lands, and fees. Indeed I apprehend that Mr. Ive continued in office throughout the whole of this reign. I do not find any mention of a successor to him[1] before 1461, when Sir Roger Phillippis occurs in the situation of master, and obtained from the new King Edward IV. a brief, enabling him to collect charitable contributions for the aid of his college. He added to the possessions of the college by purchasing two parcels of land, one parcel lying in the venel (or lane) called Kings Way over against before the gates of the college, and the other in the field near the gates of the college; on each of these pieces of land he built three chambers, six in the whole, which he settled upon the combrethren (so he styles them) and other chaplains in the church of the college, on condition that they shall always celebrate his anniversary on the Saturday after St. Martin in hieme. They are to pay a rent of 8d. yearly for the premises to Richard Husey, Esq. and his heirs. His deed to the effect above, bears date Oct. 2, 19 Edw. IV., and is witnessed by Richard Hussey, Esq., senior, Richard his son and heir, Thomas Sugdon apostolical and imperial nothary, William Banastur, esq., William

[1] [These words, from "Indeed" to "him," have subsequently been erased. Ed.]

Wollascot Esq., Thomas Perkys, and William Atkys. *(e cart. J. Moultrie.)*

Mr. Ive resigned the wardenship early in the year 1447, for on the 14th of April Henry Bastard, master in the faculty of arts, was admitted by the diocesan to Adbryghton Huse chapel and this college thereto annexed. He had previously agreed to allow his predecessor an annual pension of £10 for his life, out of the revenues of the college, and this compact was sanctioned on the day of Mr. Bastard's admission, by Thomas Chesterfield, canon residentiary of Lichfield and bachelor of decrees, who was at that time guardian of the spiritualities of the see of Lichfield.

5 Dec. 24 H. 6. "Henricus dei gr'a etc' Sciatis quod cum cantaria be. M. Magd. in campo vocat' Batailfeld jux' vill' n'ram de Salop de meo custode sive magistro & diversis capellanis ceterisque ministris ecclesiasticis apud altissimum pro animabus nonnullarum personarum que in quodam bello in campo predicto inter carissim' dominum H. avum nostrum nuper regem Anglie quartum & Henricum Percy habito interfecte fuerunt & quarum corpora circa tria miliaria & ultra in eodem campo et circiter eundem campum jacent humata, per eundem avum nostrum fundata creata erecta sit & in honore be. M. M. ex causa p'd'ca dedicata &c." (*cart. J. Moultrie.*)

The next warden of Battlefield was a very distinguished ecclesiastick of the period in which he lived. In the language of his epitaph he was *the most worshypful priest lyvyng in hys days.* This was master Adam Grafton, of an ancient family of Shrewsbury burgesses; besides the rectory of Withington, deanery of St. Mary's, archdeaconry of Stafford, and wardenship of this college, all which he held, he had the honour of filling the office of chaplain, and perhaps of preceptor, to two young princes, each of them resident at the castle of Ludlow, in this county, and each of them cut off from the enjoyment of a crown by the cruel stroke of death,—the unfortunate Edward V., who filled the throne for only twelve weeks, and Arthur, Prince of Wales, the eldest son of Henry VII. In Mr. Grafton's time the elegant tower of this collegiate church, left unfinished

by its first master, seems to have been brought to a conclusion, and his name is carved on the east side of the ornamented string course that surrounds the top.

In 1506, on the accounts of the bailiffs of Salop, is a payment of 4d., being the expenses of Nicholas Waring and Thomas Couppere riding to Withington to discourse with the Abbott of Haghman and the Archdeacon of Salop. This must have been Adam Grafton, with whom I suppose the Abbott was upon a visit at his parsonage house of Withington.

Mr. Grafton must have resigned this mastership long before his death, which did not take place till 1530, since on the last day of March 16 Hen. VIII., and after in 17 Hen. VIII., I find another person in possession of the office, viz. Humphrey Thomas, bachelor of decrees. By an instrument of this last date, whereby the king, reciting the poverty of the college, or rather as it should seem, of the mastership, empowers him to collect the alms of the well-disposed for his benefit. As an early instance of what we now call a brief, it is worth while to set down the substance of it :—

"Henric. octav. rex &c omnibus & singulis Archiep'is &c. ac aliis officiariis & ministris . . . nostris . . . salutem. Ex parte dil'c'i in Xpo Humfri Thomas in decretis bacalarii mag'ri sive custodis collegii regii be. M. M. de Battlefeld iux. Salop nobis est conquerendo monstratum quod cum proventus & revenc'o'es collegio p'd'c'o pertinentes ad sustentaco'em dicti magistri sive custodis & ad supportaco'em alior' on'um eidem collegio indies incumbencium sufficere nequiant."

It is a brief to enable his procurators, Humphrey Wood, Henry Pykemore and John Prein to collect alms . . . "Dat. ap. Hampton Court xi die Oct. r. n. 17." *(Cart. J. Moultrie.)*

The windows of this church had been originally filled with painted glass, much of which was destroyed when Dugdale visited this county. But some was then remaining in eleven out of the thirteen windows. He visited this church 19 March, 1662-3. The windows were divided into three panes each by two mullions.

In the middle of the East window, says he, is parte of the picture of King Henry IV. (from the neck to the knees) in armour, having a surcoate of his armes over his brest, and holding a pole-axe in his left hand, but his head and leggs are broken off.

SOUTH WINDOWS.

1st window, or that next the east window.

At the bottom of this window is painted a man in armour kneeling, having upon him a surcoate of arms, quarterly 1 and 4. *G.*, two lions passant. *A.* 2 and 3. *O.* a cross engrailed *S.* (Strange and Mohun). At the top of this window these arms in square. (See the plate fig. a.)

2nd Window.

At the bottom the badge (fig. b being a white horse courant under an oak tree with a scarf of the arms of Fitz Alan, being the badge of that house. See Gough's *Sepulchr. Mon.*, vol 2., pl. xxii. and *Hist. Pleshy*, appendix p. 16.) with the words . . . domini matrauers.

In the middle of this window is the picture of St. George on foot in armour standing upon a Dragon.

At the top the arms (fig. c.)

4th Window.

Arms (fig. d.)

5th Window.

These fragments Quicuq' hec arma diu . . . . x milia amoru' indulgen' . . . . A man in white and shorne, kneeling, out of his mouth Fili dei miserere mei : and under him Rogeri Ive primi Mag'ri hujus collegii et . .

Under him a woman, kneeling; her upper garment red, and under garment blue, and beneath her p'ent' suor' ac o'iu' quor' corp'a h^c requiesc . . . .

6th Window.

These fragments. Under a man kneeling in a red robe and shorne head. Orate p' a'i'abus Adam balle Johanne . . . . Will'mi . . . . Tho'e Sondeford. In this window are the pictures of St. Nicholas and St. Cedda.

ON THE NORTH SIDE OF THE CHAPEL.

2nd Window towards the East.

The story of the beheading of St. John Baptist.

3rd Window.

In the left hand pane of the said window. At the bottom is a man kneeling in armour, whereon is a surcoate of armes having this coate (fig. e) out of his mouth. Sc'e Cedda ora p' a'i'a Rici Sonford : & under his feete Orate p' animabus Roberti . . . . . . At the top of the said pane is Sandford's coate. In the mid-pane of the said window, a man in armour, kneeling, his surcoat broken away, as also the coat of armes set over his head : & out of his mouth a scrowle with these words. S'ce Joh'es Bap^{ti} ora pro a'i'a Rici Husee.

In the pane on the right hand, a man kneeling with a surcoate having this coat of armour thereon (fig. f.) This coate is also set in the top of this pane on the man's head, & out of his mouth, S'ce George ora pro a'i'a Roberti Inglefield, & under his feete . . . . . .[Orate pro animab' Robert Inglefield Rici] Huse & Richardi Sondford.

4th Window.

Coat (fig. g.)

5th Window.

Under this coate (fig. h.) is the picture of St. Winifred.

6th Window.

The coates (i.k.l.) [The design of these windows seems to have been the patron saints of each individual.]

Written about the upper edge of the pulpit :—

Richard, son of Sir Richard Hussey, knight, was borne the 13th day of Oct., 1614, & was christened the 23rd day of Oct., 1614.

Painted on the pulpit (fig. m.)

BATTLEFIELD.

I.—*Of how many townships does the parish consist ?*

One.

II.—*Does the constablewick contain any part, or the whole of another township?*

No.

III.—*Please to name the several hamlets, mansion houses and other chief places under each township?*

Battlefield, Adbrighton Hussey (or Hall Hussey), and Huffley.

IV.—*Does the parish lie in more hundreds than one?*

The whole parish is in the Liberties of Shrewsbury.

V.—*Do any of the townships extend into any other parish?*

No.

VI.—*Is any part of your parish detached from the body of it?*

No.

VII.—*How many manors, or reputed manors, are there in the parish? And over which parts of the parish do such manors respectively extend?*

There is only one manor in this parish, which is co-extensive with it.

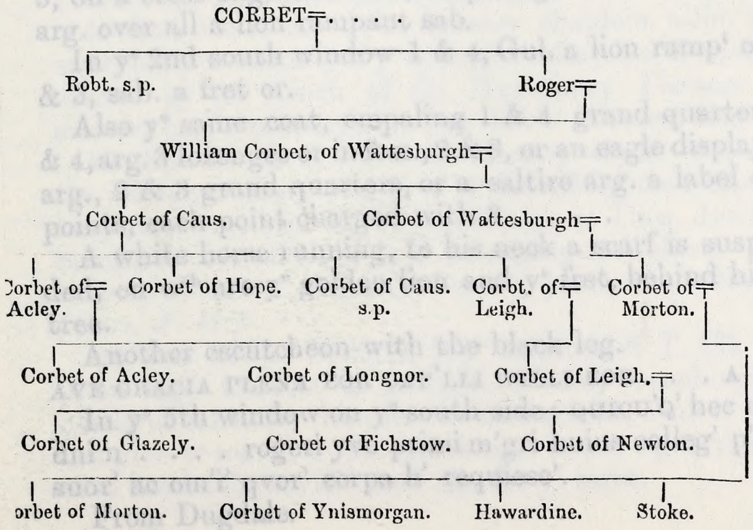
VIII.—*Please to name the present lords of such manors; and also for which of them courts leets are holden?*

John Corbet, of Sundorn, Esq., is the present lord of the manor of Battlefield; he holds only a court baron; the Corporation of Shrewsbury have the court leet.

IX.—*The real or reputed number of acres in each parish.*

About 680.

Please to address your answer to—



From a book of Mr. Corbet's of Sundorn, containing drawings of y[e] painted windows of Battlefield Church, done by Bowen.

In 1738 y[e] date of 1524 was over y[e] door of y[e] porch of Adbrighton-Hussey Hall, as also over ye o[r] building that runs parallel with it, cut in wood, with the leg under it.

At ye same time this inscription, MADE BY ME EDWARD HVSE, 1601, was cut upon ye wainscot over one of ye chamber doors.

Upon the picture of Pelham Corbet was written ætatis 31, 1634.

In ye hall window these coats were painted in glass: Arg. a man's leg couped in the middle of the thigh sab., *impaling*, Or. a raven p'p'.

On ye seal of Battlefield was written: Sigillum co'e rogeri Ive primi magistri & successorum suorum collegii beate Marie Magdalene juxta Salop.

In y[e] 1st south window a man kneeling in armour, on w[ch] is quartered 1 & 4, 2 lions passant, 2 & 3, or a cross engrailed sab. Strange & Mohun. Over him on a square escutcheon 1 & 4, gul. 2 lions passant arg. 2 & 3, on a cross engrailed sab., impaling, or 6 bars gemels arg. over all a lion rampant sab.

In y[e] 2nd south window 1 & 4, Gul. a lion ramp[t] or 2 & 3, sab. a fret or.

Also y[e] same coat, empaling 1 & 4 grand quarters 1 & 4, arg. 3 lozenges or in fess., 2 & 3, or an eagle displayed arg., 2 & 3 grand quarters, or a saltire arg. a label of 3 points, each point charged with 3 . . . . .

A white horse running, to his neck a scarf is suspended, on w[ch] are y[e] golden lion and y[e] fret, behind him a tree.

Another escutcheon with the black leg.

AVE GRACIA PLENA EOR CAP'LLI WILLI EOR . . . A PRO.

In y[e] 5th window on y[e] south side: QUICU'Q' hec arma dni n . . . . rogeri yve primi m'gri huius colleg' p'ent': suor' ac om'i' qvor' corpa h' requiesc'.

From Dugdale.

In a north window:—Orate pro animab' Robert Inglefield Rici Husee & Richardi Sondford, a man in armour kneel^{g}, w^{t} a label Sce Cedda ora pro an'a Rici Sondford, over him [these arms tricked:—Per fess indented erm. & az., impaling, Erm. on a chief indented azure a mullet argent.] A man in armour toncell' w^{t} a label Sce Johe ora pro a'na Rici Hvsee. Over him ar. a leg sab.

Ano^{r} man in arm kneell w^{t} a label Sce Georg' ora pro a'i'a Rob'ti Inglefield. Over him S. a fess or betw 6 martlets or.

Battlefield Register begins 1663.

Eliz. Egerton, wid. s. 1671.

M^{r}. Tho. Cumberford of Dothill in p'sh Wellington & Mrs. Mary Pierce of St. Mary's Sal. m. 1697.

Mr. John Jervise of the parish of Stone in the co. of Stafford & Mrs. Grace Ward of St. Chads p'sh Salop m^{d} 30Aug. 1720. [*Qu.* an ancestor of Earl St. Vincent.]

26 H. 8. John Husey ma^{r} or custos of Batelfyld.

A gen^{l} pardon for Roger Yve m^{r} or custos of Battlef^{d} Teste Johe duce Bed. custode Angl. 5 Oct. 3 Hen. [VI.]

18 Oct. 1535. Sir John Hussey chaplain adm. to ye mastership or custody of ye collegiate church of Battelfield vacant by ye death of Sir Humphrey Thomas last master, on ye present'on of ma^{r} Richd Hussey, Esq.

10 Apr. 30 H. 8. Sir John Hussey clerke master of the college of Mary Magd. of ye Batellfild nere Shrewsbury & ye brethren of ye same demise to Thos. Jewks of Salop corviser all their tyth belonging to Colham . . . in ye p'sh of St. Julyan's, for 90 years, rent 23s. 4d. *(Cart. J. M.)*

14 Jun. 1706. Ordered y^{t} ye recorder & T. Clk wait upon cap^{t} Corbett of Abright Hussey touching the deodand taken by him in the Battelfield, that if he do not give ye rec. T. C. satisfaction as to his right thereto, that hee be forthwith sued &c. for ye same.

The college of Battlefield had a peculiar jurisdiction in the probate of wills, and all other things pertaining to ecclesiastical law. I have not discovered when this authority was granted to them, but its existence is undoubted.

In 1535, Henry VIII., having conceived the design of dissolving the monasteries and reforming the state of his clergy, appointed Cromwell vicegerent, vicar general, and official principal of his realm[1], for the purpose of a general visitation of all the clergy in virtue of his newly assumed supremacy. It is from this visitation that we learn the fact of the peculiar jurisdiction of Battlefield. For the new vicar general being prevented by other affairs from immediately attending to this visitation, a commission issued from

[1] Burnet states that the first act of the king's supremacy was his naming Cromwell vicar general and general visitor to all the Monasteries, and other priviledged places. "This," says he, "is commonly confounded with his following dignity of Lord Vice-Gerent in ecclesiastical matters: but they were two different places, and held by different commissions. By the one he had no authority over the bishops, nor had he any precedence; but the other gave him the precedence next the royal family, and clothed him with a compleat delegation of the king's whole power in ecclesiastical affairs. For two years he was only vicar general." *Hist. Ref.*, Book 3, vol. 1, p. 181. As neither of these commissions are on the enrolls, having been most probably taken from thence in the days of Queen Mary, the bishop is not to be blamed for having omitted the dates of them. But he seems to have supposed that the former of them issued in 1535, and if so, the commission appointing Cromwell vicar general must have issued in 1537, yet we see him bearing that title the year before.

As to the dignity of Lord Vice-Gerent, I do not find it. The stat. 31 Hen. VIII., 1539, chap. 10, which gives him precedence next to the king, only calls him "the King's vice-gerent for good and due ministration of justice to be had in all causes and cases touching the ecclesiastical jurisdiction and for the godly reformation and redress of all errors, heresies, and abuses in the said church," and it should seem as if the office expressed in this long title had been but newly conferred.

The fact appears to be that this ill-starred politician was first in 1535 constituted vice-gerent, vicar-general, and official principal, etc., as stated in the text, and then about *three* years after, in 1538 or 1539, King's vice-gerent, etc., for good and due, etc., as stated in the act of parliament just quoted. *Confer* Burnet H.R., v. 1, app., p. 184. In the rolls of Salop he is called Lord Visitor.

the King, 31 June, 1536, permitting the college to continue its old jurisdiction in the premises during pleasure.

As the preamble to this Commission states the grounds on which Henry assumed the title of Head of the Church, which is a matter that has been much misunderstood, I shall subjoin it. "Whereas all judicial power, authority, and jurisdiction, both ecclesiastical and secular, originally flowed from the Royal power, as from the supreme head and fountain of all magistrates within our realm,—for this cause, although We, intending to visit the whole clergy, and beginning such a visitation, have inhibited all Arch-bishops, Bishops, Archdeacons, and others enjoying ecclesiastical jurisdiction in our realm, from attempting to exercise such jurisdiction within their territories respectively, pending our visitation. Yet because, etc."

In 1546 the college had recovered its peculiar jurisdiction, for we then find John Hussey the warden constituting an official for the exercise of it, within the limits of the royal Chapel of St. Julian. Indeed I am not sure that the warden of Battlefield had any other peculiar jurisdiction than that which resulted from the annexation of that chapel to his college. The authorities I have been able to consult do not enable me to settle this question. It seems, however, little likely that he should have a separate official for St. Julian's, and there is no mention of any jurisdiction out of that parish in the appointment subjoined.

Scarcely a twelvemonth after the date of this instrument, the first parliament of Edward VI. assembled, in which the act for granting collegiate chantries to the king was passed. On this event the possessions of this society were granted out to various individuals. The house and site of the college, all houses, etc., thereto belonging, except a chamber called the curate's lodging, occupied by Edward Shorde curate, were in 3 Edward VI. granted to John Cupper and Richard Trevor in socage. They had also a grant of all those cottages or booths built upon the lands of Richard Hussey next the

site of the said college and all those fairs and markets in Battlefield. (*MSS. in Mus. Brit. 4702.*)

These persons were, I find, large dealers in the spoils of this Dissolution. They probably sold this property to Mr. Hussey, from whose ancestors it originally proceeded ; for it has ever since followed the destination of Abright Hussey. The site of the college was included in the sale of 1638 from the Husseys to Mr. Pelham Corbet, and is now the property of John Corbet, Esq., of Sundorn, lord of the manor of Abright Hussey, and who also grants a deputation for the manor of Battlefield.

"Johannes Hussey clericus magister sive custos ecclesie collegiate beate Marie Magdalene necnon regie capelle Juliane sancte ville de Salop de Battlefild delecto nobis in Christo Edwardo Stevens clerico artium professori Salutem in domino sempiternam ad corrigend' puniend' & debit' reformand' crimine & defectus quorumcunq' nostrorum utriusque sexus subditorum tam clericorum quam laicorum in et per tot' nostram jurisdictionem infra limites nostre regie ac capelle S'ce Juliane ville p'd'c'e delinquencium quorum correctio & reformatio ad nos . . . . dinoscitur pertinere necnon ad cognoscend' & procedend' in omnibus & singulis causis instancionat' tam ex officio meo p'unat' quam ad alicujus partis instanciam etiam defamacionu' testamentarior' probac'o'es fideiq' lesionis & piurii purgac'o'es inducend' & recipiend' necnon testament' quorumcuq' decedentiu' intra eand' approband' ac ab intestat' decedenciu' bonorum administrac'o'em in forma juris committend' compotq' eorund' bonor' recipiend' ac eorum inventorium admittend' & recipiend' necnon in aliis causis quibuscunq' ad forsan ecclesiasticum & n'ram jurisdic'o'em . . . pertinen' . . . Tibi de cujus sic circumspexionis industria plurimum in d'no confidimus tenore presentium concedimus facultatem &c. officialem nostrum constituimus &c. per spacium xxi annor' . . Dat. v Octob. a° d'ni 1546 & regni illustrissimi &c. Hen. 8 dei gr'a &c. & in terris eccl'e anglicane &c. supremi capitis 38.

per me Ric. Husey pateron of ye same
per me Johem Husey magister sine custos ejusdem
p' me Edwardum Shord (?) oon of ye brothers off the same.

The church appears to have been built, as we have seen, between the years 1407 and 1409, but the tower was scarcely begun in 1443, and was certainly not completed before the close of that century, or the commencement of the next.

The windows of the church were filled with beautiful stained glass, which, when perfect, must have had a most brilliant effect. Though sadly mutilated, when Dugdale saw them in March 1662—3, enough was left to show that they were designed to represent the connexions of the family of Hussey, their superior lord, Fitz Alan, of whom the estate was holden, Strange of Knokin, a kinsman of that great house, and the Englefields, Sandfords, Banestres, &c., all allied by consanguinity or neighbourhood with the line of Abright Hussey.

We are able to fix the period when these windows were painted to some year between 1434 and 1445, for William Fitz Alan, whose arms, impaled with those of his wife Joan Nevile,[1] were seen in one of them, did not succeed to the earldom of Arundel till the first of those years, and Richard Sandford, who was drawn with a surcoat of Lacon, in allusion, I suppose, to his marriage with Maud Banastre, the heiress of Lacon, died in the last of them. The other persons whose names or arms occur, were all living at a period consistent with these dates.

Richard Lord Strange, who succeeded his father in 1403, died himself in 1448, as his first wife Constance,[2] whose arms I suppose they are, which are empaled with his own, died in 1438.

Robert Englefeld succeeded his father in 1428, and died in 1473; and I find Thomas Sandford alive in 1425, and dead in 1470. We may therefore fairly ascribe these costly decorations to the exertions and taste of warden Ive.

A skilful herald may perhaps fix the date still more precisely.

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[1] It is observable that her paternal bearing of Nevile gives place to her mother's coat of Montacute, which occupies the first quarter of this empalement.

[2] Her family name is not known. A M.S. of Ashmole's gives the same coat with a slight variance of tincture, *argent*, three bars voided sable, over all a lion rampant *gules* for the arms of Ad. de Mohant

Very few fragments are now remaining, though enough to show the loss sustained by their removal.

[The following is from a printed Newspaper or Magazine slip. Ed.]

BATTLEFIELD CHURCH.

Last week, a splendid Monument, to the memory of the late John Corbet, Esq., of Sundorne, was erected in Battlefield Church, near this town, against the east end of the north wall.

The basement, which rests on the floor, is after the model of an ancient altar tomb, and is divided into four compartments by small panelled butresses; within each compartment are two shields, under trefoil headed arches, surmounted by small panels, similarly ornamented; on these lie the ledger, moulded and charged with roses. From this altar tomb rise five panelled buttresses with mouldings, supporting the canopy, which consists of four pointed ogee arches with trefoil heads, crocketed and crowned with elegant finials, which also terminate under the cornice; the buttresses run up between these arches, and each finishes under the cornice with a rich crocketed pinnacle placed angularly with the buttresses, the spandrils being filled with narrow trefoil headed panels. On the canopy is a rich moulded cornice with roses, &c. surmounted by elaborately carved strawberry leaves resting on reversed trefoil headed arches pierced through. In the centre of the cornice are the arms of the deceased,—*Or, two ravens in pale proper*, impaling those of his two wives,—*Quarterly per fesse indented Or and Gules* for Leighton, and *Ermine 3 fusils in fessc Sa.* for Pigott; his crest, *an elephant proper with a tower on his back.*

At the angles are small octagonal turrets springing from the step and terminating with a carved cornice and projecting battlements.

The ends, from the turrets to the wall of the church, are occupied by small trefoil headed panels, resting on a moulded plinth, and terminating under a cornice

carved similar to that in front. The interior represents in miniature the aisle of a cathedral or cloister with its richly groined and ribbed vault, at each division are small archivolts springing from richly carved corbels, and the intersections of the ribs are covered with rich foliated bosses. On the back is the following inscription in a mixture of old English text and Longobardic characters :—

Sacred to the memory of
JOHN CORBET Esquire of SUNDORNE,
who departed this life the 19 day of May 1817,
aged 65 years.
He was in the twenty first degree of lineal descent from
CORBET a nobleman of NORMANDY
who accompanied WILLIAM THE FIRST
to the conquest of ENGLAND:
and received an ample donation of lands & manors
in the County of SALOP during the reign of that monarch.
In the same vault
are deposited the remains of his first wife
EMMA ELIZABETH
daughter of Sir CHARLTON LEIGHTON Baronet of LOTON
who died the 19 day of September 1797.
And of their only son
JOHN KYNASTON CORBET
who died the 23 day of April 1806,
aged 15 years.

This monument is erected by his second wife ANNE daughter of the Reverend WILLIAM PIGOTT, M.A. Rector of EDGMOND and CHETWYND, as a tribute of gratitude and affection to the best of husbands, the remembrance of whose virtues is deeply engraven on her heart.

This magnificent memorial was designed by the Rev. Archdeacon Owen, and most admirably executed by the Messrs. Carline, of this town, in a beautiful fine grained free stone from the Grinshill quarries in this neighbourhood, the warm yet mild tinge of which adds greatly to the harmony and elegance of the work: and whether we consider the design, the execution, or the munificence that raised it, it is alike creditable to the individual, the antiquary, and the artist. It is of that era in which the

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style denominated the florid Gothic prevailed, a period when sculpture and architecture had attained the zenith of splendid ornament, and of elaborate and minute detail, with great precision and care in finishing. (January 2, 1822).

INCUMBENTS OF BATTLEFIELD.

(From MS. Top. Salop, C. 9, ffos. 45-6).

Roger Philips, rector, 13 Edw. IV.

4 Mar 1560. Thos. bp. Cov. & Lich., certified that he had examined the register of Roland Lee his predecessor; wherein it was contained y[t] at Salop 18 Oct. 1535 Sir John Hussey chap[l] was admitted to y[e] mastership of Battellfyeld void by y[e] death of Sir Humfr. Thomas, on y[e] presentation of Master Rich[d] Hussey Esqr. patron. *(Cart. J. M.)*

Thomas Orpe, who had been ejected from Stanton Hine Heath, when Mr. Pelham Corbet gave this small benefice to him it was only worth five marks per annum. Mr. Corbet advanced it to five pounds for Mr. Orpe.

Roger Eddowes, curate 1694, sep. 1 May 1728. [He mar. Elizabeth Young, 21 Jan. 1716; and had a son William, bapt. 8 Nov. 1717. His widow, then "of Smethcott," was buried 12 Apr. 1731.]

1749. Sept. 28. Leonard Hotchkiss; ob. 12 Nov. 1771. [He was M.A. of St. John's Coll., Camb., and for upwards of 19 years Head-Master of Shrewsbury. He died, aged 80, and was bur. at St. Mary's, Shrewsbury. He was licensed to Uffington 18 Oct. 1734; and was the first Incumbent who held Uffington and Battlefield. His portrait is at the Shrewsbury School-House. Sarah, his wife, died in 1759, aged 81.]

1772. Jan. 10. Beaumont Dixie. See UFFINGTON. He was also minister of St. Peter's, Derby; ob. 1786. [He was licensed to Uffington also, 10 Jan., 1772. He died at Dalbury, co. Derby, 10 May, 1786. He was son of the Rev. Beaumont Dixie, rector of Market Bosworth, by Elizabeth, dau. of Andrew Corbet, of Shrewsbury, and grandson of Sir Wolstan Dixie, 3rd Bart. He mar. Margaret, dau. of Richard Shewin, of Strady, co. Carmarthen, and by her was father of the 6th, 7th, and 9th Baronets.]

1786. Sept. 25. Edward Williams, M.A., fellow of All Souls, [Oxford, until 1818; licensed also to Uffington, 25 Sept., 1786; rector of Chelsfield, Kent, 1817; died 3, and bur. at Battlefield 10 Jan., 1833, aged 70. He was son of Edward Williams, of Eaton Mascot, by his wife Barbara Letitia, dau. of John Mytton, of Halston, and widow of John Corbet, of Sundorn. He compiled some Shropshire Topographical Collections in MS.]

[1833. John Oliver Hopkins, M.A., Magd. Coll. Camb.; Incumbent of Battlefield and Uffington until 1851; Vicar of St. Mary's, Shrewsbury, 1851; died 1 Aug., 1853; bur. at St. Mary's Churchyard. He married in Oct., 1845, Beatrice Julia, dau. of Egerton Leigh, of High Leigh and Jodrell Hall, Cheshire; she rem. in 1859 to the Rev. Robert Lingen Burton, Vicar of Holy Cross and St. Giles, Shrewsbury.

1852. Arthur James Pigott, B.A., and Postmaster of Merton Coll., Oxford; Incumbent of Battlefield and Uffington until 1872; during his incumbency Battlefield Church was restored in 1862; died unm. 19 July, 1881, aged 64; bur. at Uffington. He was 3rd son of the Rev. John Dryden Pigott, rector of Edgmond.

1872. Thomas Bainbridge, B.A., St. John's Coll., Camb.; Incumbent also of Uffington 1872 to 1875, when the vicarages were divided. The present Incumbent of Battlefield.]

[All the foregoing additions relating to the Incumbents, in parentheses, are my own. Ed.]

[The estate of Battlefield came to the present owner, the Rev. John Dryden Corbet, in the same way as the estates of Abright Hussey and Abrightlee, as narrated at pp. 111 and 117 *ante.* Mr. Blakeway speaks of the "Manor of Battlefield" (see pp. 339, 344); but, strictly speaking, there can be no such manor, for every manor is of a date prior to the statute of *Quia emptores*, 18 Edward I., cap. 1, A.D. 1290, which put an end to subinfeudation, and "Battlefield" as a place did not come into existence until 120 years after that statute. The Battlefield estate really is parcel of the manor of Albright Hussey, and has gone with it since the year 1638.

The coats of arms, which formerly were in the windows of the church, and are referred to at pp. 336-8, (fig. a to fig. m), are tricked in the Ashmole MS. 854, and copied by Blakeway in his MS. History. They are not here engraved, on account of the expense.

The old stained glass was taken down about the year 1749, and entrusted to the care of a neighbouring farmer, who suffered his children and servants to destroy and displace it, so that, when it was

to be replaced, a few fragments only could be found, which were then fixed in the east window of the church, without much attempt at arrangement. These fragments contained two crowned heads, a male and a female, a human head in a dish with the point of a scimitar, the chalice and wafer, and some escutcheons of arms with quarterings, also an inscription, "Orate pro animabus Rogeri . . . . . hujusce capellani." This old glass was, unfortunately, carried away from this church in 1861, and placed in a window in the north aisle of Prees Church! New glass was inserted in the east window, representing scenes in the history of St. Mary Magdalene; and some old glass from France placed in the windows of the new vestry.

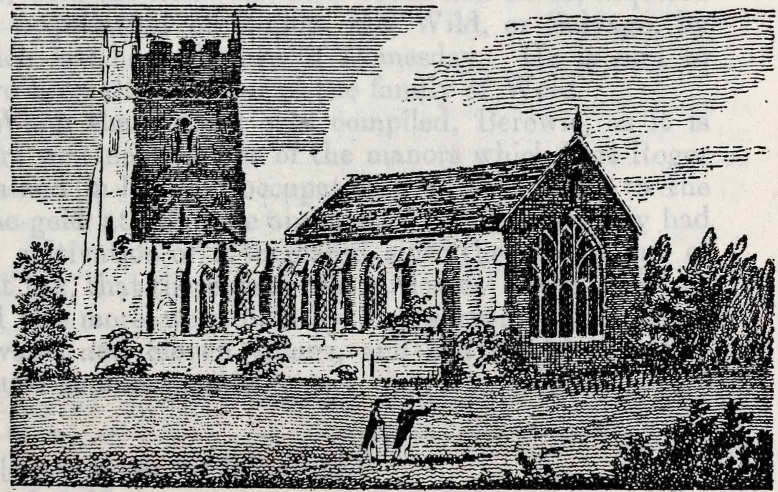
Probably little was done to the church from the time of the dissolution of the college down to about 1749, and it was allowed to fall into a bad state of repair. About this year considerable reparations were effected. The church was newly roofed, though the pitch of the roof was, probably, somewhat lowered; the buttresses were capped with heads or gurgoyles; the tower was bound together with iron bars, nuts, and screws; a new font was made, and a new bell placed in the tower. This work was not permanent; in a few years' time the roof of the nave fell in, four ugly Doric pillars were introduced into the chancel to support it, and a brick wall built to separate the nave from the chancel. The nave was suffered to fall into decay.

In 1861, the church was thoroughly restored, at the cost chiefly of Lady Brinckman, from plans prepared by Mr. S. Pountney Smith. The tower was completely renovated, the disused and ruinous nave repaired, the Doric pillars in the chancel removed, the church was new-roofed, and the whole of the edifice put into a thorough state of repair. The foundations having been sapped by the wet, the whole of the walls and buttresses had to be underbuilt. The broken summit of the nave walls were found to be nearly nine feet below their original height, and covered with grass and shrubs; and the tower had sunk a foot out of the perpendicular, and had lost its floors, bells, and roof, all of which necessitated a vast amount of labour and expense. A new mortuary chapel for the Corbet family, or vestry, was built on the north side of the chancel. A new hammer-beam roof was placed in the church, the points of the hammer bearing shields of arms of illustrious warriors who fought on the celebrated field of battle. The original area of the churchyard was enclosed, and a lych-gate erected. A Vicarage House was also built on the west side of the church.

In the chancel is a curious old figure of "Our Lady of Pity," the Blessed Virgin with the dead Christ in her lap. It is 3 ft. 9 in. high, and carved out of a solid block of oak, and is probably of 14th century work

The plates represent (1) Battlefield Church as it is now, south prospect: an ink photograph; and (2) the same Church about 1750, north view, from an engraving by Fras. Parry after a drawing by James Bowen; also as it appeared in 1792, with its ruinous nave, south view. For these we are indebted to the proprietors of *Eddowes' Shrewsbury Journal*.—Ed.]

BATTLEFIELD CHURCH ABOUT 1750.



BATTLEFIELD CHURCH IN 1792.

BERWICK.

BERWICK is, I conceive, *bere wick*, the barley village, or hamlet devoted to the cultivation of that species of grain, though Du Cange will have Berwick to mean "a manor, or rather a member of a manor detached from the body of it, a small village, a hamlet of a manor, a manor pertaining to a greater manor, as if it were *berier-vic*, Saxon for manerii-vicus." But I cannot accede to this etymology. We read in *Domesday* of as many as seven berewicks, ten, and even twenty berewicks belonging to one manor, which it is scarcely possible to understand of so many subordinate manors, nor, indeed, do I know how *berier* can bear the signification here given it. It is much easier to understand them of barley farms, from the Saxon *bere*, barley, and *wick*, a village. We have no reason from that ancient survey to believe that the place now before us ever belonged to any other manor.

In the Saxon times it was a part of the possessions of the celebrated Edric, nephew of the more celebrated and treacherous Duke of Mercia of the same name, and was then valued at 30^{s}. Our Edric, from his pertinacious resistance to the Norman conquest, which drove him, with his followers, into woods and caves, acquired the appellation of Guilda, the Wild, or Salvage, by which last he is known in Domesday. He is said to have been the ancestor of the family of Weld.

When that record was compiled, Berewic, as it is there written, was one of the manors which Earl Roger retained in his own occupation. It was rated to the dane-geld at one hide and a half. But so greatly had the cultivation of it increased since the assessment of that tax, that there were two carucates[1] in the demesne, and five more were held by four servants, one female servant, and eleven villans, and the whole was then valued at nine pounds.

[1] [Not carucates, but teams.—ED.]

Seven carucates are equal to 940 acres. The township of Berwick, including Almond Park, now contains upwards of 1,260 acres.

By the forfeiture of the third Norman earl of this county, Berwick, with his other estates, became, of course, the property of the crown; and I conceive that Henry I. granted it to one Ranulf de Broc,[1] for he appears in the *Liber Niger*, which was compiled in 1167, as one of the land holders of old feoffment (i.e., of lands whereof the party or his ancestor was enfeoffed in the reign of Henry I.) He held under William Fitz Alan.

Ranulph married one Damietta or Dunetta de Gorum, an heiress, and had issue three daughters, Adelina (written also Edelina, Odelina, and Godelina), Sibilla, and Clementia or Clementina. The eldest of these ladies married Stephen de Turnham,[2] Seneschall of Anjou in 33 Hen. II., 1186, and sheriff of Wiltshire in the 9th and 10th of Rich. I., to whom and his wife by the name of his faithful (fideli viro) Ste. de Thornham and Adelina his wife, King John in the sixth year of his reign, 1204, commands the sheriff of Salop to deliver without delay full seisin of the manors of Chedington, Euden, and Berewic (*Rot. Claus.* 6 *John m.* 19, *ap. Dodsw. vol.* 103), and I rather suppose

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1 [Ranulf de Broc, son of Oyn Porcell, was Usher and Marescall to Henry II., with whom he stood in high favour. He farmed the vacant see of Canterbury during the exile of Abp. Becket, against whom he took a strong part. He probably died about 1187.—*Cf. Eyton* I., 166-171. Ed.]

2 Stephen de Turnham was son of Robert de Turnham, founder of the priory of Cumbwell in Kent, temp. Henry II., and brother of Robert de Turnham, a great favourite of Richard I. Stephen was himself Seneschal of Anjou in 33 Henry II., Sheriff of Wilts 9 Rich. I., and of Lincolnshire 1 John. He was dead 16 John, without male issue by Ediline his wife, who, in right of her mother Damietta, was lady of the manor of Feallebury, co. Hants. (*Dugd. Baron.*) But Roger de Leyburne married one of his daughters. *Qu.*—Did the Leiburnes get Berwick in that way? Certainly; see Chetton.

these manors had been holden in dower by Adeline's mother, because the king on the 8th of August in the same year commands the sheriffs of Southampton to deliver to them in like manner full seisin of the manor of Frelleberi,[1] which belonged to Dunetta, mother of the said Adeline, which mother is dead, and whose heir she is (*Rot. Claus.* 6 *Joh. m.* 19, in *Dugd. MSS. v.* 2). But Ranulf, her father, must have been dead as long ago as the 2nd of Richard I., 1190, for in that year the sheriff of Salop on the *Pipe Rolls* renders an account of three marks which Sibilla de Brocton (as she is there called) gave for licence to marry herself,—pro licentia maritandi se,—so minute were the exactions of our ancient monarchs, and so petty, oftentimes, the produce of this vexatious branch of the prerogative.

Stephen was probably a brother of that Robert de Turnham recorded as being so instrumental in securing the throne for John, on the death of his brother Richard, by putting him into possession of the town of Saumur and the Castle of Chinon, in which was deposited the treasure of the deceased monarch. He (Stephen) is enumerated among the ancient barons by tenure, in Dugdale's *Baronage*, and he was evidently a person of distinction, both from the terms and from the effect of the writs quoted above, for in them no notice is taken of the joint claim of his sisters-in-law to the inheritance of their parents, but he appears to have usurped the whole to himself. One of these sisters, however, did not aquiesce in the injustice. Sibilla sued her brother-in-law and brought him to terms; for in Michaelmas term, 9 John, Edeline, the wife of Stephen de Thurnham, confirmed the agreement which her lord made with her sister (concordiam quam dominus suus fecit cum sorore

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[1] [Damietta was daughter of William de Goram, an imigrant from Maine, in the time of Henry I., by whose gift he had Chetton and Berwick. She did not own Frelleberi, which was held by the service of serjeanty of being Usher to the King, but probably had it as her dower out of the lands of Ranulf de Broc. *Cf. Eyton*, x., 213-4; i., 170, note. Ed.]

sua). *Dodsw.* vol. 126. But this settlement was, no doubt, sufficiently favourable to Turnham, since upon his death, which happened in or before the 16th of John,[1] when his widow, Edeline, gave 60 marks and a palfrey to marry as she pleased, Sibil endeavoured to set it aside; for among the pleas of land at Westminster, Michaelmas 3 and 4 Hen. III., is one, rotulo 20, in which Edelina de Broc impleads Sibilla de Broc, that she keep a fine made at Winton in the time of King John, between her the s[d] Sibil on one p[t] and Stephen de Turnham and y[e] s[d] Edeline of the purparty, &c., w[ch] she claims against Stephen and Edeline of y[e] inheritance of Ranulph del Broc, father of y[e] s[d] Sibil and Edelina, as also of the purparty of Sibil, which she claims against Stephen and Adeline of the whole inheritance of Damata de Gorum, mother of y[e] s[d] Edeline and Sibil. Sibil makes default. (*Dodsworth*, vol. 42.)

Sibilla lived to a great age, and died possessed of the manor of Chetton,[2] which was, I presume, secured to her by the fine above mentioned. But Berwick descended to the heirs of Turnham.[3] One of these was Eleanor, the wife of Roger de Leiburne, whom I take to have been his daughter, for I find that in 9 Rich. I.

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[1] [In March, 1214, Stephen de Turnham was dead; and then or soon after, Eodelina, his widow, gave to Lilleshall Abbey the Church of Chetton, the Chapel of Berwick, and all her right in Haremore. *Cf. Lilleshall Cart.* fo. 62; *Eyton* i. 215.—Ed.]

[2] [Stephen and Edeline conceded to Sibil the manor of Chetton, of the inheritance of Damietta. *Cf.* Plea Rolls, Mich. Term 3 Hen. III., m 14 dorso, and Hil. Term 7 Hen. III., m. 12 dorso; *Eyton* i. 171.—Ed.]

[3] [Stephen de Turnham and Edelina had five daughters and coheirs, viz., Eleanor wife of Roger de Leyburn, Clemence wife of William de Tatelinton, Sibil, Lucy, and Felicia wife of William Hareng. At the Salop Assizes, in November, 1221, William de Tatelinton and Clemence, with Sibil, sued Roger de Leyburn for their Manor of Berwick, whereof Damata, their mother, was seised in the time of King Richard. This suit lasted 16 years, and Roger de Leyburn's position was apparently unshaken. Eleanor was dead before November, 1221. *Cf.* Salop Assizes, 6 Hen, III., m. 1 dorso; Plac. ap. Westm., Hil. Term 7 Hen. III.; *Eyton* i. 171-3.—Ed.]

he gave 300 marks for the wardship and marriage of the heir of Robert de Leiburn; this was the Roger above mentioned, whom it is reasonable to conclude he married to his daughter.

The Leybournes were a family of distinction in Kent, and this Roger, who acted a conspicuous part in the times in which he lived, was warden of the cinque ports in 1263. (*Cal. Rot. Pat.* 48 *Hen. III.*) In the 29th of that reign I find him holding Berwick.

Roger de Leburne's Grant of Berwick Chapel and of a Warren at Haremor to Lilleshall Abbey.[1]

Copied from the original, Ap. 13, 1824.

Om'ib' S'ce Matris Eccl'ie filiis p'sentem paginam Inspecturis Rogerus de leburne et'nam In d'no Salt' : Nou'itis me diuine precatis Intuitu 't p' salute a'i'e mee 't om'i' an'cessor' meor' concessisse 't hac p'senti Mea : carta confirmasse deo 't ecc'lie beate marie de Lilleshull 't canonicis ibidem deo servientib' : Capellam de Berewich cu' omib' p'tinenciis suis 't viuarium q'd dicit' Haremor cu' redundatione : aque s'c'd'm illam altitudine' Stagni sui qua' habuerunt illo die quo concordati fuimus apud : Salopesbur' In aduentu d'ni Regis cu' solito cursu aquaru' que i' illam maram ceciderint : h'n'da 't tenenda libere 't quiete 't pacifice absq' om'i vexatione mei u'l heredum meor' in lib'am : puram 't p'petuam elemosinam vt igit' h' mea concessio 't confirmatio futuris temporib' rata : 't stabilis p'maneat eam p'senti scripto 't sigilli mei sup's'sone corroboram Hiis Testib' Mag'ro : Rad' de meidenestan' archid' Cestrie, Mag'ro alexandro archid' Salopesbur', viuiano de Rossale : Will'o pant', Norman' Pant' fr'e euis, Herebert maluesin, Stephano de pibbeleia, Galfrido : clerico, Rob'to de Cotes, Walto' abelot cl'ico de Salop.[2]

6¾ inches by 3½ seal gone.

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[1] [This Deed is probably dated in 1226. *Cf. Eyton* x. 216.—Ed.]

[2] G. Morris most respectfully informs the Rev. J. B. Blakeway that he has examined the annexed with the original word by word, to see that it is accurate; the abbreviations are marked wherever they occur, and the capitals and long s's are placed as in the grant, a waved line : denotes the conclusion of a line in the original.

April 13, 1824.

Sciant presentes & futuri quod ego Rogerus de Leyburn[1] dedi &c d'no Galfr' Dispencer totum manerium meum de Berewik in com' Salop cum omnibus pertinentiis suis, scil' quicquid habui in eodem manerio in dominicis serviciis liberorum hominum, villenagiis villanis & eorum sequelis pratis &c et omnibus aliis rebus libertatibus, liberis consuetudinibus quiet' de sectis curiar' comitatuum & hundred' ad idem maner' pertinentibus. . . . Habend. &c eidem Galfrido & her' suis vel assignatis suis & eor' her' imp'p' de me & her' meis Reddendo inde sing'lis annis . . . . . . unum par albar' cyrotecar' vel unu' den' ap' Berewyk die natal' D'ni, & faciendo d'no Regi & her' suis totum servicium eis debitum de p'd'c'o manerio, Scilicet inveniendo eidem d'n'o Regi & her' suis unum servientem equitem cum lancia & haubergello & trussantem unam pernam, commorantem in servicio ipsius d'ni Regis & he'd' suor' quamdin p'd'ca perna sibi & homini suo duraverit in Norwall cum corpore d'ni Regis & he'd' suor' si presentes fuerint, & si absentes fuerint nullum servicium fiet eidem d'n'o Regi vel he'dib' suis in Wall'; & cum p'd'ca perna comedatur p'd'cus serviens repatriabit, nisi d'n's Rex & he'des sui ulterius ipsum velint retinere in servicio suo ad stipendia sua. Et preterea Reddendo sing'lis annis he'dibus Stephani de Turneham unam libram cimini pro me Rogero & he'dib' meis Ita tamen quod nec ego Rog' nec he'des mei aliquid clamare vel exigere poterimus in custodia vel maritagio he'd'um ipsuis Galfridi nec etiam relevium vel excaetum occasione servicii quod idem Galf' & he'des sui mihi & he'dib' meis faciet de p'd'co tenemento. Sct d'n's Rex & he'des sui habeant custodiam & maritagium he'dum, &c. Clause of warranty contra omnes homines tam Christianos quam Judæos. Et pro hac donac'o'e &c, Galfr'us dedit mihi quadringent' marcas argenti. H. T.: D'n'o Wil'lo' de Ebor' Preposito Beverl,' Paulino Peyner', Wil'lo' de S'co Edmundo, Rob'to de Notingha', Mag'ro Rob'o de Shardelawe, Ric'o de Clifford, Anketill Malore, Egidio de Clifford, Will'o fil. Herberti, Simone de Norwic, & al.

This is confirmed by Henry III., 29mo regni. *Cart. ist. anni, m.* 3.

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[1] [This Charter is of the year 1245; and was made by Roger de Leiburne (II.) *Cf. Eyton*, x., 217. Roger de Leyburn, who married Alianore de Turnham, was dead in 1244; as also was John de Leyburn, who succeeded him. See pedigree in *Eyton*, x., 220-1. Roger II. succeeded John.—Ed.]

From the *Patent Rolls* of the 36th year of that reign, it appears that he had slain Sir Ernald de Munteinai in a tournament (apud tabulam rotundam). Matthew Paris (sub ann.), who writes the name Lemburne, informs us that this mishap befel at Walden. He says that none of the knights present bewailed the loss of the deceased so much as the author of his death, who immediately assumed the cross of pilgrimage for the repose of his soul, (qui confestim, pro liberatione animæ ejus, cruce se signavit peregrinaturus), a design which does not seem to have been carried into effect. The historian would have his readers believe that Leiburne was in fact actuated by revenge for a broken leg, which the other had occasioned him in a former rencontre. But the monk of St. Albans, though a most valuable writer, was a warm partizan of the rebellious Earl of Leicester; and our Roger is enumerated by him among the knights of Shropshire, who in 1255 took up arms in behalf of his sovereign. This offence was aggravated in the mind of the historian by the recollection of Leybourne's former adherence to the opposite party, which he, with others, had deserted, "being seduced by bribes,—muneribus excæcati" (*id.* p. 992, *sub. ann.* 1263), or, as it had been fairer to have said, from a conviction, however tardy, of the treasonable views of that factious nobleman. Roger de Leybourne[1] died in 1272; having married secondly Eleanor, daughter of William de Ferrars, Earl of Derby, and relict of William de Vaux and of Roger de Quienci, Earl of Winton; but by this lady he appears to have had no issue.

The next possessor of Berwick was Simon de Leybourne, of whom presently, and whom I take to have been the eldest son of Roger by Eleanor Turnham.

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[1] [This Roger de Leyburn (II.) had a grant, 26 Oct., 1265, of the lands of John le Despencer and others, which seems to have worked to him an immediate reversion of the fee-simple of Berwick, previously conveyed by him to Geoffrey Despencer in 1245. *Cf. Eyton*, x., 219. See the Pedigree of Gorran, Turnham, and Leybourn, given in *Eyton* x. 220-1.—Ed.]

But William,[1] who is stated in the Baronages to have succeeded his father Roger in his estates, and who had summons to Parliament as a baron of the realm from 1298 to his death in 1309, must have been the offspring of another marriage, since upon the death of his granddaughter, Julian de Leybourne, Countess of Huntingdon and Lady of Abergavenny (called from her great estates, the infanta of Kent) in 1366, her lands escheated to the Crown for want of an heir, which they could not have done if Simon and William had been brothers of the whole blood.

The *Feodary* of the Hundred of Pemeul in the 7th of Edward I. states that Simund de Leyburne held the manor of Berwyke of the king in capite, by one of those singular services which appear to have formed one the rude amusements of our ancient sovereigns, and which in the present instance was perhaps devised by Henry I. when he granted the manor to Ranulf de Broc.

Simon then held it by the service of one man riding with a greyhound, and one man carrying a gammon of bacon (i.e., a *ham*), when the King passes into Wales in time of war, who shall follow the King until that gammon be expended; and if he continue longer with the King, it shall be upon the King's cost.

It should seem that the whole of the land held by Earl Roger had not been granted to Broc, for the jury find only one hide of land. "Also the said Symon hath there two carucates of land" (i.e., of arable land) "worth £4 yearly; also the meadows of the Lord are worth 20^s yearly. He hath also there a wood of 6 acres, worth 4^s yearly, and two pools worth one mark."

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[1] William de Leyburne is stated to have free warren at Berewicke, in the *Iter* of Hen. III. (Hotchkiss MSS., vol. 3). A person of these names is called the *King's sea admiral* (admirallus maris Regis) in a convention at Bruges, 1286. *Spelman Glossar.* The same, no doubt, whom Edw. I., after the conquest of Wales, made constable of Crickeath Castle.

[Eyton states that William was heir of Roger de Leyburn (II.), being his son by a former marriage, and takes Simon to be a younger brother of this Roger. *Cf. Eyton* x. 219.—Ed.]

Madoc de Berewyke holds half a virgate of land in villenage; Roger Russell, the widow Alice, the widow Agnes, John Russell, Gilford clerk, and Thomas Berenard are mentioned as tenants of Symon; the pleas and perquisites of all the manor are estimated at 20s.

In upper Berewike, Stephen baker of Salop, ye widow Alice, Rich. de Preston, Galfrid de Berewyke, Rich. Traynell, and several others, are mentioned as holding under Simon.

In Neuton, Rich. de Hennecote and others hold under him.

In Aldemare, Rich. Tranell, John de Aldemare, and Madin de Aldemar hold of ye said Simon.

The jury find that Philip de Broc, a former holder of ye manor of Berewyke of ye King in chief, was the giver of the church of Berewyke, and gave it to the abbot of Lylleshull, in proprios usus, which abbot now holds it.

Notwithstanding this finding of the jury, the Chartulary of the Abbey itself, as quoted by *Dodsworth* in one of his MSS. (*vol.* 109), states that Edeline, relict of Sir Stephen de Turneham, granted the church of Chetinton and chapel of Berewick, together with all her right in Haremore to that monastery; nor do I find in any other record mention of a Philip de Broc, which I therefore conceive to be a mistake of the jurors, who were probably no great antiquaries, for Ranulf. His daughter Edeline may, as usual, have confirmed his donation. Further information on this head would doubtless be derived from the Chartulary itself, if that valuable MS. were now accessible.

Simon is stated in the *Feodary* of the Hundred of Pymhill, in the 28th of Edw. I., to hold the said manor with its members of the king by the same service; and if he was, as I suppose, father of John de Leyburne, whom I find possessed of this manor in the 9th year of the following reign, when the record called *Nomina Villarum* was compiled, and when Berwick was still included within the hundred of Pimhill, he must have

married Lucy,[1] the sister and heir of John le Strange of Cheswardine; for, upon the death of this John le Strange, in the 4th of Edw. III., John le Leyburne was found to be his nephew and heir, viz, son of his sister Lucy, and thirty years of age.

John de Leybourne of Berwick was born therefore in the year 1300, and according to the usages of that period was early trained to deeds of arms. But in those sportive images of war, which were designed for the education of the young nobility, he was as unhappy as his ancestor had been, for in the eighteenth year of his age, he unfortunately slew in a tournament at Worcester John de Mortimer, second son of Edmund de Mortimer of Wigmore, a youth of his own age, whom he pierced in the belly, not being able, for want of strength, says the old chronicle (*Monasticon, art. Wigmore*) properly to direct his lance. So fatal, not unfrequently, was the result of this boisterous species of amusement in hands not accustomed to wield the weapons of death! At how early a period of their lives the great were invested with the habiliments of war, appears from an inventory of certain armoury belonging to Henry VI. (*Archæologia*, vol. 16, p. 124) from which we learn that the king had "lityll cote armurs" made for him when he was but seven years of age, and that before he was fifteen the Earl of Warwick, his governor, "the father of courtesy" as he was styled, caused to be made for his royal pupil "a lytyl harneys, [a complete suit of armour,] garnysshed with gold, or that he went over the see," i.e., when, upon the death of the Duke of Bedford, regent of France, he was appointed lieutenant-general of that kingdom, May 19, 1436.

John de Leyburn appears among the knights of Shropshire returned into Chancery by Henry de Bisshebury the sheriff in 17 Edw. II. (*Cotton Claud.*, c. 11).

[1] Sir Roger le Strange, who seems to have been lord of Cheswardine about the 25th of Hen. III., is stated to have left an only daughter *Isabel*, wife of Simon de Leybourne.

He appears on the rolls of Gascony in the following year, and on those of Scotland in the 9th[1] year of the next reign, when he, together with John le Strange of Whitchurch, obtain the king's license to absent themselves from the wars of that kingdom "for various causes."

Two years later he received summons to parliament among the barons of the realm, and continued to do so to the time of his death; and it is in this capacity, I apprehend, that he is called a *banneret of the county of Salop* in the rolls of France, 19 Edw. III. For the learned *Selden* teaches us that this title was not confined to knights created in the field, and in the presence of the king under his royal standard displayed, but was also given to some temporal barons, as a name synonymous thereunto. (*Tit. Hon.*, *Pt. II.*, *ch.* 5, *sec.* 25.) Though this assertion of the great antiquary is somewhat too broadly laid down, for there was manifestly some slight difference (what the distinction was is not exactly apparent,) between a baron and a banneret. This last title, and that of baronet (in its ancient parliamentary sense) was precisely synonymous; for the Statute of Richard II. quoted by *Selden*, which in the old translation has *baronet*, has on the roll *banneret*.

In the 12th of Edw. III., John de Leybourn was assigned, together with Ralph de Stafford and John le Strange, to provide the king's wool in Shropshire and Staffordshire, and send them to the ports. (*Rotul. Alemann. istius anni*, p. 2, m. 8.)

This refers to a common mode of supply to the crown

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[1] In the 7th of Edw. III., he had a charter of free warren in his demesne lands of Caux, Withim (i.e., Worthen), Yokethull, Minsterley, Shelve, Wentmore, Bynweston (these must have been the dower of his wife, Lady Corbet), *Aldermare*, *Berwyke*, and Child's Ercalwe, Co. Salop, Angreham, Co. Northumberland, and Silfreton, Hurbreton, Brixham, and Marton, Co. Devon, which last mentioned places must have been the inheritance of his said wife.

in those days, and I think then first introduced, whereby parliament granted, sometimes the half, sometimes the whole, of all the wool in the kingdom, which was exported to the low countries, and there sold for the king's benefit: a curious picture of the agriculture and commerce of those days.

He died in the 22nd of Edw. III., 1348, leaving no issue by his wife Beatrice, daughter,[1] as I conceive, of Sir John de Beauchamp, of Hache, co. Somerset, and relict of Peter Corbet, baron of Caus,[2] on whose right heirs, says Dugdale, he settled the ultimate reversion of his estates, a proof, as it should seem, that he had no heirs of his own.

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[1] She is called daughter of Beauchamp of Silverton, Co. Devon. Silverton was the seat of Sir Humphrey Beauchamp, a younger son of Robert Beauchamp of Hache, but, I suppose, reverted to the Hache family by failure of his issue. Peter Corbet, Knt., the first husband of Beatrice, died seised of Silpherton 15 Edw. II. conjointly with his wife. *Inq. p. m.*

[2] There is some difficulty about this. Beatrice, the wife of Peter Corbet, is called in the pedigrees daughter of Edmund Fitz Alan, Earl of Arundel. She was certainly sister to Eleanor, the wife of the fifth Fulke Fitz Warin, of Whittington, for in an abstract of the Fitz Warin evidences (*Sloane MSS.*, 1301) is an extract from her will, in which she is written Elanor garyn, and leaves a legacy to "hir sister Beautrys Corbett, lady of Caux." Eleanor, likewise, is called a daughter of Edmund Fitz Alan in the pedigrees. Nevertheless, by other anthorities, Beatrice Corbet is called daughter of John de Beauchamp, of Hache, in Somersetshire, and in a pedigree by Henry St. George, Eleanor Fitz Warin is called daughter of *William* Beauchamp, of Somersetshire, by Cicely, coheir of William, Earl Marescall. So that here is authority for making both these ladies Beauchamps, though there is still some diversity in the Christian name of their father. It is certain that *John* de Beauchamp, of Somersetshire, married Cicely, daughter of Maud de Kyme, daughter of Sibil, Countess of Derby, sister and coheir of William, Richard, &c., Earls of Pembroke and Earls of Marescall. I find John de Beauchamp in the above-named MS. granting the constableship of Whittington Castle in 3 Edw. II., which supports the notion of a connection between the families; and notice of the will of Sir John Leyborn, Knt., to which Thomas of Leyborn, Thomas of Aren, &c., were executors, which could have hardly been found among the Fitz Warin deeds, if Leyborn and Fitz Warin had not been connected by marriage.

On her death, John de Beauchamp of Somersetshire was found to be her heir, and he died without issue in 1361. In 1369 the manor of Berwick was holden in capite by Roger de Trumpington, of Mogerhanger, in the parish of Blunham, co. Bedford. I have not been able to find how he became possessed of Berwick.

It is not impossible, however, that he might be of kin to, and the devisee of, Lady Leyburne, for we have seen that she was maternally descended from the family of Pembroke-Marescall, and Blonham, in which parish the residence of Trumpington was situated, had been the property of her relatives, the Valences, Earls of Pembroke. In 1390, John Malyns, of Blonham, senior, is styled lord of the manor of Aldmere and Berwick, and conveyed it to Roger de Trumpynton,[1] son of Sir Roger. Malyns was probably only a feoffee. Trumpington, to whom he conveyed this manor, was himself a knight, for in the escheats of 3 Hen. V., he is found, by the name of Roger Trumpeton Chivaler, to have holden jointly with Margaret his wife, on the day that he died, the Manor of Aldemere, to them and the heirs of the said Roger, of the king in chief, by the service of one knight's fee, and that Walter was his son and heir. (*MS. Dodson*). Lady Trumpington continued in possession thirty-eight years, and by the escheats of 32 Hen. VI. was found to have died seised of the manor of Aldmere for term of her life, the reversion thereof belonging to Walter Trumpington, son and heir of the said Roger her husband, and his (Walter's) heirs (*MS. Mus. Brit.* 4702). He occurs four years later, 1457, by the name of Sir Walter Trumpington, Knight, lord of the Manor of Berwick, when he obtained a license to sell it to Matilda, relict of John Endirby, Esq.

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[1] Mogerhanger, in the Parish of Blunham, was held by Roger de Trumpington as early as 8 Edw. I., and by Edmund de Trompington as early as 8 Edw. II.

JOHN ENDERBY, Esq., of Stratton, in Biggleswade, co. Bedford. = Matilda, dau'r of . .

Sir Richard Enderby, Knt. = Alianor, dau'r of . . . = Edmund Lucy, Esq., of Stratton, jure ux.; aftw. Sir Edmund; ob. 27 Dec., 1515. = Ann

John Enderby, Esq., of Stratton, ob. 1509. = Catharine.

George Lucy, of Sutton, co. Bedf., Esq., born about June, 1514, ob. 1 Nov., 1558. = Jane, relict of Peter Harringe, gent.

Eleanor, dau. and heir, md. Francis Pygott, Esq., of Stratton.

Sir Edmund Lucy, Knt., born about Nov., 1555, living 1619. = ...

Henry Lucy, iving 1619. = Anne.

John Enderby, Esq., the grandson of Matilda, sold this manor to Balknop and others, for the term of her life, in 1496, under covenants that they should not damage the manor house, or fell any large timber without his consent. Afterwards, viz., 6 May, 1507, he sold it finally to his stepfather, Sir Edmund Lucy, Knight, who in the same year obtained a licence to aliene the Manor of Aldemer, otherwise Berwick, and lands in Great and Little Berwick and Aldmere, to Bradnall and others. (*Rot. Pat.* 23 *Hen. VII.*, *pt.* 3, in *MS. Mus. Brit.* 4702). But this appears to have been nothing more than a family settlement, for by the Inquisition taken at Wellington on the 26th of October, 9 Hen. VII., after Sir Edmund's death, he is found to have died on the 27th of December, 7 Hen. VIII., seised of the manor of Aldemere, otherwise Berwick, valued at £20, and holden of the king by knight's service, leaving George, his son and heir, aged one year and a half (*Cole's Escheats*), who, on his coming of age, had general livery of the Manor of Berwick granted him, June 1st, 1536. By the Inquisition taken at Bridgenorth, April 2nd, in the first year of Elizabeth, in which he is called George Lucye, Esq., of Sutton, Co. Bedford, he is found to have died the 1st day of November last past, seized of the Manor of Almer, etc.,

valued at £20, and divers messuages, lands, etc., there and elsewhere, holden in capite by the service of half a knight's fee, leaving Edmund, his son and heir, an infant of the age of three years and upwards. (*Cole's Esch.*)

He was found to be of full age April 16th, 1576, and had then livery of the Manor of Almere with the appurtenances. He was living in 1619, and then a knight, when he joined with Henry, his son and heir, and Anne, his son's wife, to sell the Manor of Almere, with its appurtenances, to Isaac Jones, Esq., for the sum of £4,400.

Mr. Jones was a merchant of London, fourth son of William Jones, gent., Alderman and draper of Shrewsbury, and was uncle of Sir Thomas Jones, Chief Justice of the Common Pleas.

ISAAC JONES, Esq., lord of the manor of Berwick, merchant of London [son of Wm. Jones of Shrewsbury by Elinor Owen.][1] ═ Elizabeth, dau'r. of Richard Prince, Esq., of the Abbey Forgate; bap. 29 Sept., 1591; md. 14 Jan., 1608.

Sir William Jones, Knt. lord of the manor of Berwick. ═ [Susan] dau. of [Edward] Cotton [of London, Esq.] and relict of [George] Bennett [of Welby, co. Leic.]

Mary, dau'r. of Peter Tryon of Harringworth, co. N. Hants; md. 2ndly Chas. Bertie, Esq., of Uffington, co. Lincoln. ═ Sir Samuel Jones, lord of the manor of Berwick, & of Courtenhall, co. N. Hants. ═ Margaret, d. Timothy Middelton, Esq., of Stanstead.

Isaac Jones.

Edward Jones. ═ Anne (or Mary), w. of the hon'ble George Pierrepont, youngest son of Robert first Earl of Kingston.

Dorothy, w. of Edward Long, of [Rude Aston], co. Wilts.

Susan Jones. ═ Sir Drew Drury, of [Riddlesworth, co. Norfolk.

William Jones, of Lincolns Inn.

Sir William Wake [third] bart. of Clevedon, co. Somerset. ═ Diana Drury [dau. and event. heir.]

Samuel Wake Jones, Esq., lord of the manor of Berwick, and of Courtenhall [5th son].

[1] [These additions in brackets are taken chiefly from the pedigree of Jones entered at the Heralds' Vis. of London in 1633, publ. by Harleian Society. The Arms, as allowed at this Vis., were quarterly 1 and 4, argent a lion rampant vert, vulned in the breast gules, 2 and 3, gules a bend or; Crest: a sun in splendour or. See also the Vis. Salop, 1623.—ED.]

William occurs as son and heir of Isaac in 1639, and then settled Berwick on his nephew, William Jones, of Lincoln's Inn; but in 1643, being then a knight, he revoked this settlement (having reserved to himself a power to that effect) and in consideration of the sum of £3,000, settled the Manor of Berwick on his own brother, Samuel Jones, Merchant, afterwards himself a knight, and the founder of the almshouses. By his will, dated 11 June, 1672, this Sir Samuel devised this manor, his estate in Northamptonshire, and also, says Wooten (*Baronetage*, art. Wake), a fair estate at Waltham Abbey, to his great-nephew, Samuel Wake, who took the name of Jones.

This gentleman sold Berwick in 1699, under the authority of an Act of Parliament, for the sum of £8,028 to Richard Hosier, Esq.

The following account of the descent of the Manor of Berwick is compiled from notes taken by Mr. Bowen in 1770 from the original deeds.

John Malyns, of Blonham,[1] senior, lord of the Manor of Aldemar and Berwick, sold it in 1390 to Roger de Trumpington (son of Sir Roger); from him it descended to Sir Walter Trumpington, Knt., who occurs as lord of the Manor of Berwick in 1457, when he obtained a licence to sell it to Matilda, relict of John Endirby, Esq. Her son, Sir Richard Enderby, Knt., by Alianor (who, after his death, became the wife of Edmund Lucy, Esq., of Stratton, in Co. Bedford), had issue, John Enderby,[2] Esq., of Stratton, aforesaid.

This gentleman, in 1496 (at which time his mother was married to her second husband), sold the manor to Belknop and others for term of her life, under covenants that they should not damage the manor house, or fell any large timber without his consent. Afterwards, viz., 6th May, 1507, he sold it finally to his stepfather, now become a knight.

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1 Probably in Bedfordshire.

2 This John had a wife, Catherine.

On the decease of this Sir Edmund Lucy, his son and heir, George, had general livery granted him, June 1st, 1536, of the Manor of Berwick. He (George) died Nov. 1st, 1558, leaving issue by Jane his wife (who appears [but this must be a mistake] to be living in 1637), a son Edmund, then a minor, who was found to be of full age April 16, 1576, and had then livery of of the Manor of Almere with the appurtenances. This person, by the style of Sir Edmund Lucy, Knight, with Henry, his son and heir, and Anne, wife of the said Henry, joined in 1619 to sell y[e] Manor of Almere with its appurtenances, for the sum of £4,400, to Isaac Jones, Esq. William Jones, Esq., occurs in 1639 as son and heir of Isaac, and then settled Berwick on William Jones, of Lincoln's Inn, son and heir of his brother Edward, but reserved to himself a power of revocation, which he afterwards, in 1643, being then a knight, exercised, settling the Manor of Berwick on his own brother, Samuel Jones, merchant, in consideration of the sum of £3,000.

This Sir Samuel (for he, too, became a knight), the founder of the almshouses, and lord of the Manor of Berwick, left that estate, by will dated 11 June, 1672, to Samuel Wake, son of his niece, Lady Diana Wake; and this gentleman, who assumed the name of Jones, sold it in 1699, under the authority of an Act of Parliament, for £8,028, to Richard Hosier, Esq., whose son, Edward, sold it on y[e] 26th February, 1728, for £10,050 to Thomas Powys, Esq.

BERWICK.

Indenture of 20 Mar. 28 Eliz. between the Queen on one part & Rich[d] Prynce Esq[r] of Monks Forgate of the other. He bargains & sells to y[e] Queen certain lands & tenements in Shrewsbury, Monks Fercate, Cotton & Little Berwicke near Shrewsbury of which Rich[d] Capper late alderman of Shrewsbury & John C. his son deceased were seised. To have & to hold until he shall pay or offer to pay to the general receiver of her revenues for y[e] Co. of Salop or his deputy to the use of her

majesty her heirs & successors the sum of 40ˢ in one whole & entire payment.

Rot. Scoticæ 9 E. 3. m. 42.

Rex &c. supplicaverunt nobis dilecti &c. Joh'es de Leyburne & Joh'es le Strange de Whitechurche quod cum nuper per literas nostras &c. mandaverimus quod ad nos &c. in partibus Scotiæ ad certum diem jam preteritum cum equis & armis venient ad proficiscendum nobiscum &c. contra Scotorum . . . aggressus . . . . iidemque Joh'es & Joh'es ob varias causas prepediti fuerint . . . Nos . . . . de non adventu suo . . . . . tenemus excusatos &c. T. R. . . . 1 Apr.

Dugd. MSS. B. 1.

In *Rot. Franc. 19 E. 3,* John de Leyburne is called a bannarett of yᵉ Co. Salop, as are John le Strange & Roger Corbet.

28 H. 3. Fine betw. Matthew de Mara & Florence his wife demandants & Roger de Leiburn tenant of N. Berewick. Florence claims it as dower, being the land of John Leiburn her former husbsnd. Jus Rogeri.

Carte 1. 783.

Robᵗ de Turnham gave John possession of his brother Rich's treasures at Chinon 1199 Guy fitz Holgod. *Nash, ii. 122 n.*

[Thomas Powys, Esq., of Brindrinoke, in the parish of Clun, the purchaser of Berwick in 1728, erected the mansion house there; and in 1735 repaired and ornamented the chapel; he was 7th in descent from Thomas Powys, of Meifod, in Powys-land; he married in 1703 Bridget, daughter and heiress of Francis Baldwyn, of Shrewsbury, and dying 24 Aug., 1744, was succeeded by his eldest son,

John Powys, of Berwick, who died 7 June, 1753; by Jane his wife, daughter of Thomas Lyster, of Rowton, he had issue a son,

Thomas Powys, of Berwick, High Sheriff of Shropshire in 1762. He married in 1756 Mary, daughter of German Pole, of Radborne, co. Derby, but dying in 1774, aged 41, was succeeded by his cousin,

Thomas Jelf Powys, of Berwick, and Moreton Hall, Cheshire, High Sheriff of Shropshire in 1776. He was son of Edward Powys, by Catherine, daughter and heiress of John Jelf of Bristol, and grandson of the first-named Thomas Powys, the purchaser of Berwick in 1728. He died 28th January, 1805, aged 61, leaving his widow, Mrs. Lissey Ann Powys (nee Cooper) surviving. She had the Berwick estate during her widowhood, and died 14th July, 1832. They had issue a son, who died unmarried, and three daughters.

The eldest daughter, Ann Catherine, succeeded to the Berwick estate. She married 26th April, 1791, William Robert Basil, Viscount Feilding (eldest son of the 6th Earl of Denbigh), who died in *v.p.* 8th August,

1799. Viscountess Feilding died 1st January, 1852. They had issue, with three daughters, three sons, the eldest of whom, William Basil Percy, became in 1800 the 7th Earl of Denbigh, and in 1819 gave an organ to Berwick Chapel.

The second son, the Hon. Henry Wentworth Feilding, who was born 31st July, 1798, succeeded to the Berwick estates, and in 1832 assumed, by Royal License, the surname and arms of Powys. He died unmarried 14th March, 1875, when his estates devolved on his nephew, Rudolph William Basil, 8th Earl of Denbigh, who shortly afterwards sold Berwick to James Watson, Esq., of Warley Hall, co. Warwick. Lord Denbigh reserved the magnificent wrought iron gates, known as "Berwick Gates," which he removed to his estate at Newnham Paddox.

James Watson, Esq., of Berwick House, J.P., M.P. for Shrewsbury since 1885, the present lord of Berwick, is a son of James Watson, of Edgbaston, and was born in 1817. He has almost entirely re-built Berwick House. He married in 1856 Jane, daughter of Leonard Willan, Esq., of Silverdale, co. Lancaster, and has issue an only surviving daughter, Florence Mary.—Ed.]

INCUMBENTS OF BERWICK.

(From MS. Top. Salop, C. 9.)

Philip Wingfield, M.A., 1691, ob. [July 1720; bur. at Holy Cross, Shrewsbury, 26th; he was of Pembroke College, Oxford, and was also Incumbent of St. Julian's, Shrewsbury, 1703-1720.]

1720, Dec. 15. Alexander Hatton, M.A.

[1721. Samuel Jones; Mr. Hatton's election having been declared void.]

1763, Jun. 24. John Tombes Wingfield, M.A., ob. [Sept., 1791; bur. in St. Julian's, Shrewsbury, 15th. He was son of John Wingfield, M.D., and was born at Shrewsbury in 1727; of Trinity and All Souls' College, Oxford; Vicar of Atcham; Vicar of St. Julian's, Shrewsbury, 1756-1791.]

1791, Sep. 21. Hugh Owen, B.A., res. 25 April, 1800. [M.A. of St. John's College, Camb.; Archdeacon of Salop, Prebendary of Lichfield and of Sarum, portionist of Bampton; Vicar of St Julian's, Shrewsbury, 1791-1827; Vicar of St. Mary's, Shrewsbury, from March, 1826, until his death; he died 23 December, 1827, and was bur. in St. Julian's. Joint author of *History of Shrewsbury*, &c.]

1800, Apr. 25. Charles Wingfield, M.A., res. 20 Jul., 1801.

1801, Oct. 23. Samuel Butler, M.A., res. 7 Ap. 1815; [D.D. and Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge; F.R.S.;

Head Master of Shrewsbury Free School, 1798-1836; Vicar of Kenilworth, 1802-36; prebendary of Lichfield, 1807; Archdeacon of Derby, 1821-1836; Bishop of Lichfield, 1836-1839; son of William Butler of Kenilworth, born there 30 Jan., 1774, died 4 Dec., 1839; bur. in St. Mary's Churchyard, Shrewsbury. He married in 1798, Harriet, dau. of the Rev. East Apthorp, B.D., Prebendary of St. Paul's, Rector of St. Mary-le-Bow, and Vicar of Croydon, and had issue a son and two daughters. Author of *Æschylus*, in 12 vols., and many educational works.]

1815, Oct. 21. Evan Griffith, B.D., res. 29 Dec. 1820.

1822, Oct. 26. George Moultrie, [M.A. of Trin. Coll., Camb.; Curate of St. Julian's, Shrewsbury, 1818-1820; Vicar of Cleobury Mortimer, 1800-1845; died in London, May, 1845, aged 73; bur. in the chancel at Cleobury Mortimer. He was father of the Rev. John Moultrie, rector of Rugby, the poet. He resigned Berwick in 1832.]

[1832, July 6. Uriah Bidmead.

1845, Oct. 23. John Mort Wakefield, M.A., Under-Master of the Shrewsbury Free Schools.

18 . . William Burbury, M.A., Second Master of the Shrewsbury Free Schools.

1853. Thomas George Mortimer Luckock, M.A. of St. John's Coll., Cambridge; resigned 1874; Rector of Christ Church with St. Ewens, Bristol, 1873; died 12 Nov., 1880; bur. at Westbury-on-Trym.

1876, Aug. Thomas Bucknall Lloyd, M.A., St. John's Coll., Camb.; Vicar of St. Mary's, Shrewsbury, 1854-1888; Rector of Edgmond 1888; Archdeacon of Salop 1886; resigned Berwick, Aug., 1877.

1877. James Neil, M.A., of C.C.C., Cambridge; author of *Palestine Repeopled*, *Rays from the Realms of Nature*, *Palestine Explored*, &c.; resigned 1879; now of Vermont House, Margate.

1879. Henry Charles Milward, M.A. of Ch. Coll., Cambridge; until 1884; vicar of Redditch, 1884.

1884. Alfred Clayton Thiselton, K.C.L., author of *Meditations on Job*, *Church and Home Lessons from Hosea*, *With the Prophets Joel, Amos, and Jonah*, *Homeletical Commentary on Micah*, &c.; the present Chaplain of Berwick.]

[For the foregoing additions to the Incumbents, in parentheses, I am indebted to the Ven. Archdeacon Lloyd, the Rev. A. C. Thiselton, and others.—ED.]

BERWICK CHAPEL AND ALMSHOUSES.

[There was a chapel in Berwick in the 13th century. About 1214, Eodelina, widow of Stephen de Turnham, gave it to Lilleshall Abbey. This grant was not opposed by the Dean and Chapter of St. Mary's; but was confirmed by a Papal Bull, probably of Honorius II. (1216-1227), and in 1226 was again granted to the Abbey by Roger de Leburne. A rent-roll of Lilleshall Abbey gives 6s. 8d. as the annual profits of Berwick. In the *Valor* of 1535 it is classed with St. Alkmund's, both churches being set down as together worth £6. Great and Little Berwick have always been within the parish of St. Mary, Shrewsbury. (See *Eyton* x., 223-4.)

The present chapel is of 17th century construction. It was consecrated in 1680 by the Bishop of St. Asaph, the Bishop of Lichfield being at that time under suspension. On the wall in the vestry, which was formerly the south porch, is the date 1680. An inscription over the entrance-gate of the almshouses states that :—

These Almshouses and Chappel were Given,
and Endow'd by Sr Samuel Jones, Knight
Anno Domini 1672.

A tablet on the north wall of the Chapel has this inscription :—

This
Chapel was rapaired
and ornamented by
Thos Powys, Esqr. 1735.
The Organ was given by the
Rt. Honble. William Basil
Earl of Denbigh
1819.

In the windows of the chapel are these coats of arms :—

Royal Arms "G R. III."
Powys and four quarterings.
Powys impaling Baldwin 1728.
Powys and Lyster 1744.
Powys and Poole 1753.
Powys and Jelf 1754.
Powys and Cooper 1774.

There are also six hatchments of the Powys family.

The following monuments are in the Chapel.

On the north wall :—

(1) Lissey Ann Powys, widow of Thomas Jelf Powys, Esq., of Berwick House, died July 14, 1832, aged 78.

(2) Hon. Henry Wentworth Powys, 2nd son of William Robert Viscount Feilding, and of Catherine his wife, daughter of Thomas Jelf Powys of Berwick House, born July 31, 1798, died March 14, 1875.

On the south wall :—

(3) Thomas Jelf Powys, Esq., of Berwick House, died Jan. 28, 1805, aged 61.

(4) Lady Catherine Frances Feilding died 21 Feb., 1818, aged 24.
Lady Mary Anne Fielding died 13 Feb., 1814, aged 18.

A fine tablet, two kneeling figures, by Chantrey, R.A.

(5) Anne-Catherine, Viscountess Feilding, widow of Viscount Feilding, and dau. of Thomas Jelf Powys, Esq., of Berwick House, born Nov. 30, 1771, died Jan. 1, 1852.

In the chapel-yard is a tablet, against the wall, to "William Molton, an honest and good man, died April ye 8th 1803, in the 100th year of his age."

The chapel consists of nave, chancel, and tower with one bell. The east window is blocked up. At the east end of the chancel is a large wooden reredos, ornamented with cherubs, &c., and over it is a mural painting. No separate Parish Registers are kept; all entries of baptisms, &c., are annually sent to be entered in the Registers of St. Mary's, Shrewsbury.

The Almshouses owe their origin to the liberality of Sir Samuel Jones, Knt., who by his Will,[1] dated 25 Dec., 1672, and proved P.C.C., directed that a building of brick, containing 16 rooms, should be erected on his land, near the chapel in Little Berwick, to cost £1,000 at least, and he bequeathed £300 to be bestowed in repairing the said chapel in Little Berwick; and he gave towards repairing the chapel and almshouses £20 yearly; for the maintenance of a minister to preach and pray every Sabbath day £40 yearly; and for the maintenance of the almspeople £80 yearly, out of which sum £24 yearly should be laid out in buying 16 gowns, 30s. for each gown, such gowns to be given to the almspeople every Michaelmas Day, and £56 should be paid to the 16 almspeople, £3 10s. each, by quarterly payments. And he directed that the minister and almspeople should be chosen by Thomas Jones, serjeant-at-law, and Philip Prince, Esq., and their heirs, and the owners for the time being of Little Berwick; such of his own kindred who should be willing to be almspeople to be elected before any others, and the rest of the 16 almspeople to be chosen out of the inhabitants of St. Mary's, Shrewsbury; and in case of the default of the electors, the Mayor of Shrewsbury to elect. And he charged all his lands in Great and Little Berwick with the respective sums of £20, £40, aad £80

About 1709, a Suit was commenced in Chancery against Richard Hosier (who had purchased the estate in 1699) for non-payment of the annuity of £20 bequeathed for the repairs of the chapel and almshouses; and by an Order made 7 Nov., 1709, it was directed that the £20 per annum for repairing the premises should be fully answered for the future, and the arrears (which the Master, by his Report dated 25 Nov., 1714, certified amounted to £670) paid; and any money saved out of the gowns might be given to the almspeople

[1] [See the Charity Commissioners' xxiv. Report, pp. 286-9 (442-5), Salop. Sir Samuel Jones is described by Owen and Blakeway, vol. ii., p. 394, as "of Courtenhall, in co. Northampton, Knt."—Ed.]

in coals, &c. By further Order, made 10 March, 1715, the balance of this £670 was to be put out at interest, and applied in augmenting the annual allowance of the almspeople and minister.

A Suit was afterwards brought by Joseph Jones, agent, and Thomas Lloyd, the heir of Sir Thomas Jones, against Edward Hosier, complaining of the election of certain almspeople by him without the concurrence of the heirs of Philip Prince or Sir Thomas Jones; and by an Order made 21 March, 1720, it was declared that such appointments were void. This Order[1], which throws great light upon the history of the chapel and almshouses, is as follows:—

A Decree ab^{t} Berwick Almeshouse.

Georgius Dei gratia Magne Britannie Francie & Hibernie Rex fidei Defensor &c., Edvardo Hosier arm' Salutem. Cum quidem Ordo coram nobis in Cur' Canc' n'r'a fact' & reddit' extiterit in hec verba: Martis 21° die Martij an° Regni Georgij Regis 7° inter Attorn' General' ex Relatione Josephi Jones Gen' & al' Quer' Edv'm Hosier Arm' & al' Deff'es. Whereas the said Relator Joseph Jones & Thos Lloyd Esq. ye Heir at Law of Sr Thos Jones preferd their Petition to ye R^{t} Hon^{le} ye Ld High Chancell^{r} of Great Brit^{n} ye one & twentyeth day of Feb. last thereby setting forth y^{t} Sr Samuell Jones by his will dated ye 10th of March 1670 directed there sh^{d} be built a brick building of 16 Rooms on his Lands as near the Chappell in Little Berwick as it c^{d} wth conveniency be placed & for ye building thereof he devised £1,000 at least & ye further sum of £300 for repairing of ye s^{d} Chappell & gave towards repairing the s^{d} Chappell and Almeshouses £20 per ann. for ever. And for ye maintenance of a Minister £40 per ann. to be paid quarterly to him & his successors for ever. And for ye maintenance of ye Almes-people £80 per ann. for ever viz. £24 per ann. for 16 gowns, and £56 per ann. to be equally divided amongst ye 16 Almes-people by quarterly payments. And willed y^{t} ye Minister & Almes-people sh^{d} from time to time be chosen & placed in ye s^{d} Almes-houses by ye s^{d} Sr Thos Jones & Philip Prince Esq. & their Heirs & such Person as sh^{d} from time to time be owner of his L^{d}ship or Lands in Little Berwick & for their Direct^{n} in such choice he willd y^{t} if any of his kindred either by his Father's or Mother's side sh^{d} be willing to be Almes-people such of his s^{d} kindred sh^{d} be from time to time elected before any others, & in case there sh^{d} not be so many of his kindred as sh^{d} from time to

[1] [This Order of 21 March, 7 George I., is extracted from a folio MS. volume in the possession of Mr. H. W. Adnitt, which I take to be one of Mr. Leonard Hotchkiss' MSS. If so, where are his other Tographical MSS?—Ed.]

time make up eight poor antient couple then his Will was yt ye sd Sr Thos Jones & others ye electors & their heirs shd chuse ye rest of ye sd poor Almes-people so as yt ye sd number of sixteen might be still supplyed & filld up out of ye Inhabitants of St Mary's Parish in Shrewsbury. And in case ye sd electors shd fail to elect ye sd poor people then on their default he willd yt ye Mayor of Shrewsbury for ye time being shd elect & place ye sd poor people in ye sd Almes-houses. And for ye better payment of ye sd sums of £20, £40, and £80 per ann. his Will was yt all his Mannors & Lands in Great Berwick and Little Berwick & elswhere in ye County of Salop shd be charged wth ye sd summes; & in case any part thereof shd be behind 21 days after ye same was payable, then ye sd Testator willd' yt ye sd Sr Thos Jones & Philip Prince & their heirs, or in default ye Mayor of Shrewsbury for ye time being shd from time to time distraine upon ye premises or use any other legal way to recover ye same wth damage for ye forbearance thereof. THAT soon after ye death of ye sd Testator ye sd Almeshouses were built, & ye sd Chapell repaird, and a Minister and 16 Almes-people elected & placed there according to ye directions of ye sd Will And yt these were for many years as Vacancies happend without any dispute filled up by ye electors nominated by ye sd Will THAT ye Defendt Hosier having purchased ye sd Estate chargd wth ye payment of ye sd Charity moneys, & not having paid ye £20 per ann. for repairing ye sd Chapell & Almes-houses for severall years, ye Bill in this Cause was brought up for an Acct & for ye direction of ye Court touching ye future managemt of ye sd Charity, & upon ye hearing of this Cause an Account was directed to be taken by Mr Holford one of ye Masters of this Court of what was due & in arreare of ye sd £20 per ann., & ye sd Master having made his Report thereby certified the arreares of ye sd £20 per ann. to Mich'as 1714 amounted to £670, & ye Defendt Hosier having brought ye sd sum before ye sd Master upon ye hearing of this Cause upon ye sd Master's Report ye 10th day of March 1715, It was order'd yt after payment of Costs to ye Prosecutors & putting ye sd Premises in good repair, if there shd be any broken sum remaining of less than £100 and more than £20, ye same shd be laid by in cash & kept for the future repairs or rebuilding of ye Almeshouses & Chappell as there shd be occasion AND yt y £20 per ann. by ye Will appointed for repairs shd be added to such cash, & yt ye even hundred pounds wch shod be remaining in ye sd Master's hands of ye six hundred & seventy pounds shod be by him put out at Interest till a purchase of Lands cod be found & ye profits of ye Lands when purchased as likewise any broken

sum y^t sho^d be remaining of y^e £670 less than £20, sho^d be proportionably applied in augmentation of ye s^d Charity except as to repaires there being £20 per ann. already appointed by ye Testator's Will for y^t purpose, wch Augmentation was to be an increase of ye several annuall Allowances to ye s^d poor people & to ye Minister, & not to add to ye number of ye poor THAT a vacancy happaning by ye death of George France, one of ye Almes people, Elizabeth France his daughter a very poor lame woman & a great object of charity was appointed to succeed her father by Owen Meyrick Esq. Guardian to ye petitioner Thomas Lloyd then an Infant & by Sir Charles Lloyd Bart. then Mayor of Shrewsbury, no person having appeared or made out that he was heir at law to ye s^d Prince, soon after which Mr Philip Wingfield Clerk took upon him to joyn with Edward Hosier Esq. the present owner of ye Lordship & Lands in Little Berwick & son & heir of ye Defendant Richd Hosier now deceased & did place in ye room of ye s^d Elizabeth France one Edward Humphrison, a middle aged lusty healthfull man, a smith by trade, no object of charity, & a person of no good reputation, but ye s^d Elizabeth France was afterwards restored, yet ye s^d Mr Hosier will not permit her to receive any part of ye Charity THAT there were lately 3 vacancies, one whereof hath been a year, & each of ye other several months, & no persons elected to fill up these vacancies till the 27th of January last, when Robert Wood of Shrewsbury Apothecary & his brother John Wood, together with a servant of Mr Hosier, undertook to place in three persons in ye s^d vacancies, viz. Ralph Hudson, Widow Pinch, & Hester Jones, & ye money wch sho^d have been paid to y poor people if ye s^d vacancies had been filled up in proper time remains now in ye s^d Mr Hosier's hands THAT ye s^d Mr Wingfield Minister of ye s^d Chapell is lately dead, and ye Petitioner Thomas Lloyd hath nominated Mr Samuel Jones Clerk, of ye name & family, & also a near Relation to Sir Samuel Jones ye Founder to succeed ye s^d Mr Wingfield, but ye s^d Mr Hosier & Sir John Astley Bart. & his Lady who pretends to be Heir to ye s^d Philip Prince have nominated Mr Alexander Hatton Clerk to succeed Mr Wingfield, So y^t it remains undetermined who shall have ye s^d place. THAT by ye Will of ye Founder if, there was any arrear of ye Charity moneys due, Sir Thomas Jones & Philip Prince & their heirs, & on their default ye Mayor of Shrewsbury, had power to destrain, & by y Decree ye same persons appointed Electors are likewise made Governors, who, or any two of them, are at liberty to destrain or to apply to this Court, & y^t there is at present an Arrear due to ye s^d Charity, & Mr Hosier will

not joyn to destrain upon himself, nor will Sir John Astley, who is a friend of Mr Hosier's, as is conceived, joyn with Mr Lloyd to do it, & ye present Mayor of Shrewsbury is unwilling to act therein without an Order for y^t purpose by wch means ye Charity Money remains unpaid, & ye poor people are much distressed for want thereof. THAT Sir John Astley & his Lady & Mr Hosier sometime since preferred a Petition to his Lordship, thereby (inter alia) praying y^t ye s^d Elizabeth France might be displaced, but have not brought on ye matter of their Petition to be heard, whereby ye s^d Petitioner Joseph Jones hath been put to charge & expence. THAT the Cover & Windows of ye s^d Chapell, & ye Windows of ye s^d Almshouses are out of Repair, & ye s^d Mr Wingfield did for some time receive y^e £20 per ann. left for ye Repairs thereof, but how ye same was applyed by him is not known, & there is now an Arrear of ye s^d £20, per ann., wch ought in ye first place to be applyed towards repairing of ye s^d Chappell & Almeshouses. It was therefore prayed y^t ye Election of ye Minister & poor people might be ascertained, & y^t ye Election of ye s^d Elizabeth France might be established, and ye Election of ye s^d three persons without Thomas Lloyd's knowledge might be declared void, & a new Election be made, & y^t it may be explained who shall have Power to destraine for ye Arrears of ye Charity Money, & y^t for ye better management of ye s^d Charity some other Persons might be added to ye present Governors who live in or near Shrewsbury, and y^t ye s^d Chappell & Almes houses might be forthwith repaired, & y^t all Arreares might be forthwith paid by ye s^d Mr Hosier & applyed as ye Court shall direct, & y^t a Receiver m^t be appointed of ye Charity Moneys, & to pay ye same pursuant to ye s^d Will & Decree, & y^t ye s^d Sir John Astley & Mr Hosier might pay ye petitioner Joseph Jones his costs in respect of their not bringing on their s^d Petition. WHEREUPON it was ordered y^t all Parties sho^d attend his Lordship touching ye matters of ye s^d Petition, And Councell for ye Petitioners Joseph Jones & Thomas Lloyd & for ye s^d Sir John Astley & his Lady and Mr Hosier & Samuel Jones & severall Affidavitts being read, his Lordship hereupon, & upon hearing what was alledged by Councell on either side, declared That as ye Decree in this Cause now stands ye s^d Elizabeth France is well elected to be one of ye Almes house people in ye s^d Almeshouses & doth therefore think fit & so order y^t ye s^d Elizabeth France be confirmed & continued therein, & y^t ye s^d Edward Humphrison be removed from ye s^d Almes-houses, & y^t ye s^d Elizabeth France be paid by ye s^d Hosier all ye Arreares

of what is become due to her as one of ye Almes-people since ye time she was first elected; & as to Election made of ye sd Ralph Hudson & Widow Pinch & Hester Jones to fill up ye 3 vacancies yt were then in ye sd Almes-house, his Lordship declared yt ye sd Election is void, & doth therefore order yt ye persons mentioned in ye Order of ye 10th of March 1715 do forthwith proceed to fill up ye sd 3 vacancies, & Lady Astley having now made it appear yt she is heir at law of ye sd Philip Prince, his Lordship doth order yt she be at liberty to joyn in ye sd Election & all future Elections yt shall be made according to ye sd Order; & forasmuch there is no time limited for ye filling up any vacancy or vacancies yt shall happen in ye sd Almes-house, his Lordship doth order yt when any such vacancy or vacancies shall happen for ye future the persons mentioned in ye aforesaid Order do within 3 months after such vacancy or vacancies do happen fill up ye same, & in default thereof yt ye Mayor of Shrewsbury for ye time being do according to ye sd Will fill up the sd vacancies; But as to ye addition now prayed to be made of other Persons to ye present Governors for ye better management of ye sd Charity, his Lordship doth not now think fit to make any Order touching ye same. AND it is further Ordered yt Mr Samuel Jones Clerk, who is of ye name & family of ye Founder, & was elected by ye Petitioner Thomas Lloyd, with the approbation of ye present Mayor of Shrewsbury, be confirmed & allowed ye Minister of ye sd Chapell, in ye Room of Mr Wingfield deceased ye former Minister, & yt ye sd Hosier do pay ye sd Mr Samuel Jones ye quarterly payment due at Christmas last. And it is further ordered yt ye sd Chappell & Almes-house be forthwith repaired, & yt ye charges thereof be paid out of ye £20 per ann. given by ye sd Will for yt purpose. And yt ye sd Hosier do account before ye sd Master for ye Arreares of ye sd £20 per ann., & yt he do bring ye same before ye sd Master to be applyed according to ye sd order of ye 10th of March 1715. And yt he do also forthwith pay ye Arreares of ye sd Charities to ye severall Persons now in being, And continue ye future payments thereof to them, & to ye other Persons yt shall be elected to fill up ye aforesaid vacancyes according to ye Allowances & at ye respective times mentioned in ye sd Will for yt purpose. And in case there shall be occasion to distraine at any time for nonpayment of ye sd Charity monyes, his Lordship declared yt such distress or distresses ought to be made in ye names of ye sd Sir Thomas Jones & Philip Prince, & in their default ye Mayor of Shrewsbury for ye time being is from time to time to be at liberty to distraine for ye same according to ye sd Will,

but as to what is now prayed by ye Petitioners for a Receiver to collect ye sd Charity Money, his Lordship doth not now think fit to make any Order concerning ye same. And in regard ye present Governors of ye sd Charity do live remote from ye sd Almes-houses, his Lordship doth order that ye Minister of ye sd Chapell for ye time being do from time to time look after ye Repairs of ye sd Chapell & Almes-houses & ye Cloathing of ye poor people, & in case ye same be not done yt he do give notice thereof to ye Governors in order for their taking care therein & applying to this Court touching ye same as there shall be occasion. And there having been a considerable sum of money placed out at Interest for ye Improvement of ye sd Charity, according to ye directions of ye sd Order of ye 10th of March 1715, It is further ordered yt ye sd Master do take an Account, & see what is due for ye Interest of ye Money so placed out, & yt ye same & also ye future Interest be by him from time to time paid to ye Minister of ye sd Chapell for ye time being, to be applyed in augmentation of ye Charity, according to ye directions of y sd Order. And it is further Ordered yt it be referred to ye sd Master to examine how long ye aforesaid 3 Places in ye sd Almeshouse were vacant, & what ye Allowances wch shod have been paid to ye poor people if ye sd vacancies had been filled up do amount unto, and what ye sd Master shall find to be due in respect thereof ye sd Mr Hosier is to bring ye same before ye sd Master to be added as a fund to ye money already put out, & ye Interest thereof is to go & be applyed in augmentation of ye Charity in such manner as ye Money already out at Interest is directed to be applyed. AND it is further ordered yt ye sd Mr Hosier do pay the sd Petitioners Joseph Jones & Thomas Lloyd their Costs of this application, to be taxed by ye sd Master in case ye parties differ about ye same. But as to ye Costs prayed in respect of ye Petition exhibited by Sir John Astley & his Lady & Mr Hosier touching ye displacing ye sd Elizabeth France from ye sd Almes-house, his Lordship doth not think fit to grant ye same. Tibi igitur prefato Edro Hosier Arm. firmiter injungend' precipimus quod omnia et singula in Ordine predicto content' specificat' quantum seu quoad te in aliquo tangunt vel concernunt facias perimpleas & exequaris cum effectu secundum tenorem veramque intentionem Ordinis predicti et hoc suo periculo incumben' nullatenus omittas quovis modo. TESTE me ipso apud Westm' 6o Die Junii anno Regni nostri septimo.

JEKULL HERVE.

The money paid by Mr. Hosier as arrears seems to have been invested in the purchase of 2 closes in Castle Foregate containing 9 acres; and of £245 18s. 3d. old South Sea Annuities. In 1805, the almshouses were put in a complete state of repair by Mrs. Powys, at the cost of £209 18s. Besides the 16 almshouses, there is another small house, for the use of the chaplain, called the "Priest's House." Dr. Butler held this himself, and used to study there. Some of the chaplains have occasionally occupied it.

In 1760, a Petition for an Account of the annual payment of £20, and the arrears thereof, seems to have been filed by the Earl and Alicia Countess of Tankerville, Sir Francis Vincent, Bart. and Lady Arabella his wife, Edward Daniel, Esq. and Henrietta his wife, James Odonald Esq. and Frances his wife, and Anne Astley spinster (the heirs at law of Philip Prince), and John Griffiths of Cevenamwlch, co. Carnarvon (the heir of Sir Thomas Jones), an infant under the age of 21 by Watkin Winn his guardian, and John Tombes Wingfield, Clerk, Minister of Little Berwick chapel, against Thomas Powys, Esq., the owner of the estate, in Chancery.

The Earl of Tankerville, Mr. Wynne, and James Watson, Esq., are now the representatives of the three original Trustees, and as such are patrons of the chapel and almshouses.

Little Berwick was a Perpetual Curacy without cure of souls; but in 1852 a district with cure of souls was assigned, and published in the *Gazette*. It position at the present time is doubtful. Until Mr. Burbury's appointment, the chaplains were always admitted to the office by the Ordinary of St. Mary's; but since 1846, when the Bishop of Lichfield obtained concurrent jurisdiction, they have been licensed by him.

The late Rev. W. A. Leighton speaks of "the small but picturesque Chapel, erected in 1672, on the site of an ancient ruinous structure." (*Guide through Shrewsbury*, p. 58).

Berwick is in the parish of St. Mary's, Shrewsbury, and consists of the townships of Great Berwick and Little Berwick, and the hamlets of Almond Park, Newton, and Rose Hill.

The house at Great Berwick, formerly the mansion of the Bettons, but sold by them to the owners of the Little Berwick estate, is usually considered to stand on the site of the house where Hotspur slept on the eve of the Battle of Shrewsbury. (See Fletcher's *Battlefield Church*, p. 4.)

Edward VI., in 1553, granted (inter alia) the tithes of Almon Park, lately belonging to the dissolved College of St. Mary in Shrewsbury, to the bailiffs and burgesses, for the support of the Free School. In 1830, nothing was received in respect of the tithes of Almond Park, Berwick, and Newton; and it seemed doubtful whether the governors could substantiate their title thereto. (See *Charity Commrs.* xxiv *Report, Salop*, pp. 213, 220.)—Ed.]

BETTON STRANGE.

Betune, in the hundred of Conodovre, belonged to the see of Lichfield in the reign of the Confessor, and at the time of Domesday: it was rated to the Danegeld at 2 hides, but consisted of 4 carucates[1] of 480 acres of arable, whereof 1 carucate[1] and a half, or 180 acres, were in the demesne or immediate occupation of the lord, and the remaining 2 carucates[1] and a half, or 300 acres, were occupied by 4 villans and 3 servants. It was valued in the Confessor's days at 15s., but at the time of Domesday at 16s.

I conceive this description to refer to both the Bettons, as well this before us, as the contiguous manor of the same name in the Parish of Berrington: but I can give no account when Betton Strange became included within the Liberties of Shrewsbury, or when it ceased to be part of the possessions of the see of Lichfield.[2]

When Henry II. arrived from the Continent to take possession of the English throne, he brought with him in his retinue a nobleman, who is said to have been a son of the Duke of Bretagne, and a kinsman of the young monarch. However this may be, it is certain that on this Guy, or at least on his three sons, John,

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1 [Not carucates, but ox-teams (carucæ). *Servi* is better translated serfs, than servants.—Ed.]

2 [Eyton believes that Betton was the Bishop of Lichfield's (Robert de Limesey, 1086-1121,) contribution to the Abbey of Shrewsbury. That Abbey possessed it *temp.* Henry I., and the monks gave a life-lease of the manor to Richard de Belmeis, who was Bishop of London and Sheriff of Shropshire. Bishop Belmeis died 16 Jan., 1127, and on his death-bed restored Betton to the Abbey, though his nephew and heir, Philip de Belmeis (son of Philip) contested this. Subsequently, about 1154-60, Ranulf de Belmeis (also nephew of the Bishop, and brother and heir of Philip de Belmeis), surrendered Betton to Shrewsbury Abbey. (See Salop Cartulary, nos. 22, 23, 56, 294; Eyton ii. 200-1). In 1220, Roger le Zouche, as nephew of Philip de Belmeis, sued the Abbot of Shrewsbury for Betton; but, after a five years' suit, was apparently unsuccessful. See Eyton vi. 184-5. See Pedigree of Belmeis and la Zouche in Eyton ii. 208-9.—Ed.]

Guy, and Hamo, who, from their foreign origin, received the appellation of Extranei, Strangers, or Le Strange,[1] Henry II. bestowed solid marks of his bounty in various parts of England, particularly in this county. To John, the eldest son, he gave Nesse and Cheswardine, which he is found to hold in 1167 (*Liber Niger*), and I think it also probable that he received Betton likewise from the grant of his sovereign, but for this last particular I have seen no authority.[2]

In the 23rd year of Edward I., 1295, it had been long enough possessed by this family to have acquired the distinctive appellation it still retains of Betton Strange. For thus it is written in the book of fees in the Exchequer on the Treasurer's side (*Ashmol. MSS.*, *vol.* 859). "Bogo de Knovill & Eleanora uxor ejus

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[1] Mr. Blomefield thinks they were so called from a place in France of this name, but if this had been the case, they would certainly have been termed De Estrange, and not L'Estrange: the respective prefixes of de and le accurately marking the distinction between personal and local appellations. The Latin Extraneus, too, evidently refers to a person and not a place. Besides, Blomefield himself gives an abstract of a deed, without date, wherein John *cognomento Le Strange* (so he styles himself) grants land to the monks of Binham for the souls of Henry the younger (i.e., as I conceive, the son of Henry II.), and Alianore the queen (wife of Henry II.), and of William, Earl of Arundel, and Queen Adelicia his wife (relict of Henry I.) In this deed the grantor calls himself right heir of Reginald le Brun, who was his wife's brother. Mr. Blomefield makes Guy the eldest son, but "*John Strange, with his 2 brothers Wido and Hamo,*" is the style in the attestation to a deed of William fitz Alan,—"Johanne Straunge cum duobus fratribus ejus Widone et Hamone," which marks, I think, the seniority of John.

[2] [About 1160, Hamo le Strange made a grant in the Manor of Betton to Haughmond Abbey. Probably the monks of Shrewsbury had alienated to him that part of Betton, which was thenceforth called Betton Strange; the part which they retained being called Abbot's Betton. In the 12th and 13th centuries, Abbot's Betton was called Little Betton, to distinguish it from Great-Betton-in-Hales, near Market Drayton, which also belonged to the Abbey. It is now called Great or Abbot's Betton, to distinguish it from Little Betton or Betton Strange. See Eyton vi. 184-5.

Hamo le Strange was succeeded by John le Strange, his elder brother.—Ed.]

tenent Betton Estranei de Johanne Extraneo et idem Johannes de rege in capite." *Bogo de Knovill and Eleanor his wife hold Stranges Betton of John Le Strange and the same John of the King in chief.* This Eleanor (the daughter and co-heir of William de Blancminster, or Whitchurch), was relict of Robert le Strange, Lord in her right of Blackmere, who died in 1276. She is called in the pedigrees *relict* of Bogo de Knovill; but it is manifest that he was her second husband. Betton Strange was then part of her dower, and held by her and her husband of the inheritance of John, her eldest son by her first husband. In 17 Edward III., the said John was in possession of it, having then a grant of free warren in his lands of Whitchurch, Corfham, Wrocwardyn, Sutton Baeton, Longnolre, and Cheswarthyn. Among the Longner deeds is one of 10 Edward III., in which John de Tronwell, chaplain, grants to Sir Hamond le Strange, Knight, and Margaret his wife, in tail, his Manor of Betton Strange, which he had of y[e] ffeoffment of y[e] said Sir Hamond, to hold of y[e] chief lords of y[e] fee.

The next entry I find in the records concerning this manor is from the Fines of 47 Edward III. in the Tower, m. 14. (*Dodsworth MSS., vol.* 32). "Rex commisit Johanni filio Johannis Lestrange, junioris, custodiam manerorium de Cheswardyn & Straunge Betton cum pertinentiisquefueruntMargarete que fuit uxor Hamonis Lestrange defunctæ, & que per mortem ipsius Margarete, & rationis minoris ætatis predicti Joh's filii Joh'n's (filii) Joh's consanguinei & hæredis predicti Hamonis in manu nostra existunt; habendum & tenendum ad licitam ætatem predicti Joh's filii Joh's. 10 December." From this extract it appears that Betton Strange had been the property of Sir Hamo le Strange of Cheswardine, a younger son of Fulke le Strange of Blackmere, who was the brother and heir of John mentioned above as being seized of the reversion of it in 1295; that on the death of the said Sir Hamo, it devolved to Margaret his widow, for her life; that on her death it descended to John le Strange of Blackmere, her

husband's great nephew and heir, who being then a minor, it was seised into the king's hands, and that his majesty now granted it to him for his maintenance during his minority. Before all this, however, it had belonged to Fulke, another younger son of Fulke le Strange of Blackmere above mentioned, who is expressly styled of Betton. He left only daughters, in consequence of which this manor passed to his brother Sir Hamo, to whom John de Tromwell granted it, 11 Edward III.

John le Strange, the minor, deceasing two years after the above fine, viz., in 1375, without attaining full age, and leaving a daughter (who also died an infant), the manor reverted to the three daughters of Fulke le Strange of Betton: Johanna wife of John Carles, Eleanor wife of Edward de Acton, and Margaret le Strange, a nun of Lingbrooke, who the same year, 1375, 49 Edward III., released her right in the manors of Longenorle and Betton to her sisters and their husbands, and accordingly, on Sunday before the Feast of St. Catherine, in the following year, 50 Edward III., we find John Carles and Johan his wife, the eldest of those daughters, granting certain messuages and half a virgate of land in the town and fields of Betton Lestrange, which Gilbert son of Annote formerly held, to John son of Thomas Gilbertes of the same (apparently a descendant of the former) and Alice his wife. (*e cartis Rev. Jos. Corbett de Longn. archidiaconi de Salop*).

From this time, the Manor of Betton Strange continued in the same hands, with that of Longnor, in the hundred of Condover; the family of Corbett, in right of their descent from that of Careles (as may be seen under the article LONGNOR), holding one half of it, and the family of Acton the other.

Among the deeds of the Rev. Jos. Corbett is a grant of Thomas Hord and Thomas Rugge to Thomas Acton and Mary his wife, in fee tail, of all the lands and tenements, rents and services, which they have in the vills of Longnore and Betton Strange, which they lately

had of the gift of the said Thomas Acton, remainder to the right heirs of the said Thos. Acton. Witnessed by Fulke Sprencheaux, Robert Scryven, and Edwd. Leghton, and dated at Stepulton, Tuesday after Michaelmas 27 Henry VI.

In the families the manor continued till John Mackworth purchased one moiety of it from Thomas Corbett of Longnor, by deed dated 16 May, 36 Henry VIII., 1544; and on the 3rd day of the same month of the following year, he bought the other moiety from William Acton of Audenham, gent.

Queen Elizabeth granted the tithes of Betton to Sir Christopher Hatton in 25mo regni. In 1650, Thos. Owen, Esq., & Rowland Watson, gent., were seised of them, and in 1659 conveyed them to Geo. Prowde, who, in 1700, conveyed them to Jonathan Scott. (*From the Title Deeds of Scott of Betton*).

On the 31 Jan., 10 Jac., Thomas Edwards of Shrewsbury, Esq., sells to Richd. Prowde of the same, draper, the whole tithes, great and small, of Betton Strange and Altmeare, and also a close of ground near the Cleypittes in ye suburbes of Shrewsbury, now in the tenure of Hellen Prowde widow, mother of the grantee, which premises were conveyed to Edwards in fee by Lewis Prowde of Lincoln's Inn, Esq.

A property in Betton Strange belonged to a family taking their name from the place. Of this family was John Betton, of Shrewsbury, whose son, Sir John Betton, vicar of Oswestry, on the 3rd of March, 1453, appointed William Otteley his attorney to deliver seisin of a messuage and its appurtenances in the town and fields of Altemer,[1] near Strange Betton, to Edwd. Betton of Strange Betton, son of Rich. Betton of Strange Betton.

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[1] In 14 Richard II., Peter de Careswelle, lord of Ercalwe, by consent of Mary his wife, grants to William son of Adam de Laken, for his service, their Manor of Alcentmere, near Strange Betton. (*Laken Evidences*, 1584; *Dugdale*, vol. 39.)

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John Betton, the last heir male, who in a deed of 1485 has the addition of Frankeleyn, left an only daughter Elinor, wife first of Robert Wicherly of Wicherley, and second of . . . . Kinaston; she is probably the same as Helen, wife of Thomas Kinaston of Shotton. On the 16th October, 1519, by the name of Elinor Kinaston, daughter and heir of John Betton of Rossall, she grants to Thomas Kinaston and Thomas Hanmer, Knights, and David Hanmer and Edward Powes, gentlemen, all her lands, etc., in Rossall, Bicton, and Betton, to the use of Rich. Wicherley her heir (he was her son) and Eleanor Hanmer (she was his wife), and to the heirs of their two bodies jointly begotten. This deed is witnessed by Richard Betton of Berwick, gent., which seems to impute a relationship between the two families. The Wicherleys ended in a daughter Margaret (third in descent from Elinor Kinaston), who married Rich. Onslow of Onslow, who, by the name of Rich. Onslow of Wicherley, gent., covenants, together with his said wife Margaret, on April 13th, 1585, that before the 17th of November next, they will convey all that tenement or messuage in Betton Strange, now in the holding of one Edw. Betton, to Rich. Heynes of Betton Strange in fee for £270.

On Dec. 22nd, 1588, Richard Betton of Altmere, yeoman, sells 2 parcels of land and wood called Powshill, otherwise Powysefen, otherwise The Bouche, in or near Betton Strange, to John Kenwick of Langley, yeoman, who, on the 28th Sep., 1590, by the name of John Kenwick, gent. of Sutton within the Liberties of Shrewsbury, conveys them to Rich. Heynes mentioned above. Mr. Heynes also, on Sept. 9, 1591, obtained from the same Richard Betton, Edw. Betton of Betton Strange, yeoman, and Elizabeth, relict of Edw. Betton, late of Betton Strange, a release of all their rights and titles to all lands, messuages, rents and services, &c., in Betton Strange, late belonging to the deceased Edward Betton, and also of all their title to all messuages, lands, &c., in Betton Strange, late of Rich. Wicherley,

gent., deceased, except a parcel of wood called Powshill.

Mr. Heynes had two sons, Edward and Walter, to whom his brother Edward, on July 20, 1604, conveyed lands in Newbolde or Nobolde. Edward was probably father of Rich. Heynes of Betton Strange, who was dead without wife or issue June 2, 1650, when administration of his effects was granted to Edw. Powis and Mary his wife, and Rich. Higgins and Sarah his wife, sisters of the said Richard Heynes.

On March 15, 1666-7, Edward Powis of Betton Strange, gent., and Mary his wife, mortgage their purparty or share of the tenement or messuage in Betton Strange, wherein they now dwell, together with lands there and in Alkmere, called the Bore's Den, the Bore's Den Dingle, &c., to Rich. Heynes, citizen and skinner of London, who was probably son of Walter above mentioned. The money borrowed upon this mortgage not being repaid, the fee became vested in Rich. Heynes or his son's heir, Edw. Heynes, gent., which last, on June 22, 1676, conveyed it, for the sum of £470, to Jonathan Scott, of Shrewsbury, gent., ancestor of the present possessor.

It is now known by the name of Little Betton or Betton Strange, and is esteemed to be within the Manor of Abbot's Betton, but this does not seem to have been formerly the case. The following particulars relating to it are taken from the *Mackworth MS.* referred to under the article of BRACE MEOLE.

"The Mannor of Betton Strange is held of the Countess of Arundell by fealty only: and noe rent ever paid by my selfe or ancestors to King or any person for the same. No court baron or leete in the mannour ever kept by any of my ancestors, as I ever heard; but we appeare to the great court leete of Shrewsbury, and the town hath all waifes, estrayes, &c., to that leete. But there is a quit rent of 34^{s} yearly issuing out of a tenement in Betton, late in the possession of Mr.

Heynes, my kinsman, whose 2 daughters are marryed to one Powys and Hoggyns : and they and their wifes' ancestors have constantly paid to me and mine this yearly rent, and releifes after the deceases of each tenant. After the decease of old Heynes' son and heire, who dyed without issue, my father's servant distrained cosen Powys for a releife after the discease of his brother, who then paid the same : and young Heynes before did pay unto old Tho. Lea of Alkemone a releife for my father's use, due upon his (i.e. Heynes') father's decease.

"It is seated within the Parish of St. Chad's, in Shrewsbury, and hath now a seate in the Church, which was formerly my cosen Sturye's of Rossall, next below my cosen Cole's, in the middle isle, which was in the yeare 1662 granted unto mee and my wife by a grant from the Chancellor of Coventry Diocess, and after confirmed by the churchwardens of that parish, who claime a right of disposing all seates in the church upon vacancy by custome. Possession of cosen Sturye's pue, being by cosen Waring assigned to the churchwardens, was delivered to me 18th Dec. in that yeare. All the demesne lands used to the hall of Betton are within the Liberties of Shrewsbury and Parish of St. Chad ; and the tithes thereof are impropriate, and are now the inheritance of my cosen Billeing's of Shrewsbury, his wife, the daughter of my old cosen Prowd of Shrewsbury. But Betton wood or copye lyes in Abbot's Betton, though used long with the demesne : it being part of one of that towne fields called Doddesmere field, and formerly belonging to Calcottes and Ryders tenement in Great Betton, who had from my ancestors other lands in exchange."

[Jonathan Scott, Esq., of Betton, the purchaser of Betton Strange in 1676, was 4th in descent from Richard Scott, the first of the family who settled in Shropshire (Richard was born in 1544, and died in Shrewsbury in 1628). He was Mayor of Shrewsbury in 1689, and married Elizabeth Stone, but dying without issue in 1716, was succeeded by his nephew,

Jonathan Scott, of Betton (son of Richard Scott, and Susannah

dau. and co-heir of John Gardner). He married Ann Farmer, and had with a son Jonathan, who died unm. *in vita patris*, 3 daus. and co-heirs, Elizabeth, Susan, and Anne. He died in 1746, and was succeeded by his eldest dau.,

Elizabeth Scott, who had married in 1728 her second cousin, Captain Richard Scott. He was born in 1695, and died in 1767. Their eldest son, Richard Scott, of Betton, inherited the Betton estates. He died in 1770, leaving by his wife Elizabeth, dau. of the Rev. Thomas Gough, rector of Cardeston, a son,

The Rev. George Scott, of Betton. He was born in 1756, and died 19 Oct., 1799. He married in 1778, Lucretia, dau. of Capt. Charles Cockburn, of Brentwood; and was succeeded by his son,

George John Scott, of Betton. He married in 1802 Anne, dau. of William Morse, of Drayton House, Ealing, and dying 29 May, 1811, was succeeded by his eldest son, the late

George Jonathan Scott, Esq., of Betton Strange, and of Peniarthuca, co. Merioneth, J.P., High Sheriff of Merioneth in 1834. He was born 23 April, 1807, and died in 1875. He married 28 April, 1840, Augusta Frances, dau. of William Wynne, Esq., of Peniarth, co. Merioneth, (who now resides at Betton Strange), and had issue two daus., (1) Augusta Margaret Anne, who died 30 Jan., 1854, and (2) Louisa Sidney, who married 25 Feb., 1868, Major William Edington Stuart, late of the 15th Hussars, and has issue Marie and George John.

The Arms of Scott are, Argent three catherine-wheels sable, two and one, within a bordure engrailed gules. Crest: A demi-griffin segreant sable membered gules. See Pedigree of Scott of Betton in Burke's *Commoners* and *Landed Gentry*.

The Township of Betton Strange is called the Township of Betton and Alkmere; the whole or part of the Manor of Betton Strange seems to have been at one time known as Alvithele or Alvythere, *i.e.* Alkmere. See Eyton vi. 185-6.

Betton does not occur amongst the Liberties of Shrewsbury in the Court Rolls temp. Richard II. In the Corporation Court Book of 1668, amongst the Liberties of the Stone Ward, the following inhabitants of "Betton and Alkmere" are named:—Thomas Mackworth, ar., Edward Powis, gen., Richard Hoggins, gen., John Jennings, Leonall Gould, William Luter, Robert Weston, and Richard Hussey.

The CHURCH was erected in the year 1858, by the late Mr. George Jonathan Scott, in memory of his daughter Amelia Margaret Ann Scott (born 1841, died 1854). It consists of nave and chancel, and is in the Early English style. In the Church are these monumental brasses:—

(1) George Jonathan Scott, of Betton Strange and Peniarthucha, born 24 April, 1807, died 13 August, 1875. "Hanc Ædem edificavit et locupetavit A.D. MDCCCLVIII."

(2) William Scott, born at Betton Strange 4 Jan., 1811, died in London 19 Oct., 1877.

(3) Louisa Anne Walford, dau. of Francis Walford, of Cronkhill, born 12 August, 1817, died 12 Nov., 1864.
(4) William Edington Stuart, J.P. & D.L., Major 15th Hussars, died 5 Aug., 1887, aged 59, buried in vault beneath Chancel.
(5) Mrs Anne Thomas, 42 years servant in the Scott family, died at Towyn 29 Nov. 1883.

There is also a hatchment of G. J. Scott over the Chancel arch.

INCUMBENTS OF BETTON STRANGE.[1]

1858. Henry Fletcher, M.A. of B. N. C. Oxford; son of Thomas Fletcher, of Handsworth; born 18 April, 1821; died 14 June, 1885; married Mary Anne Letitia, dau. and heir of William David Field, of Ulceby Grange, J.P. and D.L., and had issue; Vicar of Holy Trinity, Shrewsbury, 1862 to 1882; and of Thornton Curtis 1882, until his death. See Pedigree and Arms in Burke's *Landed Gentry* and *Leicestershire Pedigrees and Royal Descents*. He resigned Betton in 1862.

1862 James Coling, B.A., of St. John's Coll., Cambridge; Rector of Chillendon 1867-8; and of Stowe-maries since 1868. See under ASTLEY, page 127 *ante*. Resigned 1866.

1866 William Tipton, B.A., of St. Mary's Hall, Oxford; son of Edward Blakeway Tipton; born at Shrewsbury, 1829; died 17 June, 1874. Resigned 1870.

1870. Robert William Dayrell, M.A., of Magd. Coll., Camb.; Vicar of Monk-Hopton 1841-1870. Resigned 1876. Now of Ley Grange, Oxon.

1876. Charles Parker; Vicar of Ford 1863-1870. Resigned 1883. Now of Quarry Place, Shrewsbury.

1883. Alexander Walter Annand, M.A., of Trinity Coll., Cambridge; Vicar of Roade 1866-1878. Chaplain of Millington's Hospital, Shrewsbury, 1889. He married Katherine Mary, dau. of Col. Thomas Rose, of Northampton, and has issue. The present Incumbent.

The patronage of the living is in the Scott family; but the gross value of the benefice is only £30 per annum.

Owen and Blakeway, vol. ii., pp. 241-4, mention several monuments to the Mackworth and Scott families, of Betton, in St. Chad's Church, Shrewsbury:

Thomas Mackworth, of Betton Strange, d. 1696, aged 70.
Sarah, his widow, d. 1698, aged 60.
Jonathan Scott, of Betton, Esq., d. 1746, aged 69.

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[1] [For the list of Incumbents, and many of the church notes, I am indebted to the Rev. A. W. Annand.—Ed.].

Elizabeth, his wife, dau. of Rd. Scott, Esq., d. 1752, aged 58.
Richard Scott, Esq., (son of Benjamin Scott, of Eltham), d. 1767, aged 72.
Elizabeth Scott, only surviving dau. of R. and E. Scott, died 1797, aged 69.

There is an altar tombstone to the Scotts, in old St. Chad's Churchyard, on the north side of the remaining fragment of the old church. —Ed.]

PEDIGREE OF MACKWORTH.

[The following Pedigree of Mackworth of Betton Strange, Meole Brace, Shrewsbury, &c., is given in the Blakeway MS. in tabular form, but for convenience is here printed in narrative form.—Ed.].

John Mackworth, a younger son of the house of Mackworth of Mackworth, co. Derby, and supposed to be descended from the esquire of Lord Audeley.

I. Thomas Mackworth, of Mackworth, (brother of John Mackworth, LL.D., Dean of Lincoln), married Alice, dau. of Sir John de Baysinges, of Empingham, co. Rutland, and had issue a son,

II. Henry Mackworth, Esq., of Mackworth, co. Derby, and Empingham, co. Rutland, living 12 Hen. VI., and 21 Edward IV., left issue,

(1) Richard, 4 Hen. VII.
(2) Walter, 4 Hen. VII.
(3) John Mackworth, of Empingham, co. Rutland, son and heir, 21 Edw. IV., dead 4 Hen. VII.
(4) Thomas, of whom next.

III. Thomas Mackworth, groom of the chamber to Henry VII., of Brace Meole 22 Henry VII., married Anne, a cousin to the Lord Zouch, and had issue four sons,

(1) IV. Arthur Mackworth, of Meole Brace, gent., godson to Prince Arthur, living 1583 *ut videtur;* Lord Zouch conveyed the manor of Meole Brace to him. He married Mary Barker, and had issue 6 children,

[1] V. Thomas Mackworth, of Monks' Forgate; by his father's (?) fraud after his decease had his issue disinherited; he was a mercer, and admitted a burgess 1568; by Eleanor, his wife, he had issue a son.

VI. Thomas Mackworth, gent., of the Dryhouse, parish of Meole Brace; dead in 1631; his son,

VII. John Mackworth of Salop, dyer, admitted a burgess in 1631, married twice: first, Mary, who was buried in 1628, at St. Julian's, by whom he had issue,—(a) Sarah, bapt. 15 Apr. 1627, at St. Julian's, and (b) John Mackworth, of Salop, draper, born 1628, admitted a burgess 1648, and bur. June 1664, at St. Chad's. He married secondly, Cicely, by whom he had a son (c) Arthur Mackworth, of Shrewsbury, draper, bapt. 1630 at St. Julian's, who married Grisell, who died in 1661 at St. Julian's.

[2] V. Richard Mackworth, m. Mary Bridgeman, and had issue a son,

VI. Thomas Mackworth, who married Eleanor Benion, and by her had issue, Arthur and John.

[3] Joan, married to William Prowd.

[4] Dorothy, married to Richard Powell.

[5] V. William Mackworth, of Salop, gent ; admitted a burgess 1583 ; mortgaged Meole Brace to Harris ; married Elizabeth, dau. of Nicholas Grosvenor, and had issue nine children,—Mary, b. 1574 ; Arthur, b. 1575 ; Eleanor, b. 1576 ; Martha, b. 1578 ; Cicely, b. 1581 ; Jane, b. 1582 ; Ursula ; Edward ; and Richard.

[6] Winifred, married to Richard Gardner.

(2) John, of whom next.

(3) William Mackworth, citizen and clothworker of London ; Will proved 25 July, 1534 ; he married Agnes, sister of Robert Meredyth, and left issue a dau. Elizabeth.

(4) Robert Mackworth, living 1534.

IV. John Mackworth, of Betton Strange, In 1519, 11 Henry VIII., he was servant of Alderman Thomas Hosier, and then admitted burgess. He purchased Betton in 1544, 36 Henry VIII. He was Bailiff in 1540, 1548, and 1557. He married Elizabeth, dau. of Thomas Hosier, of Salop; by this match the Sextry and other houses in Salop came to him ; by her he had issue two sons and two daus.,

(1) Thomas, of whom next.

(2) Captain Humphry Mackworth, killed in Ireland in 1582.

(3) Elinor, mar. to Thomas Stury, Esq., of Rossall.

(4) Catherine, mar. to Richard Ottley, Esq., of Pitchford.

V. Thomas Mackworth, of Betton Strange ; Inq. p. m. 3 Oct., 29 Elizabeth ; married Dorothy,

dau. of Richard Lee, of Langley, Esq., (marriage articles 25 July, 8 Eliz.), and by her (*qu.* did she marry secondly, Richard Purcell, Esq., M.P. for Salop?) had issue two sons and four daus.,

(1) Richard, of whom next.
(2) Thomas Mackworth, *s.p.;* M.P. for Ludlow 1646.
(3) Elizabeth, mar. to — Dickinson
(4) Elinor, mar. to — Corbett, of Hope.
(5) Catherine, mar. to Edward Purslow, of Hockstow.
(6) Margaret.

VI. Richard Mackworth, of Betton Strange; bur. 1617 at St. Chad's; mar. Dorothy, dau. of Lawrence Cranage, of Keele, co. Stafford, (marriage articles 29 Oct., 1600), and by her (who mar. secondly, Adam Ottley, of London; and thirdly, John Gorton, gent.), had issue,

(1) Humphrey, of whom next.
(2) Margaret, bapt. at Stapleton, 1 July, 1615; mar. at Acton Burnell 1631 to William Juckes, of Buttington, Salop, gent.
(3) Agnes, mar. first to—Watts, of Herefordshire; and secondly to William Crowne, gent.

VII. Humphrey Mackworth, of Betton Strange, Esq., Recorder of Bridgnorth; a colonel and councellor to Oliver Cromwell; bur. in Henry VII's chapel, 26 Dec., 1654, with great state; livery granted to him 18 April, 22 Jac.; he married twice, first (before 28 May, 1624), Anne, dau. of Thomas Wallen, of Beconsfield, co. Bucks, Esq., and by her, who was bur. at St. Chad's, 1636, he had issue,

(1) Thomas of whom next.
(2) William, bapt. 10 Sept., 1629, and bur. 2 May, 1631, at St. Chad's.
(3) Humphrey Mackworth, bapt. 31 May, 1631, at St. Chad's; a colonel, and M.P. for Salop, 1654, 1656; admitted to Salop School 1638.
(4) Anne, bapt. 1632, at St. Chad's, second wife to Sir Thomas Mackworth, of Normanton, co. Rutland.
(5) Elizabeth, bapt. 17 Aug., 1634, at St. Chad's.
(6) Dorothy, wife of Thomas Bawdewin, of Diddlebury, Recorder of Salop.

Humphrey, married secondly, Mary, dau. of Thomas Venables, Baron of Kinderton, (marriage articles 12 July, 1638), and by her, who died Aug. or June, 1679, had issue,

(7) Peter, bapt. 3 Oct., 1639, at St. Chad's, died young.
(8) Mary, born 1641, died Dec., 1671,

VIII. Thomas Mackworth, of Betton, Esq.; born 1627; died 12 Nov. 1696, æt. 70; admitted to Salop School, 1638; married twice, first, Anne, dau. and heiress of Richard Bulkeley, of Buntingsdale, Esq., and by her, who was bur. at St. Chad's 27 April, 1666, had issue,

(1) Bulkeley Mackworth, Esq., born 14 Dec., 1653, at St. Chad's; bur. 22 Feb., 1730-1, at Drayton; admitted to Magd. Coll., 1671; of the Inner Temple, 1684; unmarried.
(2) Anne, born 30 April, 1656; mar. at St. Chad's 17 Sept., 1680, to Edward Minshull, of Stoke, co. Chester. (*qu.* was he brother to the last Mrs. Milton ?).
(3) Sir Humphrey, of whom next.

Thomas, married secondly, at St. Chad's, Sarah, dau. of Thomas Mitton, Esq., the general, and by her, who died 28 Aug., 1698, had issue, a dau.,

(4) Dorothy, bapt. 12 July, 1677, at St. Chad's, mar. William Tayleure, Esq, of Rodington; died 1753.

IX. Sir Humphrey Mackworth, senior; born Jan. 1657; admitted to Magd. Coll., Oxon, 1674, knighted 1682; died Aug., 1727; by his interest at Court, he got a fine of his wife's estate taken in 1687, when she was only 18 years of age, *(Vernon's Reports)*; he married Mary, dau. and heiress of Sir Herbert Evans, of Neath, co. Glamorgan, knt. (she was born *circa* 1669, see *Vernon's Reports)*, and by her had issue,

(1) Herbert, of whom next.
(2) Kingsmill Evans Mackworth, born 2 Oct., 1688, at Neath; mar. Gertrude Coad, of co. Cornwall.
(3) Anne, b. 15 May, 1690.
(4) Mary, born 1691.
(5) X. William Morgan Mackworth, married twice, viz., in 1715 to Anne, dau. and heiress of Robert Slaney, Esq. (she was born 1697); snd also to Martha, dau. and heiress of

John Praed, of Trewathen, co. Cornwall, by whom he had issue,

[1] XI. Humphrey Mackworth Praed, Esq., of Trewathen, M.P. for St. Ives; married 1746, ... dau. of William Forester, Esq., and relict of Sir Bryan Broughton Delves, and had issue,—(a) William Praed, Esq., of Tyringham, co. Bucks, M.P. for St. Ives; (b) Herbert, *ob. cœl.*; (c) Mary, mar. to Rev. William Sandys, of St. Miniver, Cornwall; (d) Catherine; and (e) Arabella Juliana.

[2] XI. Bulkeley Mackworth Praed, married a dau. of . . . . Turner, and died *s. p.*

[3] XI. William Mackworth Praed, mar. Susan Stokes, and had issue six children, viz.,—(a) William Mackworth Praed, serjeant-at-law, married Elizabeth, dau. of . . . . . Winthrop, and had issue, Elizabeth, Susan, Mackworth, Bulkeley, Winthrop; (b) Catherine, died unm.; (c) Phineas, died unm.; (d) Juliana, mar. Thomas William Shore; (e) Susan, mar. T. Smith; and (f) Arabella, mar. to John, Earl of Mayo.

[4] Arabella, died unm.

[5] Juliana Bridget, died unm.

X. Herbert Mackworth, Esq., M.P. for Cardiff; born 7 Sept., 1687, died 1765; mar. 25 April, 1729-30, Juliana, dau. of William, Lord Digby, and by her had issue,

(1) Frances, born 28 July, 1731, died 3 March, 1814, aged 83; married first, Alexander Falconer, Lord Halkerton, and secondly, 1 July, 1765, Anthony, Viscount Montague.

(2) Juliana, born 11 Feb., 1732-3, dead.

(3) Jane, born 17 July, 1734, died 13 Jan., 1822.

(4) Catherine, born at Drayton 24 Oct., 1735; died 27 Feb., 1782, æt. 47; mar. to the Rev. James Stillingfleet, prebendary of Worcester.

(5) Sir Herbert Mackworth, Bart., of whom next.

(6) Susan, born 25 July, 1738, mar. the Right Rev. John Hotham, D.D., Bishop of Clogher.

(7) Mary, born Jan. 1744-5, dead.

(8) Judith.

XI. Sir Herbert Mackworth, Bart., of Croft Castle, Glamorgan; born 1 Jan., 1736; created a Baronet 14 August, 1776; died 25 Oct., 1791; married Eliza, only dau. of Robert Trefusis, Esq., of Trefusis, co. Cornwall, and by her had issue,

(1) Henry Herbert Mackworth, died young.
(2) Eliza.
(3) Sir Robert Humphrey Mackworth, second Bart., mar. in 1791, Molly Anne Miers, of Richmond, but died *s.p.*; his widow remarried Hanbury Tracy.
(4) Sir Digby Mackworth, Bart., of whom next.
(5) Frances.
(6) Eliza Anne, mar. in 1795, to Francis Drake, Esq.

XII. Sir Digby Mackworth, 3rd Bart.; born 14 May, 1766; m. 1788, Jane, dau. and heiress of the Rev. Matthew Deare, and by her had issue,
(1) Sir Digby Mackworth, 4th Bart.
(2) Eliza Anne.
(3) Frances Juliana [died 26 June, 1861.]
(4) Herbert [Lieut. R. N.; b. 1791; d. 1848; mar. Jessie Anderson, and had issue.]
(5) Eliza Anne.
(6) Caroline Jane.
(7) Charlotte Harriet.
(8) Mary [mar. in 1819 to Rev. William Cleaver.]
(9) Augusta.
(10) Henry [died in 1800.]
(11) Susan.
(12) Anne Maria
(13) Georgina, died at Cavendish, Suffolk, Feb. 1824, æt. 20.
(14) Arthur Francis John [Capt. in army; born 1804; died 1835; mar. Augusta Mary Gilbert, and had issue.]
(15) Martha Jane, died 12 May, 1814, æt. 9.
(16) William Harcourt Isham [born 1806; died 18 . .; mar. Frances, dau. and coh. of William Somerset Dolben, Esq., and had issue.]

[XIII. Sir Digby Mackworth, 4th Bart., succeeded on the death of his father 2 May, 1838; born 13 June, 1789; was a colonel in the army, and Knight of the Gulphic order; died 23 Sept., 1852; he married twice, first, 16 Sept., 1816, Marie Alexandrine Ignatie Julie, dau. of General and the Baroness de Richepance, by whom (who died 1818) he had a son,
(1) Sir Digby Francis Mackworth, 5th Bart.

Sir Digby married secondly, 3 April, 1823, Sophia Noel, dau. of James Mann, Esq., of Linton, and had issue,
(2) Horace Eugene, born 8 May, 1829.
(3) Sophia Jane, died 1826.

(4) Julia Henrietta, mar. Herbert Francis Mackworth.
(5) Emily Louisa, died June, 1828.

XIV. Sir Digby Francis Mackworth, 5th Bart; born 7 July, 1817; died 8 Sept., 1857; married in 1840 Mathilde Eleanor Eliza, 2nd dau. of Lieut.-Col. Peddie, K.H., and had issue,

(1) Sir Arthur William Mackworth, 6th Bart.
(2) William, born 10 Jan., 1846.
(3) Rowland, born 20 March, 1848.
(4) Louisa Juliana, mar. William Cubitt, Esq.
(5) Sophia Julia, mar. Charles Edward Whitting, Esq., M.P.

XV. Sir Arthur William Mackworth, 6th Bart., Lieut.-Col. R.E., J.P. and D.L.; of Glen Uske, Co. Monmouth; born 5 Oct., 1842; married 18 Oct., 1865, Alice Kate, dau. of Joseph Cubitt, Esq., C.E., of Park Street, Westminster, and has issue,

(1) Gyneth, born 2 Aug., 1866.
(2) Digby, born 20 May, 1868.
(3) Helen, born 15 Feb., 1870.
(4) Humphrey, born 11 July, 1871.
(5) Mary Josephine, born 25 Oct., 1872.
(6) Beryl Katherine, born 2 Feb., 1875.
(7) Francis Julian Audley, born 15 Sept., 1876.
(8) Henry Llewellyn, born 17 March, 1878.
(9) Geoffrey, born 20 June, 1879.
(10) Dorothy.

Arms:—Per pale indented sable and ermine, on a chevron gules, five crosses patée or.

Crest: A cock proper. Motto: Gwell angau na cywilydd.—Ed.]

PEDIGREE OF KINASTON.

Thomas Kynaston, *s. p.* | Edward Kinaston, of Melverley. =(qu.) Susan, dau. of . . . . Gethin, of Maesbrook.

Thomas Kinaston, of Macsbury =(qu.) Elizabeth, dau. of William Kinaston, of Maesbury.

Roger. | Mary, wife of . . . . Vaughan, Bart. | Thomas, of Maesbury. =(qu.) Margaret, dau. of Robert Hill.

[Other sketch pedigrees of Kinaston are on the same page, but since crossed out.—Ed.].

BICTON.

BICHETONE was part of the ancient possessions of St. Chad in the Saxon times, nor did the Norman Conquest disturb the Church in the enjoyment of this manor. At the time of *Domesday* it was included within the hundred of Bascherche, and was holden by a person of the name of Wiger, under the church, perhaps the same whose house in Shrewsbury Castle belonged to the Abbey there; if so, he was a priest. At the time of the imposition of the Danegeld, 2 hides were in tillage; but in the interval which elapsed between that period and the general survey, a third had been reduced to the purposes of agriculture, for it was then found to consist of 3 carucates,[1] one of which was in the demesne and cultivated by 4 villans, and kept, as I conceive, by the Dean of St. Chad's in his own hands, while the other 2 were holden by a free man, whom I apprehend to be the Wiger mentioned above. This, however, is only a conjecture, nor have I been able to ascertain, to my own satisfaction, the degree of dominion exercised by lay possessors in those ages over the church property of which they were the occupants; since I find many instances, and this is one of them, in which such lay possessor is styled the lord of a place, of which it is yet certain that the church was all the while in possession of the fee. Most commonly, I believe, these lay tenants continued gradually to accroach to themselves the fee-simple of the lands to which they could originally have no greater title than that of lessee.

In the *Iter* of Henry III., it is found that the heirs of William de Bikedone[2] held 3 hides in Bikedon in

1 [Not carucates, but ox-teams.—ED.]

2 [William de Bicton was, says Eyton, "possibly a descendant of Wiger, the Domesday tenant." There are notices of him in the years 1174, 1199, 1203, and 1209. Blakeway is in error as to the heirs of William de Bicton; these were his two daughters, Isabella who became the wife of Thomas son of Richard Gourdin, and Margery. Richard Gourdin probably had the wardship of Isabella, and married her to his own son. William de Bykedon was tenant of Oaks, under Robert de Girros, and this came to his said two daughters and co-heirs. *Cf.* Eyton vi., 167-8; x., 164-5.—ED.]

the hundred of Pimhill, of the fee of St. Chad. This William was surely the representative, though perhaps hardly the descendant, of the Wiger mentioned above.

His heir, referred to in the last *Iter*, was, I conceive, Thomas de Bykedone,[1] who occurs about that period among the provosts, the earliest magistrates of Shrewsbury. Thomas, son of William le Seyward was lord of at least a moiety of Bicton in the middle of the 13th century, and he was probably the same person with the last-named Thomas de Bykedon, surnames being in that age little stationary, but the same individual often bearing different ones at several periods of his life. Thomas le Seyward conveyed the moiety above mentioned to Geoffrey Randolph,[2] of Newport, a wealthy burgess, and occasionally provost of Shrewsbury. This conveyance must have taken place previous to 1288, for in that year Randolph granted to Buildwas Abbey a capital messuage, and fold, and half the lordship of the town of Bykedone, saving to the Dean of St. Chad the service accustomedly due to him for half the town.

Whether Seyward held the whole lordship under the church, and therefore still continued lord of one moiety after he had parted with the other, and transmitted it to a son, I cannot say; but in the *Iter* of 24 Edward I. (1296) it is written, "Willielmus, quondam dominus

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[1] [Thomas son of William de Bikedon was enfeoffed of land at Bicton, before 1272, by Margery one of the co-heirs of William de Bykedon. This Thomas apparently conveyed a moiety to Geoffrey Randolf; and soon after 1279 he gives to Buildwas Abbey his land in the Vill of Bikedone. *Cf.* Eyton vi. 168; x. 165-6. Thomas de Bikedon was Bailiff of Shrewsbury twelve times between 1273 and 1319.—Ed.]

[2] [A moiety of the Seigneury of Bicton was in the hands of Geoffrey Randolf, a thriving Burgess of Shrewsbury, and son of William of Newport. Geoffrey was Bailiff of Shrewsbury six times between 1290 and 1323. In 1291 the jury found that Geoffrey Randolf held Bicton under Buildwas Abbey, and the Abbey held under St. Chad's. *Cf.* Inquis. 19 Edw. I. no. 54; Eyton x. 166.—Ed.]

de Bicton, tenet[1] Bicton de feodo Sancti Cedde." The pedigree of Waring of Woodcote mentions William Leton alias Taylor of Bycdon, and also Thomas Leton son of William de Bycdon, about the same time: whether they belong to the family of this lord of Bicton, I cannot ascertain. In the *Nomina Villarum* 9. Edward II. all the lay possessors disappear, and the Dean of St. Chad's is set down as sole lord of the town of Beekedon.

All I find concerning Bicton in the rental of the prebends of St. Chad, 1326, is this:—Under the head of "Tithes belonging to the Dean," it is said, "He shall receive from the town of Bykedon all the tithe excepting the demesne, and 16^{s} yearly rent of the same town;" under the head of Tithes belonging to Master Rese, "he shall receive 2 parts of all manner of tithes of the demesne of Bykdone, and of the of Caldehote with the mortuaries." Master John de Wyndesovre was to receive the other third part of the tithe of the said demesne: but no mention is made of the lordship, part of which was certainly yet in lay hands, notwithstanding the authority of the *Nomina Villarum*, for by deed, dated on Thursday after the feast of St. Dunstan the bishop, 13 Edward III., 1339, Julian, widow of William Hawlich, of Bykedon, grants for life to Thomas, son of Rich. de Scheteplace of Salop, 20 acres of land in Bykedon, and all her lordship in the same vill. Witnessed by Reginald de Bykedon, Philip Wyn of Rosale, and Robert Waringe of Ondeslowe. The terms of this deed do not import what part of the lordship of Bicton was vested in this lady, but that she really was lady (under the church) of a moiety of it may be inferred from a re-grant of the same year by Sheteplace to John son of William de Hawlich, of the 20 acres aforesaid, and *half of the lordship of Bicton*, but it is not improbable that she may have been the Julian daughter of William de Bigdon, who, two years

[1] [Eyton reads *tenuit*, and calls this *Iter* of 24 Edw. I. the "Pimhill Tenure Roll of 1279." *Cf.* Eyton x., 165.—Ed.]

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[1] [Eyton reads *tenent*, and calls this *Feo* of 24 Edw. I. the "Pimhill Tenure Roll of 1278." *Cf.* Eyton x., 165.—Ed.]

before, 11 Edward III., joined with Thomas de Hampton, her husband, in granting to their daughter Agnes a messuage and virgate in Ondeslowe, by a deed to which is appendant a seal bearing a shield impressed with a cross, though in this case she must have buried or lost two husbands in the space of two years.

At the Dissolution the property of Buildwas Abbey[1] here was granted by Henry VIII., in his 29th year, to Edward Grey, Lord Powys, by the name of the manor or grange of Bilton, otherwise Bikton. His natural son, Edward Grey, conveyed it, in March 22 Elizabeth, by the same name, to Edward Foxe, gent. : and in Easter term of the same year a recovery was suffered of it, Edward Leighton, Esq., and Edward Foxe, gent., demandants, Edmund Foxe, gent., and Edward Hughes, tenants. By indenture of 26 Jan., 25 Elizabeth, Charles Foxe, Esq. (brother of Edward and Edmund) enfeoffed Thomas Leighton, gent. (two of whose sisters were wives of himself and of his brother Edward), and others, in this manor to divers uses ; and it was holden by the said feoffees in 36 Elizabeth. According to notes of the late Mr. Waring of the Hayes, entered on the copy of the Visitation of 1623 given by him to the School Library, his ancestor, Simon Waryng of Schelton, levied fines of land in Bykdon in 17, 18, and 19 Henry I. But I presume we have no fines of lands on record of a date so early as this by many years, nor do I find any Simon Waring in his pedigree, before the grandson of that Roger Waring who married the daughter of Leton of Bicton. Richard Waring, who died in 1683, sold his property in this place.

In 18 Henry VI. (*ut videtur*) John Paternoster, John Onneslowe, Edw. Leghton of M'sch, Wm. Bawdewyn,

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[1] [In 1535, Buildwas Abbey had £4 3s. 4d. assized rents from Bicton. In 1547, St. Chad's College had only the tithes of Bicton and Calcot, which furnished £1 14s. towards the endowment of one Prebend of St. Chad's, and 12s. towards the endowment of another. *Cf.* Eyton x., 168.—Ed.]

are on a jury between Simon Waryng of Shelton and Roger Pullerbache, c'lk, of lands in Bykedon. (*Waring Deeds*).

Richard Knight, Esq., of Shrewsbury, whose immediate ancestors filled the office of bailiff of that town in various years for nearly a century, died 24 Nov., 17 or 19 Henry VIII. (for my authorities differ), seised of a tenement, 30 acres of arable, 10 of pasture, as many of meadow, &c., in Bickton, holden of the Dean of St. Chad, and leaving Ralph, his son, aged 10 years.

In 3 Edward VI., land in Bikton was holden by Hugh Edwardes and William Knighte.

On 12 March, 1694 (7 Will.) Anne and Elizabeth Payne of London, spinsters, daughters of Vincent Payne, late of Shrewsbury, corviser, sell to Arthur Tonge, also of Shrewsbury, gent., for £275, a messuage or tenement in Bicton, with various lands of arable and pasture. This estate passed by marriage into the family of Muckleston, and thence by the same means into that of Jenkins, which now holds it.

BICTON.[1]

I.—Bicton and Calcot, Onslow within the parish of St. Chad, Rossall up, Rossall down.[2]

II.—No.

III.—Hamlets: Onslow, Bicton, Oxon, Udlington, Rossall, Isle and Weston,[3] Calcott, Upper and Lower, The Grange, the right side of road at Montford Bridge, which is called the Bridge.
Onslow, the seat of Rowland Wingfield, Esq.
Rossall, the seat of Cecil Forester, Esq.
Isle, the seat of Foliot Sandford, Esq.
Oxon, the seat of John Spearman, Esq.
Udlington,
Bicton, the seat of — Jenkins,[4] Esq., Hy. Hanmers, Esq.

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[1] [For the questions, to which these are answers, see under Albrighton, pp. 101-2.—Ed.]

[2] [This answer is incomplete. Crowmeol, Shelton and Oxon, Woodcote and Horton, should have been added.—Ed.]

[3] [*Qu.* Preston. There is no hamlet of Weston.—Ed.]

[4] [Richard Jenkins, Esq.—Ed.]

IV.—The chapelry lies all within the liberties of Shrewsbury.
V.—No.
VI.—No.
VII.—The reputed manors are Bicton, Rossall, Isle and Weston and Onslow.
VIII.—R. Wingfield, Lord of the Manor of Onslow, — Mytton[1] of Bicton, Cecil Forester of Rossall, Foliot Sandford of the Isle. These reputed lords held no courts, the inhabitants are summoned yearly to attend the Court at Shrewsbury, which therefore seems as if the Mayor and Corporation were lords of the said Manors or of the whole Chapelry.

PEDIGREE OF KNIGHT.

Bowen MSS.

JENKIN KNIGHT, of Salop=

Roger K. of S.=

Thomas K. of Baschurch=

John K. of Salop, bailiff 1433, 1447, 1460=Alice d. & h. of Ri. Forster.

Robert K.=Eliz., d. & h. of Sir Rowland Jay, of Jay. | Roger K. of Salop,=Jane, d. Wm. Mitton of Weston. bailiff 1465, 1470, 1477, 1484, 1488. | Adam. | Henry K.= clk. of the signet.

Jane, m. Ranulph Rowlet. | Kath: m. David Ireland and Robt. Dudley, Esqs. | John K.

Henry. | Thomas K. of S.=Elizth: d. Nich. Ponsbury. bailiff 1501, 1505, 1509, 1513, 1517. | Benedicta, w. John Acton. | Alice, w. Fitz-herbert. | Anne, w. Hen. Griffith. | Edmund.

Jane. Kath: Ellen. Joyce. Alice. | Roger. | Rich: K. of S.=Eliz: d. Sir Rich: Vase, Knt. Esq., ob. 24 Nov. 17 or 19 Hen. 8. | Wm. K. of Enborne co. Bucks=Jane, d. Wm. Langborn of Oxfordsh.

Ralph, æt. 10 in 17 or 19 Hen. 8. | Thos. | Eliz. w. Rich: Hamar. | *a*

1 [John Mytton, Esq.—Ed.]

Richd.	Robt. K. of Hook, co. Dors.	Nicholas.	Jane, w. ... Tenrother.	Eliz. w. John Bayley.

Mrs. Esther Knight, of Shrewsbury, s. at Pontesbury, 1654.

[Arms tricked: Argent, three pales gules, within a bordure engrailed azure, on a canton of the second a spur or; and three quarterings].

[Richard Jenkins, Esq. (son of Thomas Jenkins, of the Abbey Foregate, High Sheriff of Salop in 1729, and grandson of Richard Jenkins, of Blandford), came into the Bicton Hall estate by his marriage with Letitia, daughter and heiress of John Muckleston, Esq., of Bicton. His son, John Jenkins, succeeded to the property, and married his cousin Emma, daughter of Thomas Jenkins, of Shrewsbury. On his death, 28 June, 1771, he was succeeded by his eldest son, Richard Jenkins, who married Harriet Constantia, daughter of George Ravenscroft, of Wrexham. Richard died at Bicton, 3 Nov., 1797, when his eldest son, Sir Richard Jenkins, G.C.B., F.R.S., D.C.L., came into possession of the Bicton Hall estate. Sir Richard was M.P. for Shrewsbury 1836-1841; he married Elizabeth Helen, daughter of Hugh Spottiswoode, Esq., and died 30 Dec., 1853.

On Sir Richard Jenkins's death, the Bicton Hall estate was purchased, in 1854, by John Wingfield, Esq., of Onslow, Lieut-Col. 4th Dragoons, and High Sheriff in 1814. He died 31 Aug., 1862; and by his Will left it to his nephews, the Rev. William Wingfield and Anthony Wingfield, who, in 1873, sold it to their elder brother, Col. Charles George Wingfield, of Onslow, J.P. and D.L., and High Sheriff in 1873, the present owner of the Bicton Hall estate. Colonel Wingfield is son of the late Rev. Charles Wingfield, M.A., of the Gro, by Emma his wife, sister of the before-named Sir Richard Jenkins, G.C.B.

Charles John Morris, Esq., of Wood Eaton Manor and Oxon, owns a considerable part of the land lying within the parish of Bicton. It came into the Morris family at various times. The Bicton House estate, which was purchased from the Hanmers, came to Mr. Morris under the will of Mrs. Crawford, who before her marriage was a Miss Morris. The Udlington estate was purchased by the late Mr. Edward Morris from Viscount Boyne; and upon his decease it came to his nephew, the said C. J. Morris, Esq., who served the office of High Sheriff of Shropshire in 1884. The property near Calcott lane, formerly belonged to the Myttons.—Ed.]

INCUMBENTS OF BICTON.

From MS. Top. Salop, C. 9.

. . . . . Bradshaw, ob. 1659.

Alexander Hatton. An acknowledgment, October 20th, 1735, from him in the St. Chad's Register, that he has no

right to marry, baptize, or bury within the chapelry, or to any surplice fees, and that he is obliged to assist the Minister of St. Chad's, if he require it. [He was M.A.; 4th Master of Shrewsbury Free School 1715-1754, and 3rd Master 1754-5.]

Charles Newling. [M.A. and Fellow of St. John's Coll., Camb.; Head Master of Shrewsbury Free School, 1754-1770, when he resigned.]

Edward Blakeway.

Henry Cay Adams. [M.A. of Pemb. Coll. and Ch. Ch., Oxford; son of John Adams, of Shrewsbury, born there in 1763.]

Henry Campbell, M.A. [*qu.* of Ch. Ch., Oxon; son of Henry Campbell; born at Marylebone in 1774.]

[Humphrey Sandford, M.A., of Magd. Coll., Camb.; of the Isle of Rossall; b. 12 Dec., 1782; mar. Frances, dau. and heiress of the Rev. George Holland, M.A., Rector of Hanwood; died 13 Sept., 1856; Incumbent 1816-1851.

Edward Sandford, formerly a Solicitor, subsequently of St. Bees; Vicar of Denford and Ringstead; 4th son of the previous Incumbent; born 10 Ap., 1818; mar. Mary, dau. of Joseph Armitage, Esq., of Milnsbridge House, J.P. and D.L.; died 18 Dec., 1879; Incumbent 1851-1853.

William Sandford, M.A., of St. John's Coll., Camb.; 7th son of the said Rev. Humphrey Sandford; born 3 Feb., 1827; mar. Emma, dau. of Thomas Calrow, Esq., of Bury; Incumbent 1853-1875. In 1855, he became the first Vicar of Bicton.

George Newton Lloyd, M.A., of Durham Univ.; Rector of Killesk, Waterford, 1869-1875; born 19 July, 1831, died 24 April, 1888; Incumbent 1875-1888.

Frederic Stephen Edwards, of Lichfield Coll.; formerly a Solicitor; Incumbent since 1888. The present Vicar of Bicton.]

THE CHURCH.

[The patronage of the Vicarage belongs to the Vicar of St. Chad's, Shrewsbury. The *old Church* is said to have been erected in the reign of Edward VI., but has been altered, and had several additions made thereto. It consists of nave, with western gallery, and two side chapels on the north side. In 1751, the north-western chapel was added, under which are the vaults belonging to the respective owners of the Up Rossall and Down Rossall estates. In the former are interred: Humphrey Sandford, Esq., High Sheriff of Shropshire 1787,

who was born 1718, and died 1791; Humphrey, his eldest son, who was born 1747, and died unm. in 1777; also Humphrey, his eldest grandson, born 1782, died 1856, and Frances his wife, born 1791, died 1843; and several other members of the Sandford family. In the latter are interred Colonel Cecil Forester, and Anne his wife, dau. and coheir of Robert Townshend, Esq.; Catherine Stewart, née Forester, wife of Major Stewart, and their children; and the children of Dr. Forester. In 1788, when the old parish church of St. Chad fell, the beautiful wooden altar-piece was removed to Bicton, where it is still to be seen; and to make room for it, the east end of the church was extended, by adding to the nave the portion now comprising the communion table and the pews on each side of it. In 1832, pursuant to a resolution passed at a Vestry meeting held Dec. 27th at St. Chad's Church, a faculty was obtained from the Bishop of Lichfield, for adding the north-eastern chapel to Bicton Church, which was shortly afterwards erected at the sole expense of the late Col. Wingfield, for the accommodation of himself and his tenants. In 1858, the Vestry and Porch were added by the late Col. Wingfield, and the present Humphrey Sandford, Esq., of the Isle, who from 1857 to 1869 was Senior Churchwarden of St. Chad's parish. In the Church are 6 Hatchments of the Jenkins, Sandford, and Forester families; and also the following Monuments:

On the North Wall:

(1) Sir Richard Jenkins, G.C.B., F.R.S., D.C.L., of Bicton Hall, late M.P. for Shrewsbury, died December 30, 1853, aged 68.

On the Floor of the Nave:

(2) John Jenkins, Esq., died June 28, 1771, aged 30.

Richard Jenkins, Esq., died November 3, 1797, aged 37.

Constantia Harriet Jenkins, his wife, died April 14, 1832 aged 73.

Sir Richard Jenkins, G.C.B., D.C.L., F.R.S., and D.L., Salop, eldest son of the above Richard Jenkins and Constantia Harriet, died December 30, 1853, aged 68.

On the East Wall of the Chapel:

(3) Rev. Charles Wingfield, Vicar of Llanllwchaiarn, co. Montgomery, 2nd son of Rowland Wingfield, of the White Hall, Shrewsbury, born August 24, 1770, died at Preston Montford, May 1, 1851, aged 80.

Letitia Emma Sally, wife of the Rev. Chas. Wingfield, and youngest daughter of Richard Jenkins, Esq., of Bicton, born May 31, 1792, died at Preston Montford, December 19, 1863, aged 72.

On the West Wall of the Chapel:

(4) John Wingfield, Esq., of Onslow, late Lieut-Col. 4th Dragoons, eldest son of Rowland Wingfield, Esq., of the White Hall, Shrewsbury, born July 18, 1769, died August 31, 1862, aged 93.

Mary Jane, his wife, and daughter of John Rocke, Esq., of Clungunford, born Oct. 28, 1787, died May 2, 1859, aged 71.

Also a Board, which states that Mr. Gabriel Rogers gave to St. Chads Parish £100, in trust to pay 20s. to the poor of Bicton, to be distributed in bread by the person enjoying his estate at Bicton, and the rest to the Minister of Bicton; and that Mr. Morris possesses the estate, and the annual payment is made out of the rent of the Old Workhouse in Shrewsbury.

In the *Churchyard* of the Old Church there are, amongst others, the following Monuments:

(1) Frances Mary Gertrude Jenkins, 3rd dau. of Richard Jenkins, Esq,, of Bicton, born 1787, died Jan. 12, 1867.

(2) Sophia Cotes, born at Woodcote, Aug. 18, 1802, died at Bicton, Jan. 25, 1885. Charlotte Cotes, born Dec. 14, 1784, at Woodcote, died Nov. 19, 1859, at Bicton.

(3) Frederick William, eldest son of Rev. William Sandford, Vicar of Bicton, died Feb. 7, 1871, aged 8.

(4) Elizabeth Sandford, eldest dau. of Folliott Sandford, Esq., of The Isle, died July 14, 1863, in her 79th year.

(5) John Spearman, of Oxon, died Dec. 7, 1824, aged 60.

Rev. Richard Spearman, of Oxon, Rector of Preston, and of Haddenham, co. Camb., died June 4, 1826, aged 58.

(6) Louisa Frances, 2nd dau. of Richard and Sophie Jenkins, born Nov. 9, 1856, died Jan. 31, 1859.

(7) Philip Rowlands, died Sept. 16, 1853, aged 88.

Ann, his relict, died May 22, 1854, aged 85.

(8) Benjamin Bather, died March 11, 1794.

There are also Tombstones to the families of Peters, Bowen, and Jones, all former tenants of Bicton Grove, and Vaughan of Onslow.

The Old Church being deemed too small for the wants of the parish, and inconvenient, and dilapidated, a new Church has been erected. The foundation stone was laid by Bishop Bromby on 6th August, 1885, and the building consecrated by the Bishop of Lichfield on 16 Sept., 1887. It consists of nave and chancel, with Vestries and Organ-chamber, and a Tower with four bells; and was erected at a cost of £3,400, on a site given by Colonel Wingfield. The Vicarage House stands near the new Church. Adjoining the Church is the new Burial-ground, in which are the following monuments:

(1) Emma, wife of the Rev. Charles Wingfield, and dau. of Richard Jenkins, of Bicton, born May 31, 1792, died Dec. 19, 1863, aged 71.

(2) George Newton Lloyd, M.A., Vicar of this parish, born July 19, 1831, died April 24, 1888.

(3) Rev. John Breeze, 34 years Rector of Hanwood, died Nov. 21, 1886, in his 84th year.

(4) John Harley, born April 7, 1792, died June 30, 1883.

The Parish Register of Bicton dates from 1855, when Bicton was made a separate ecclesiastical district church. Previously it was only a Chapel of Ease to St. Chad, with Divine Service on Sunday, and no further parochial duty or clerical liability thereto belonging.—Ed.]

A LETTER OF SIR RICHARD NEWPORT SUMMONING THE TRAINED SOLDIERS OF THE TOWN AND LIBERTIES OF SHREWSBURY, A.D. 1624.

WITH INTRODUCTION BY WM. PHILLIPS, F.L.S.

THE following letter exists among the Records of the Borough of Shrewsbury, and is interesting as throwing some light on the history of the period at which it was written. The year 1624 was that in which James I. made such strenuous efforts to recover the Palatinate. June 10th, Count Mansfield came to England, and obtained a promise of twenty thousand pounds per month, and a reinforcment of twelve thousand Englishmen, to his French and German mercenaries. From Dover, where their excesses could only be checked by summary executions, these recruits sailed to Calais, and thence to the island of Zetland, but five thousand of them died in the course of a few weeks owing to the crowded state of the transports, the inclemency of the season, and the want of provisions and accommodation on shore. Mansfield, though he continued to advance in defiance of every obstacle, found his army when he reached the Rhine so weakened by sickness and the casualties of his march, that he was compelled to remain on the defensive.[1]

The summons in this letter to assemble the trained soldiers on the first day of July was with a view of selecting the contingent from the town and liberties of Shrewsbury for this unfortunate expedition. What

[1] Lingard's *History of England*, viii., p. 272, ed. 1883.

number it consisted of may, possibly, be yet discovered among the large collection of muster rolls and other military documents, extending over many years, lying among the Records of the Corporation.

The writer of the letter, RICHARD NEWPORT, would be Sir Richard Newport, Knight, of High Ercall, Shropshire. He was knighted by King James I. at Theobald's, on June 2nd, 1615. He represented Shrewsbury in Parliament from January, 1621, to February, 1624; he afterwards sat as one of the Knights of the Shire; and in October, 1642, was created Lord Newport, of High Ercall. "Being stedfastly attached to his Royal Master, King Charles I., Lord Newport was a heavy sufferer for his loyalty, for he was himself fined in the sum of £3,287 6s. 8d. by the triumphant party, and his son in the sum of £170, to the puritanical clergy; indeed, so much were the rebels exasperated at his zeal for the Royal cause, that in 1644 they had ordered his estates to be sold outright. Being then full of years, he was compelled to seek for repose in voluntary exile, and, retiring to France, he ended his days at Moulins, in the Bourbonnois, on the 5th of February, 1650, in the 80th year of his age."[1]

Of RICHARD FFOXE, whose name follows that of Sir Richard Newport, I am not able to say anything. He probably held some office in connection with the Council of the Welsh Marches, but his name does not appear in "Documents connected with the History of Ludlow and the Lords Marchers."

(Endorsement.)

To the worll our very Lovinge frends, the Bayliffs of the Towne and Liberties of Shrewsbury

these . ./

After our very harty Comendacons &c. By vertue of letteres lately received from the right hon'able the Earl of Northampton, Lord President of his Mats Councell in the Marches of Wales,

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[1] Bridgeman's *History of the Princes of South Wales.*

and Lord Lieuten'nt of this Countie of Salop, together with the Copie of l^{ette}res from the Lordes of his Ma^{ts} most ho^{ble} privy Councell, to his Lo^{rds}p enclosed, These are to pray and require yo^{u}, that forthwith upon receipt hereof, yo^{u} give in chardge to all the trayned Soldiers within the towne and Liberties of Shrewsbury, and alsoe to all and ev^{ery} of their Mayntaynors and finders, that they and ev^{ery} of them bee and p^{er}sonally appeare before us, at the Towne of Shrewsbury, upon Thursday, the first day of July next, by eight of the Clocke in the fore-noone of the same day, straightly requiringe all the said Mayntevnors to bee there, and to bring with them the Armes wherewith they stand sev^{er}ally chardged, well furnished, and in good and serviceable manner./ And, forasmuch as many of the said Soldiers may bee decayed sithence the last view of them, Wee, for the better supplie herein, doe require you to bringe Ten able men before us then, fitt for the service, that is, men of the better quality, to witt, ffreeholders, ffarmers, owners of landes, or housholders, the names of w^{hi}ch p^{er}sons yo^{u} are to p^{re}sent unto us in writinge, together alsoe with p^{er}fect notes in writinge, conteyninge the name and surname of ev^{ery} Soldier within yor towne and liberties formerly chardged, and of the Maynteynors of every of them. And soe wee bidd yo^{u} hartely farewell, this xijth day of June Anno d^{omi}ni 1624.

Yo^{r} very lovinge frendes,

RI: NEWPORT.
RIC: FFOXE.

Yo^{u} are alsoe to chardge all those of the Clergie within the said Towne and Liberties that they and every of them doe bringe and shew before us then all the Armes wherewith they stand sev^{er}ally chardged well and compleatly furnished together with sufficient men for the usinge of them.

Yo^{u} are likewise to give notice unto those whose names are hereunder written that they send unto us to the said Towne the said day & time the horses wherewith they stand sev^{er}ally chardged well furnished for his Mat^{s} service to thend wee may take view of the same.

Sr Richard Hussey, Knight.
Richard Prince, Esqr.
Sr Tho: Harris Baronett } Thomas Ireland, Esqr.
Richard Rocke, Esqr.
Roger Pope, Esqr.
Edward Hatton, Esqr.

The seal of the letter bears a wax impression of the Newport Arms—Arg. a chevron G. between three leopards' faces 2 and 1 S.

"Our very Lovinge frends, the Bayliffs of the Towne and Liberties of Shrewsbury," were at this time JOHN STUDLEY and THOMAS MATTHEWS.

"THE EARL OF NORTHAMPTON, while Sir William Compton, was appointed by King James I., President of the Council in the Marches of Wales, 12th November 1617. On the second of August, 1618, he was created Earl of Northampton, in the Bishop's Palace at Salisbury. He died 2nd July, 1630. His arms were amongst those in the Council Chamber of Ludlow Castle, and afterwards removed to the Bull Inn, Ludlow.

The gentlemen to whom notice is to be given to send "the horses wherewith they stand sev^er^ally charged, well furnished for his Ma^te^ service," appear to be as follows :—

Sir RICHARD HUSSEY, seated at Albright Hussey, who married, August 27th, 1612, Mary, daughter of Sir Vincent Corbet, of Moreton Corbet.[1]

RICHARD PRINCE, Esq., was the second son of Richard Prince who built the White Hall, Shrewsbury. Like his father he occupied a prominent position in the town : he was knighted by Charles I. at Greenwich, 23 May, 1632, served the office of Mayor in 1662, and died in 1665, aged 76.

THOMAS IRELAND, Esq., was of Albrighton, in the parish of St. Mary, Shrewsbury, and served as High Sheriff of Shropshire in 1632.[2]

RICHARD ROCKE, Esq., was probably son of Richard Rocke of the Abbey Forgate, Shrewsbury, High Sheriff in 1620. The father having died before his year of office expired, the son fulfilled, by appointment,

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[1] *Salopian Shreds and Patches*, May 2, 1888.
[2] *Blakeway's Sheriffs*, pp. 21, 112.

his father's term. He was born in 1594, was at Shrewsbury School in 1607, and married Eleanor, daughter of Richard Prowde, of Shrewsbury, draper. John Rocke, Esq., of Clungunford, High Sheriff in 1869, was a descendant of the above.[1]

Roger Pope, Esq., was appointed Justice of the Peace in 1628, by the Aldermen and Councillors of Shrewsbury, who had borne the office of Bailiwick of the town, a power held by them according to a Charter of II. Elizabeth.

Edward Hatton, Esq., was of the Abbey Forgate, Shrewsbury. He married Ann, daughter of Thomas Rocke of the same town. In the Heralds' Visitation of Shropshire, in 1623, the pedigree of Hatton was entered.

Sir Thomas Harris, Baronett, of Boreatton, Shropshire, created a Baronet in 1622. He was a son of Roger Harris, draper, Shrewsbury, who was a son of William Harris, yeoman, Wheathill, in the parish of Condover. It is said that Capt. Simon Leeke impleaded him in the Court of Chivalry, as unworthy of that distinction, but without success.[2]

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[1] *Sheriffs of Shropshire*, continued by Hughes, p. 62.
[2] *Blakeway's Sheriffs of Shropshire*, p. 106.

THE OBSOLETE PUNISHMENTS OF SHROPSHIRE.

By S. MEESON MORRIS.

(Continued from p. 381 of Vol. XI., 1st Series.)

EXECUTION OF TRAITORS.

The full punishment of a traitor, down to the year 1870, was of a horrible nature, if judged according to the more humane ideas and customs which now obtain, but, in times earlier than 1814, when the offence of treason was not uncommon, and when, possibly, the unsettled and turbulent state of society rendered it absolutely essential to the safety and preservation of his Majesty's person and government, that treasonable and seditious practices should be stamped out, traitors were executed in a way far more barbarous and horrible than that which was allowed, but seldom adopted, during the period between 1814 and 1870. In every case of high treason, except the offence of coining, committed by a man, judgment was passed; that the offender be led to the gaol from whence he came, and from thence be drawn to the gallows and there hanged by the neck; that being alive, he be then cut down and his entrails taken out and burned; that his head be cut off and his body divided into four quarters, the head and quarters to be at the disposal of the Crown. In the thirteenth and two following centuries, this frightful sentence was frequently carried out at many of the principal cities and towns in the Kingdom. In the early days of the punishment, the offender was even denied the privilege of employing some contrivance for

protecting his body from injury while being drawn on the ground to the gallows, but at length, by connivance, a slight modification, which humanity gradually ripened into law, was introduced, whereby a sledge or hurdle was allowed to preserve the offender from the extreme torment of being dragged on the ground or pavement.

At Shrewsbury, several persons of high degree, whose executions have been recorded by historians, as constituting important epochs in the history of England, were among those who suffered the full horrors of the judgment, while the death of many another distinguished traitor at some other town, was considered to be of sufficient local interest and significance, to warrant the transmission of a quarter of his body to the bailiffs of Shrewsbury for exhibition at their gates. The head of a traitor was commonly sent to the neighbourhood in which the treason had been committed, and there were few towns so little favoured as not to receive ever and anon the ghastly present of a quarter, wherewithal to decorate their walls or their gates.

The sufferings of the punishment were not wholly confined to the traitor; the fatherless and the widow, if claiming kinship with the King, or if able to obtain the aid of some influential favourite at Court, might sometimes gain possession of the mutilated remains of father or husband, after a few days' exposure to the jeers of the mob, but those who were less fortunate suffered, in addition to their bereavement, the pangs of reflecting that the features which were most dear to them, were to be impaled as an exhibition during the King's pleasure, which was, in fact, the pleasure of sunshine and storm and natural decay.

Before the reign of Edward III., when a statute[1] was passed declaring what offences should, for the future, constitute treason, there was no well-understood definition of the crime; by the common law great latitude was allowed to the judges in determining what

[1] 25 Edward III., Stat. 5, C. 2.

protecting his body from injury while being drawn on the ground to the gallows, but at length, by connivance, a slight modification, which humanity gradually ripened into law, was introduced, whereby a sledge or hurdle was allowed to preserve the offender from the extreme torment of being dragged on the ground or pavement.

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[1] 25 Edward III., Stat. 5, C. 2.

was treason, and offences, which never were suspected to be such, were by the forced and arbitrary interpretations placed upon them by the creatures of tyrannical princes, held to be constructive treasons. With the total absence of anything approaching definiteness in the offence, it is almost unnecessary to remark, that, before the passing of the Statute of Treasons, traitors were punished in different ways, according to some ill-defined custom, but, when the statute ventured to attempt an accurate classification of the offence, fixity and precision were given to the vague maxims on the subject of punishment which had previously existed, and the full sentence for treason was thenceforth universally adopted. In the case of Prince David, who was executed at Shrewsbury in the reign of Edward I., and in other cases before the Statute of Treasons, all the various parts of the sentence were carried into effect, but according to the custom of those days, the criminal was arraigned for several crimes, and the judgment for treason was passed, not in its entirety, as was the rule in later times, but in its several parts as a distinct punishment for each crime. This was undoubtedly the practice, but it was evidently not invariably followed, and some cases may be found, notably that of Andrew Harcla, Earl of Carlisle, in which, even before the passing of the Statute of Treasons, the full punishment for treason was ordered as a whole.

The grounds upon which a portion, in some respects the most horrible portion, of the penalty was justified, are to be found in the words of the judgment passed in the early days of the punishment, when, though persons accused of treason could scarcely ever obtain a fair hearing at the bar, indeed were often denied the opportunity of making any answer to the accusation, the reasons for disembowelling were clearly stated in the judgment of the Court, as apparently affording some justification for the revolting nature of this part of the punishment. The sentence passed upon

Andrew Harcla, Earl of Carlisle, in the reign of Edward II., is an instance in point, and is of special local interest, because Shrewsbury was one of the towns so highly favoured as to receive a quarter of the unfortunate victim. The Court, sitting under a special commission, delivered judgment at some length and concluded :—" The award of the Court is, that for your treason, you be drawn, and hanged, and beheaded, that your heart, and bowels, and entrails, *whence came your traitorous thoughts*, be torn out, and burnt to ashes, and that the ashes be scattered to the winds, that your body be cut into four quarters, and that one of them be hanged upon the Tower of Carlisle, another upon the Tower of Newcastle, a third upon the Bridge of York, and the fourth at Shrewsbury; and that your head be set upon London Bridge, for an example to others that they may never presume to be guilty of such treasons as yours against their liege Lord."[1]

The reason why Shrewsbury was selected as one of the towns at which so dreadful a spectacle of vengeance was to be exhibited, was clearly because of the loyalty of its inhabitants to the Sovereign in the conflict in which he had then recently been employed. In 1322, Edward II. was engaged in vigorous efforts to effect a restoration of the royal authority, and in the month of January of that year visited Shrewsbury, where he was honourably received by the Burgesses, who went out to meet him, clad in armour, and so conveyed him into the town, which was strongly fenced. His reception at Shrewsbury denotes the loyalty of its inhabitants in the crisis, and when Harcla, (whose recent services in the cause of the King had been rewarded with an Earldom) was executed on March 3rd, 1325, for a treasonable correspondence with Scotland, Shrewsbury was one of the towns which was noticed in a way characteristic of the barbarity of the age; his quarters

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having been directed to be set up in four of the principal towns of the realm, Shrewsbury was one of those which received that barbarous distinction.[1] This quarter continued in the town till August 10th in the second year of the following reign, when by a writ directed from York, the Bailiffs of Salop were commanded to deliver the same quarter to "our well-beloved" Sarra, widow of Roger de Leybourne, and sister of Harcla, in order that she might collect the bones of her brother and deliver them for burial to whatever church she pleased.[2] This writ, when read with four others of the same date and identical in terms, which were addressed to the chief authorities of the other towns, at which the remaining parts of the body had been impaled, appropriately illustrates the manner in which heads and quarters were distributed, and afterwards sometimes collected by influential relatives, who were fortunate enough to secure the assistance of the King. At the date of these writs, the mutilated remains of Harcla had been exposed to public view for upwards of three years,[3] as a warning to all who might lack the skill to be on the right side in any future commotions, and nature had left nothing to be collected and buried save the bones of the once powerful and honoured Earl.

The town of Shrewsbury was, in the reign of Edward I., the scene of the trial and ignominious death of the unfortunate Prince David, who, having been seized and surrendered into the hands of the King, was tried by a Parliament, summoned to meet at Shrewsbury, on September 30th, 1283, and condemned to be executed within its walls. As a traitor to the King, David was to be drawn to the place of execution; as the murderer of certain Knights in Hawarden Castle, he was to be hanged; having sacrilegiously committed these crimes on Palm Sunday, he was to be disembowelled; and

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[1] Walsingham, 118.

[2] Rymer's *Fœdora*, vol. iv., p. 364.

[3] From March 3, 1325, to August 10, 1328.

having conspired the death of the King in various places, he was to be quartered.[1] This sentence, deliberately passed, was carried into effect; a prince of royal descent, once a favourite among the nobles of the English Court, was dragged through the streets and lanes of Shrewsbury, without, probably, the alleviation of a sledge or hurdle to save him from the ground, was taken to the High Pavement in the town, and there hung up for a short time, then cut down while yet alive, his heart and bowels torn out and burned before his face; and, when at length beheaded and released from his misery, his body was divided into four parts, the quarters fixed up at York, Bristol, Northampton, and Winchester, while his head was conveyed to London, to accompany that of his brother Llewelin. Many have been the exclamations expressive of execration and horror at this punishment, and Edward has been condemned for permitting such a sentence to be passed and carried out. If considered according to the customs and practices of this enlightened age, such an act was undoubtedly cruel and vindictive, but if impartial justice is to be done to Edward, he must be judged, not by the ideas or usages of these times, but by those of the age in which he was brought up, and in which he lived. No one who has read the history of the ten or twelve succeeding reigns, can doubt that such an offender as this David would at any time, in the fourteenth or fifteenth centuries, have been quickly taken before some convenient tribunal and sent to the scaffold. He was an English subject; he had accepted wealth and honour at Edward's hands, and had then requited his benefactor by raising a rebellion and causing a civil war. At no period of our history, even in the present reign, could such acts have escaped the highest degree of punishment. In justice to the people of Shrewsbury, who permitted such a scene to be enacted within their walls, the words of a learned writer may

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[1] *Trivet*, p. 259.

be quoted :—"Seldom," says Mr. Pearson, "has a shameful and violent death been better merited, than by a double-dyed traitor like David, false by turns to his country and his King; nor could justice be better honoured than by making the last penalty of rebellion fall upon the guilty prince rather than on his followers."[1]

The body of Hotspur being found among the slain, after the battle of Shrewsbury in 1403, was delivered to Lord Furnival to be buried, but was afterwards, by the King's command, taken up again, and placed between two mill-stones in Shrewsbury, after which it was there also beheaded and quartered, and the quarters fixed upon the gates in Shrewsbury and other places.[2] In 1408, Shrewsbury was presented by the King with a quarter of one of the confederates of the Percies. The Earl of Northumberland and Lord Bardolf were defeated at Bramham Moor,[3] where the Earl being slain, and Bardolf surviving only a few days, their bodies were treated with the indignity customary in cases of treason, and one of the quarters of the latter nobleman was sent to Shrewsbury, to be hung up in a conspicuous part of the town, as a token of the King's final success in the suppression of the formidable rebellion of that period. In 1421, Rees ap Doe, a Welsh Esquire, was hanged and quartered at Shrewsbury, for treason.[4] In 1521, a Welshman named Griffith ap J. ap David, otherwise Griffith Mikewyne, a cruel and notorious rebel and outlaw, was captured and brought to Shrewsbury for trial. The poor man would appear to have been more an object for pity than censure, and to have been driven to insanity by the losses he had sustained at the hands of thieves and rogues. It is related that he was an honest man and a good farmer, but after a number of cattle had been stolen from his farm in Wales, he was so distressed

1 *History of England*, vol. ii., p. 330.
2 *Anglia Sacra*, vol. ii., p. 366.
3 *Walsingham*, 377.
4 *Phillips's History of Shrewsbury*, p. 205.

at the bleating and pitiful cries of their calves, that he wilfully drove them all into deep water and drowned them; and thereupon took a desperate oath that he would never be contented before he had wreaked his vengeance upon the people who had taken his cattle. He gave himself up to a life of outlawry, and committed many wicked deeds, among which was a shocking murder, which grieved him greatly at the last; he met a woman with child, related to those who had stolen his cattle, and having slain her, ripped the child out of her belly, and tossed it upon his spear-head, where it slowly died. He was sentenced to be hanged, drawn, and quartered, and was executed accordingly in Wales, while his head was brought to Shrewsbury, and fixed, at the expense of the town, upon a post, over the town-gate towards Wales, "to the terror and example of other the like felons and rebels,"[1] It will be observed that the head of this unfortunate traitor was exhibited at the town-gate towards Wales; it was not unusual to set up the head with the face turned towards the locality in which the treason had been committed, and, doubtless, the head of this man was directed to be exposed at this particular gate, with the object of calling the attention of persons entering the town from the Welch borders, to the fact that he had suffered the extreme penalty of the law. From this and other cases it is clear, that in Shrewsbury, the town-gates were the spots usually chosen for these exhibitions.

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[1] *Trans.* Shrop. Arch. Soc., vol. iii., p. 253.

The following interesting entry appears in the accounts of the Bailiffs of Shrewsbury, for 1521:—

"Sol' pro fixione & imposic'oe capitis cujusdam felonis & rebellis d'ni R'vocit' G'ff' ap Jevan ap David als d'ci G'ff' Mikewyne fixi super postem super portam ville Salop versus Walliam in terrorem & exemplum alior' c'osilm' felonu' & rebelliu'."	"Paid for fixing and putting the head of a certain felon and rebel of our Lord the King, called Griffith ap J. ap David, otherwise Griffith Mikewyne, upon a post over the town-gate towards Wales, to the terror and example of other the like felons and rebels, 5d."

The King might, and often did, discharge all the punishment for treason, except beheading, especially when any of noble blood were attainted. In 1400, Sir Thomas Pierce was beheaded at Shrewsbury,[1] and, after the battle of Shrewsbury in 1403, Sir Richard Vernon, Sir Theobald Trussel, and the Earl of Worcester, were beheaded at Shrewsbury, and the head of the latter was, by the King's order, set up over London Bridge.[2]

The offence of coining, being a treason of a different complexion, was visited with a lighter penalty than the rest; male offenders were drawn to the place of execution and there hanged by the neck till dead; in 1520, Griffith Wickham, and in 1532, John Goldsmith, were drawn through the streets of Shrewsbury, and afterwards hanged, for coining money;[3] on Saturday, March 24th, 1582, one John Capper, clerk at the Abbey Church, Shrewsbury, was drawn through the streets of the town, and afterwards hanged at Kingsland for treason;[4] he was apprehended by Mr. Prince, of Shrewsbury, upon suspicion of being implicated in a scheme to rob the house of that gentleman, and, upon his examination, confessed that he had been connected with another in the manufacture of counterfeit coins, dated in the year 1575; it is recorded that he died without any fear of death.

A case may be mentioned in which a person connected with Shrewsbury, but concerning whose parentage and life there is little information, was found guilty of treason, by jury, according to the ordinary course:—Roger Acton, of Shrewsbury, Knight,[5] was, in the first year of the reign of Henry V., indicted, with others, for treason, and was sentenced to be drawn through London, and hanged at the new gallows in St. Giles's Fields.

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1 *Phillips's History of Shrewsbury*, p. 205.
2 *Phillips's History of Shrewsbury*, p. 38.
3 *Phillips's History of Shrewsbury*, p. 206.
4 *Trans.* Shrop. Arch. Soc., Vol. III., p. 289.
5 It is pretty clear that he was the Sir Roger Acton who was Sheriff of Shropshire in 1410.

The practice of quartering traitors of noble birth died out about the end of the fifteenth century, though the sentence was passed upon them as before, and persons of inferior birth suffered the full horrors of the punishment. At length the humanity of the English nation authorised, by a tacit consent, a mitigation of some parts of the judgment, and those portions of the sentence which ordered quartering and the burning of the bowels were, with the knowledge of the judges themselves, never strictly enforced. In the case of Beardmore, the undersheriff, who, in 1758, was accused of indulging Shebbeare by remitting part of the sentence of the pillory passed upon him, it was argued on behalf of the undersheriff, that the sentence of quartering and burning the bowels of traitors was invariably omitted to be carried into effect, and doubtless a rigid adherence to the strictness of punishment in this respect, had been violated with impunity for many years past.

The mode of inflicting capital punishment on a traitor was sufficiently frightful down to 1814, if fully carried out, a statute[1] passed in that year enacting that he should be drawn on a hurdle to the place of execution, and there hanged by the neck till he was dead ; and that, afterwards, his head should be severed from his body, and his body, divided into four quarters, should be disposed of as his Majesty and his successors should think fit, but the sovereign might remit the drawing, change the whole sentence into beheading, and order how the body, head, and quarters of the deceased traitor should be disposed of. Thus was the savage part of a traitor's doom, the disembowelling of the victim, discontinued, but it was not till 1870, fifty-six years later, that those parts of the sentence which included the drawing on a hurdle, the severing of the head from the body, and the dividing of the body into four quarters, were entirely repealed.[2]

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[1] 54 Geo. III., c. 146.

[2] 33 and 34 Vic., c. 23, s. 31.

A traitress is now subject to the common punishment of hanging, but formerly, for every kind of treason, she was sentenced to be drawn upon a hurdle to the place of execution, and there burned to death.[1]

In these days, the thought of setting up a gory head, or of exposing a bleeding quarter to public view, would horrify all men, but when the last rebellion was suppressed in England, little more than a century ago, the government of that period beheaded men on Kennington Common, and sent their heads to Carlisle, to be set up over the Castle gates. Johnson and Goldsmith, Cowper and Whitfield, were accustomed to see human heads on Temple Bar, as they passed up and down Fleet Street. The mutilation of the criminal's body is another feature of the case which shocks our modern notions, but it was a prevalent custom in past centuries, and was not confined to criminal cases only:—Sir Henry Sidney, like many others, was embowelled after his death; his entrails were buried in the Dean's Chapel in the Cathedral Church at Worcester, and his heart was brought to Ludlow, and deposited in the same tomb with his dearly-beloved daughter, Ambrosia, within the little Oratory, which he had made in the Church of St. Laurence.

Even friendly sports occasionally ended in slaughter in "the good old days," and generally, the habits and modes of feeling were such as to banish any tenderness for the lives of men, and to render sanguinary exhibitions, quite ordinary incidents of life.

The sentence passed upon persons convicted of treason, then, was merely conformable to the customs of the times in which it obtained, and would no more strike the people of those days as cruel, than like sentences inflicted on the adherents of the Stuarts seemed cruel to the Kings and statesmen of the last century.

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[1] See *Trans.* Shrop. Arch. Soc. Vol. XI., p. 377.

TORTURE.

Torture, was the extortion of confessions from a suspected person, or of discoveries from a condemned criminal. The term torture, although improperly, is sometimes also employed to signify the torments to which condemned criminals were sentenced, as a part of their punishment, and not for the mere purpose of obtaining confessions or discoveries. The practice has been found in its simplest form, as a means of compulsion, employed by the strong against the weak, in most barbarous nations; in its more refined state, as an instrument for obtaining judicial truth, expressly recognised and allowed by law, it has prevailed until within the present century, among civilized nations. It existed in Macedonia, Rhodes, and Athens, and though, in the earlier history of Roman law, there is no mention of torture as an existing usage, yet, it appears to have been introduced in a restricted form soon after the destruction of the Republic, and from the Civil law the practice was adopted by the procedure of most European countries into which the jurisprudence of Rome was transfused, and in many of them continued as a portion of their judicial system, until modern times.

It has been affirmed that, in England, torture never was practised[1]; but this idea is erroneous; for, though it is true that the law never *expressly* recognized the use of torture, yet there were many instances of its employment anterior to the Commonwealth, when it was used at the mere discretion of the King and the

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[1] In *Rushworth's Collections*, vol. i., p. 638, is an account of the proposal of the Privy Council to put Felton to the rack for the assassination of Villiers, Duke of Buckingham, in 1628. The Judges were consulted, and declared that "he ought not by the law to be tortured by the rack, for *no such punishment is known or allowed by our law.*" The distinction between prerogative and law, which, though obscure in these days of comparative liberty, was sufficiently plain and obvious two and a half centuries ago, affords the only intelligible explanation of this resolution of the Judges.

Privy Council, and uncontrolled by any law besides the prerogative of the Sovereign.

The slight local references to this power of inflicting torture at pleasure, which will be mentioned presently, appear to afford remarkable evidence of the existence in former times of a power above the law, controlling and subverting the law, and thus rendering its practical application altogether inconsistent with its theoretical excellence.

The instruments of torture were very various; human ingenuity seems to have been exhausted in inventing the means of inflicting the most exquisite and prolonged sufferings:—The rack, a contrivance by which the sufferer was gradually stretched till the bones started from the sockets, is said to have been introduced into England by the Duke of Exeter, under Henry VI. The "Scavenger's Daughter," so called after its inventor Sir William Skevington, a lieutenant of the Tower, was an engine of torture for producing most excruciating agonies by compression. The prison in the Tower known as "Little Ease," manacles, thumb-screws, and other minor instruments of torture, were also used, and some of them still exist to bear evidence to their former application.

There are several slight but interesting local references to the subject of torture:—About the year 1575, Mr. Gerard, a member of the Council of the Marches, was accused of remissness in the prosecution of papists, and wilful connivance at practices dangerous to the state. He was charged with having befriended two pedlars, and it is recorded that, after an unsatisfactory examination of some of the parties supposed to be implicated, at Shrewsbury, before Sir Andrew Corbett and Mr. Bromley, the latter declared that "no thinge would be had of them but by *tortor*, for they had their lessons taught them before."[1] In a new set of instructions

[1] Owen and Blakeway's *History of Shrewsbury*, vol. i., p. 364.

addressed to Sir Henry Sidney, Lord President, and the Council of the Marches at Ludlow, in 1574, it was directed that the Lord President and Council, or three of them at the least, whereof the Lord President or Vice-President should be one, upon sufficient ground, should, in their discretions, put any accused person known or suspected of treason, murder, or felony, to *tortures*, when they should think convenient, and as occasion should require.[1]

In 1579, a commission was sent to Sir Henry Sidney at Ludlow, the Bishop of Worcester, and others, to search out and try Catholic recusants, and they even were authorised, in certain cases, to use *torture* in order to force them to confession.[2]

The foregoing references to the subject are of great historical value, and furnish strong confirmatory proof of the opinion expressed by several eminent authorities, that torture in England was, so to speak, an offspring of prerogative, totally repugnant to the fundamental principles of English law, but which, nevertheless, was frequently used in strict conformity with legal practice. Until recent years there was a thumb-screw in the police station at Ludlow, and another in the county gaol at Shrewsbury, while a third example was formerly to be seen in one of the rooms in the tower of the Abbey Church at Shrewsbury. Unfortunately, these three interesting specimens have all disappeared.

It is most probable that it was not a regular practice in England to torture females.

The last instance of the actual infliction of torture in this country occurred in the year 1640,[3] but even so

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[1] *Documents connected with the History of Ludlow and the Lords Marchers*, p. 318.

[2] Wright's *History of Ludlow*, p. 414.

[3] In the case of John Archer, who was supposed to have been concerned in the tumultuous attack upon Archbishop Laud's palace at Lambeth. Additional MSS. in the British Museum, No. 1467 p. 115.

late as 1662, Mr. Pepys in his Diary[1] speaks of a person being "so far thought guilty as that they intend to put him to the *wracke*, or *some other torture.*" At the present day the practice of torture has wholly disappeared from the criminal procedure of every European nation, but it was only abolished in the Grand Duchy of Baden in 1831.[2]

MUTILATION.

Mutilation, or dismembering, was introduced as a punishment into the early laws of England. The forms of mutilation were many; the hands, the feet, the ears, the nose, and the upper lip were cut off; the eyes, and the tongue were plucked out; and sometimes atrocities of a far more horrible and barbarous nature, were practised.

It is clear that, in ancient times, the punishment was, as a rule, only used for the correction of trivial offences committed by the churl or the slave, but, under the Conqueror, mutilation in its various modes was substituted for the penalty of death.

In 1203, at the Salop Assizes,[3] Alice Crithecreche and others were accused of murdering a woman at Lilleshall. Alice, immediately after the murder, had fled into Staffordshire with certain chattels of the murdered woman in her possession, and had been there arrested, and brought back into Shropshire. Her defence before the *Curia Comitatûs* of Salop was at least ingenious:—She alleged that on hearing a noise

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[1] Vol. i., p. 173.

[2] *Mittermaier's Deutsche Strafverfahren*, vol. i., p.p. 344 and 345.

[3] The Justices, Simon Pateshull, William Cantilupe, and others, were at Shrewsbury about Michaelmas.

at night in the murdered woman's house, she went and peeped through a chink in the door ; that she saw four men within, who presently coming out, seized, and threatened to murder her if she made any alarm, but on her keeping silence, gave her the stolen goods found upon her when arrested. On being brought before the Justices-in-Eyre at the above Assizes, Alice Crithecreche no longer adhered to this defence, and she was adjudged to deserve death, but the penalty was commuted for one hardly less terrible. It was ordered that both her eyes should be plucked out.[1]

In 1234, Peter de Rivallis, whose connection with Shropshire has previously been mentioned,[2] was required to render account of all his treasury business, the King swearing that had it not been for his clerical office, he would have ordered his eyes to be put out.[3] Richard Reynolds, of Bagley, when placed in the Shrewsbury pillory in 1588, lost both his ears at the hands of Richard Stubbs, the executioner appointed by the bailiffs for the purpose.[4]

A cruel form of mutilation was a custom whereby the ears of an offender were sometimes nailed to the pillory, in such a manner that by the motion of his body he was forced gradually to tear them off. In a letter bearing date in the month of February, 1537, written by Bishop Lee, Lord President of Wales and the Marches at Ludlow, reference is made to this practice. The Bishop had been present at Gloucester Assizes, and in reporting what he had seen there, incidentally said :—" and two others for sedytyous words agaynste the Kynges hignes were sett of the pillorye, and had theire yeares nayled to the same."[5] James Lloyd, when placed upon the pillory

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[1] *Sed per dispensacionem eruantur ei oculi,* was the sentence. *Select Pleas of the Crown,* (Selden Society), vol. i., p. 34.

[2] *Trans.* Shrop. Arch. Soc., vol xi., p. 371.

[3] Eyton's *Antiquities of Shropshire,* vol. i., p. 332.

[4] Phillips's *History of Shrewsbury,* p. 209.

[5] Wright's *History of Ludlow,* p. 388.

in the Shrewsbury market place on April 20, 1583, had one of his ears nailed to the boards,[1] and was whipped. The sufferings of this unfortunate man, as with his ear affixed to the pillory, he writhed under the lash, and probably endured a severe pelting at the hands of a rough mob, may be readily understood.

In the churchwardens' accounts of the Parish of Cardington for the year 1735 is an entry of 1s. given to two persons, who came by with a pass as their tongues were cut out.[2]

The punishment was as familar to the English as any institution they possessed; it was considered necessary for the public weal that malefactors should not suffer death, in order that they might, as cripples, serve for a perpetual warning to the ill-disposed. This was the principle upon which such cruelty was attempted to be justified, but it was gradually perceived that the effect it had upon the native mind was brutalising rather than terrorising, and after being reserved for occasions in which it seemed expedient to execute a more than ordinarily impressive sentence, it became almost extinct as a punishment about the end of the sixteenth century.[3] An excellent indication of the severity of the punishment may be seen in the proposals made for the correction of Edward Floyde or Lloyde, a Shropshire Esquire, in 1621—"cut out his tongue, chop off his ears, and slit his nose," were among the chief suggestions.[4]

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[1] *Trans.* Shrop. Arch. Soc., vol. iii., p. 293.

[2] *Trans.* Shrop. Arch. Soc., vol. iv., p. 323. It is difficult to explain this entry; it certainly appears to be a case of mutilation, but is much later in date than the discontinuance of the punishment.

[3] Mutilation, as a punishment, was but rarely applied, except to the ears of an offender, for centuries before the reign of Henry VIII., but by the Statute 33 Henry VIII., C. 12, the penalty for striking in the King's court or house was declared to be the loss of the right hand.

[4] *Londiana*, by E. W. Brayley, vol. iii., p. 189.

TRANSPORTATION.

Transportation, the banishing or sending away a criminal into another country, for a term varying in duration, according to the magnitude of the offence, was a punishment formerly in general vogue in Britain, and was for many years an effectual device for ridding the country of law-breakers.

Banishment was introduced as a punishment in the thirty-ninth year of Elizabeth,[1] and though, once only a commutation of capital punishment, grew more and more into favour, until it became the ordinary sentence upon conviction of those offences, which, even in the earlier part of the nineteenth century, were, nominally at least, punishable by death.

Persons to whom this punishment was awarded, were at first bound to transport themselves, under penalty of hanging if they failed to do so, but, in consequence of the uncertainty of identifying those criminals who preferred rather to remain in England and to risk detection, than to leave the country, it was soon found necessary to contract with some person to carry off the offenders, the contractor being remunerated by acquiring a right to the labour of the criminals for the duration of their sentences. It was thought that by this scheme few of the transported criminals would return to trouble the repose of English society, but it has been said that some contractors, who shipped the convicts at Bristol, landed them at Lundy Island, in the Bristol Channel, and thus transported them cheaply, if not efficaciously.

Many references to the transportation of persons, for offences committed in Shropshire, may still be found. Two specimens have been selected as examples :—A county newspaper[2] for April 16, 1739, mentions that at the Assizes then recently held at Shrewsbury,

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[1] By the Statute 39 Eliz., C. 4.
[2] *The Shropshire Journal with the History of the Holy Bible.*

"three were cast for transportation;" and another local newspaper[1] for August 5, 1835, in a report of the Shrewsbury Summer Assizes of that year, records that two men for burglary, and another man for stealing £40, were ordered to be transported for life.

This punishment has been superseded by penal servitude, by Statutes of the present reign.[2]

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[1] The *Salopian Journal.*

[2] 16 and 17 Vic., C. 99 (1853), and 20 aud 21 Vic., C. 3 (1857).

A LETTER OF THE SECOND EARL OF PEMBROKE, LORD PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL OF THE MARCHES OF WALES.

A.D. 1586.

With Introduction by WM. PHILLIPS, F.L.S.

When Sir Henry Sidney, who had held the powerful and responsible appointment of Lord President of the Council of the Welsh Marches from the first year of Queen Elizabeth, died at Ludlow, May 5th, 1586, he was succeeded in the office by Henry Herbert, second Earl of Pembroke, who wrote the letter given below in the following March.

The Earl took a prominent part in public affairs during the reign of Queen Elizabeth. He was one of the peers who sat on the trial of the Duke of Norfolk, (1572), and also on that of Mary Queen of Scots. He was son-in-law of his predecessor, Sir Henry Sidney, having married the good, beautiful, and accomplished Mary Sidney, sister of Sir Philip Sidney, who wrote for her pleasure his "Arcadia." The Countess herself wrote several religious books, some poetical pieces, and translated from the French Philip de Mornay's "Discourses of Life and Death." She survived the Earl 20 years, and Ben Jonson wrote her epitaph :—

Underneath this sable hearse
Lies the subject of all verse,
Sidney's sister, Pembroke's mother :
Death ! ere thou hast slain another,
Fair and wise and good as she,
Time shall throw a dart at thee.

The Earl was Lord President till his death, which occurred January 19th, 1601, having served the office

14 years. He died at Wilton House, and was buried in Salisbury Cathedral.

To Her Lovinge frends the
Shireffe & her ma^{ts} Justies
Of peace within the County
Of Salop.

Wheras I have receved her ma^{ts} Comys^{si}on of lewetenn'tye
wthin the principality & domynions of Sowth Wales and
North Wales the m^{ar}ches therunto adioyninge & the severale
Counties of Worcester Monnmouth Hereford, Salop
and all Corporat & p^{re}velydged plac^{e}s within the same
wth full power & aucthority to levey gether & call
together all her Heighnes subiects of what degree
soev^{er} within the same, and to cause them to bee
armed and weaponed, and to take the musters
of them, as by the same comysson amongest dyv's other
things more at lardge appe^{ar}eth Theis are by
vertue of the said Comysson to will & requyre
you and every of you in her ma^{ts} name, that p^{re}sentlie
uppon sight hereof yo^{u} call before yo^{u} wthin yor
sevrall dyvisons all such p^{er}sons as yo^{u} shall thinke
hable men and sufficient to fynd & p^{ro}vyde furnyture
for her ma^{ts} service, and that yo^{u} doe assigne
& appoynt them p^{re}senlie to p^{ro}vide Lawnces
lieght horses armore weapons & other furnyture
& municon fitt for the warre as by ther sev^{er}all
habylities & sufficiencye in Landes Livinge or
welth yo^{u} shall thinke them fytt and met
accordinge to the subsidy & wthall yt you
make choyce of able men for the usinge &
excersinsinge of the said weapons munycon and
furnyture, and doe take musters of them
furthwth wthout delay from tyme to tyme
as by yo^{ur} good discrescons shalbe thought
requysite yt they may be ready uppon x dayes
warninge whensoev^{er} I shall requyre the
same, or any other by my appoyntm^{ent} and of
yor p^{ro}ceedinges herein to Certifye me wth all
speed wherof fayle yo^{u} not as yo^{u} and every
of yo^{u} tender her ma^{ts} service & will answere
the contrary at yor uttermost p^{er}ille & soe fare
yo^{u} ha'tely well. Saroome,[1] the vii of
M^{ar}ch 1586. Y^{r} Lovinge frend,

H. PEMBROOKE.

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[1] Salisbury.

It may be well to append the account of the Earl's visit and the muster of the forces, which took place in the April following, written by a contemporary :—"This yeare the Earle of Pembrooke and lorde President of the Marches of Wales cam into Shreusberie the 26 daye of Aprell and the 27 day following, musterid in Styrrys Close all the countrey bothe of horseme' and footmen and the 28 day of Ap'll his honor musterid the townes men bothe of horsemen footemen and the 29 daye of Ap'll dep'tyd and before his dep'ture his honor dyd tacke order for the agreement of the Aldermen and counsellors of the saide towne of Shreusberie amongst whom was greate controv'sie and mutche money speant and beinge so agreid they displacid serten Aldermen and counsellars that were not inhabitants w^th^in the said towne and placyd others in theire rowmes that were continuall resiants accordinge to their booke upon wch agrem'et for ioye therof there was bothe bancketinge and ringing of bells to the greate reioysinge of the commons."[1]

The Bailiffs' accounts about this date are also interesting, as they show that the loyal reception given to this nobleman did not consist of complimentary language merely, but of a liberal expenditure of money. I give the words without abbreviation, and in modern spelling :—

"9th April, 29th Elizabeth. Agreed, that there shall be disbursed the sum of £40 for the entertainment of my Lord President's coming to this town the 26th of this month, for the mustering of the Town and Liberties."

Seventeen days later they appear to have considered that this sum was not sufficient, and the following entry appears :—

"26 April. Agreed that there shall be bestowed on the Lord President, now at his comeing to town, this

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[1] Taylor's Manuscript, *Trans.* Shrop. Arch. Soc. vol. iii., p. 310.

day £50; viz., £20 in gold to be given to my Lord, and the residue to be employed in charges, for the entertainment of his honour."[1]

This was the town's share of the expenses; but the county forces, as well as those of the Town and Liberties, were mustered, and it is not improbable that the county, through the Lord Lieutenant, Francis Newport, Esquire, of High Ercall (afterwards Sir Francis), may also have contributed something to the cost of the entertainment, but of this we have no information.

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[1] Owen and Blakeway's *History of Shrewsbury* i., p. 389.

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